

Sahityadarpana

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संकेतो गृह्यते जातो गुणद्रव्यक्रियास्तु च । - Explain

Ans → The given line occurs in the 2nd ch. of the S.D. of विश्वनाथ कविदाज. While discussing about the ^{three} power of words the author comments as about.

Among the ^{three} powers of a word, the primary one is अभिधा, since it conveys to the understanding of the meaning which belong to the word by convention.

When a child begins to learn a language he first understands the meaning of words in a lump and not of each word separately when he hears the direction 'गामानय' (bring a cow) addressed by one to another, and sees a cow brought by the man, he understands that the direction meant the bringing by a body with a deulap etc. He then has no distinct idea of the meaning of the two words 'गाम' and 'आनय'. After words he hears the two sentences 'गामं बध्नात' (tie the cow) and 'अश्वमाणय' (bring the horse) and sees the cow fastened and the horse brought. He finds that in

the former of these sentences, a portion 'गाम्' is common to the sentence 'गामानय', but another portion 'आनय' is omitted and something else inserted (बिधान). As in the case of the both the sentences - 'गामानय' and 'गां बिधान' the same body was dealt with & he naturally associates the portion 'गाम्' with the body (cow). Thus he ascertains that the word 'गौ' has a convention in respect of cow. This ascertainment of the convention leads him to understand that the primary meanings of the word 'गौ' is cow.

संकीर्णो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियाशुच ।

A convention (where by the expressed meaning of a word is settled) is accepted in regard to universals, qualities, things and actioned

The grammarians holds that the import of words is either जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य i.e., there are four groups of words - जातिशब्द, गुणशब्द, क्रियाशब्द and द्रव्यशब्द.

By जाति (genes) is meant गौत्व (nature of a cow) residing in the individual cow. It is in virtue of this जाति that the thing is a cow.

गुण (quality) is an ~~acc~~ accomplished attribute of a thing which is a means of distinguishing the thing from others of its own class, e.g. - the word शकल serves to distinguish a white cow from other cows (not white)

शकल is understood as 'said above, on जति, गुण, वस्त्र and क्रिया. Their views is based upon the words of the महाभाष्य - "चतुष्टयी शकलानां प्रकृतिः।" The rhetoricians generally follow this view. Our author does the same.

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