

Web Concordance of the Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa of Helārāja on the Jāṭisamuddeśa (3.1) of Vākyapadīya

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Abstract. This article presents features of the web concordance in the form of KWIC (key word in context) index of the *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa* of Helārāja (980 A.D.) on the *Jāṭisamuddeśa* of *Vākyapadīya* (450 A.D.), a seminal work in Indian grammatical tradition. Apart from the original text it also takes into account variant readings in the text. This searchable concordance will be useful for the philological study of the text.

Key words: Web concordance, KWIC Index, Sanskrit Grammar, *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa*, *Jāṭisamuddeśa*, *Vākyapadīya*, Bhartṛhari (450 AD), Helārāja (980 A.D.)

1 Introduction

This paper aims to present the features of the online KWIC index of the *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa* (PP) of Helārāja¹ of the *Jāṭi-Samuddeśa* (JS) of *Vākyapadīya*² (VP) as available in Iyer's edition [5] and its Web concordance that we have prepared during last two years. KWIC is a word index in a Key Word In Context format. The purpose of preparing the KWIC index of JS is to provide a supplementary aid to the study of VP *kāṇḍa* 3. Growing interest in the study of VP demands that the vast text of the third *kāṇḍa* should be available and accessible in the KWIC format.

Very few web concordances of Sanskrit texts are available to date. Some notable web concordances are (a) Database query to Vedic Concordance [Bloom-

¹ Helārāja (980 A.D.) wrote a commentary on entire VP of Bhartṛhari. The commentary on first and second *kāṇḍas* is lost. The only work of Helārāja that is available today is his commentary on the third *kāṇḍa* of *Vākyapadīya*.

² *Vākyapadīya* or *Trikāṇḍī* (according to Aklujkar) is a wellknown treatise composed by a philosopher and grammarian called Bhartṛhari (450 AD) [2]. Rau [3] and Bhate and Kar [4] published word-index to the *kārikā* text of *Vākyapadīya*. There are three *kāṇḍas* in *Vākyapadīya*: (1) *Brahma-kāṇḍa* or *Āgama-kāṇḍa*, (2) *Vākya-kāṇḍa*, and (3) *Pada-kāṇḍa* or *Prakīrṇa(ka)-kāṇḍa*.

field]³ (b) Database query to Rgvedic word concordance [Lubotsky]⁴, (c) Pandanus Sanskrit E-texts⁵ and (d) Rāmopakhyāna index⁶ is a complete concordance of a small segment of the Mahābhārata. First one is the database that represents an electronic version of M. Bloomfield’s Vedic Concordance prepared by Marco Franceschini, under the supervision of Prof. Alessandro Passi, at the University of Bologna. Second one is the conversion of the first one into the STARLING-format by A. Lubotsky, October 2000, May 2005. Third one is a searchable collection of Sanskrit electronic texts is a part of the Pandanus project. At present it contains 27 *Kāvya* and *Subhāṣita* works (more than 4MB of data), all transcribed and proofread by students of the Seminar of Indian Studies (Institute of South and Central Asia, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague), the work is still in progress. All these concordances are searchable databases and do not provide exact word-lists of the texts.

Plenty of e-texts on Sanskrit Grammar are available but no index is available online so far. We hope that our attempt of building the web concordance of the entire VP and PP on JS of VP (see figure 1) will be considered as a useful tool to study the terminology of Sanskrit Grammarians. The lexicon database generated by this concordance can be useful in the NLP related activities.

The reason behind choosing the text of PP on JS of VP is: Unebe prepared the index of the *Vṛtti*, a commentary on *Vākyapadīya kāṇḍa* 1 which appeared in the vol. 22 of *Sambhāṣā* in 2002 [6]. Unebe quoted Cardona’s (1999) remarks about Professor Ashok Aklujkar’s forthcoming new edition of VP which will contain index of the *Vṛtti* on the first two *kāṇḍas* [7, p. 249-250]. We are presenting the first *Samuddeśa* of the third *kāṇḍa* of VP. Readers must note that this is an aid to the Iyer’s edition of VP [5] and not an edition of VP 3.1.

The subject-matter of the third *kāṇḍa* is divided into various *Samuddeśas*. And most of the recent research works on the third *kāṇḍa* focus on a particular *Samuddeśa*, rather than studying the third *kāṇḍa* as a whole. Secondly, as Houben (1995) pointed out that the third *kāṇḍa* should be divided into two: (a) *Samuddeśas* discussing the *Jāti-pakṣa* and (b) *Samuddeśas* discussing the *Dravya-pakṣa* [8]. According to him, in *Jāti-Samuddeśa* we find the *Jāti-padārtha-vāda*, whereas, in the *Samuddeśas* after *Dravya-Samuddeśa* emphasis is given on the *Dravya-padārtha-vāda*. The index of the individual *Samuddeśa*, will provide immense help to the researchers who study the *Samuddeśas* separately as well as for those who want to study the 3rd *kāṇḍa* in its entirety. Thinking thus we have prepared the KWIC index of the *Jāti-Samuddeśa* of the *Vākyapadīya*.

³ <http://www.indo-european.nl/cgi-bin/startq.cgi?flags=endnnnl&root=leiden&basename=\data\ie\bloomf>.

⁴ <http://www.indo-european.nl/cgi-bin/startq.cgi?flags=endnnnl&root=leiden&basename=\data\ie\concord>

⁵ <http://iu.ff.cuni.cz/pandanus/electronictexts/>

⁶ <http://sanskritlibrary.org>

2 Interface of the Web Concordance

The web concordance of the *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa* (an interface shown in figure 1) is intended for the online users. *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa* is available as hyperlinked text. Every entry in a concordance comes with a reference which is a pointer to a particular location in the source text (text as per the Iyer’s edition [5]). Researchers working on Bhartrhari are presented with a ready-to-use concordance instead of having to construct their own, and with a browser interface which is already familiar.

Web concordance of the *Prakīrṇa-prakāśa* is prepared using the Concordance software developed by R.J.C Watt. The text is presented in the Harvard-Kyoto encoding. The only modification is “E” and “O” are used for “ai” and “au” respectively. Key Words in this concordance are sorted in the English alphabetical order.

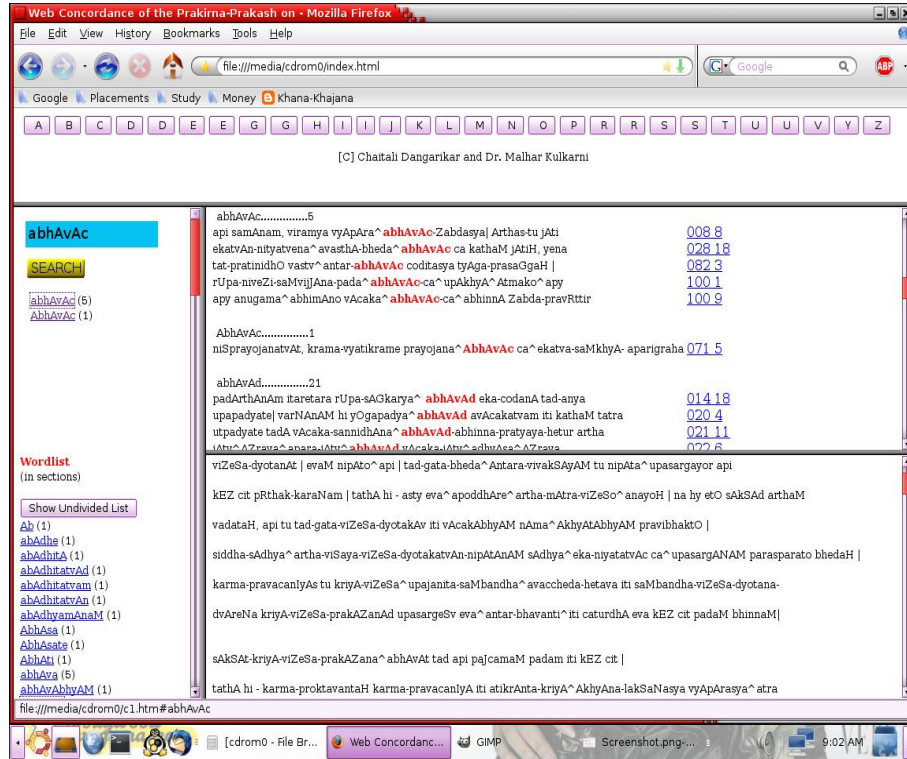


Fig. 1. Frame-based interface of Web concordance of PP on JS of VP.

Left panel of this web concordance contains the list of a vocabulary list and a full version of the original literary text, all hypertextually linked for ease of reference. The words are listed in the English alphabetical order. The uppermost

panel contains the link to the list of keyword sorted alphabetically. In the Concordance panel, one can find a key word followed by number of occurrences. Under that the short context in which the word is used in the text can be seen. The hyperlinked number at the right end of each occurrence is a combination of page number and line number of the hyperlinked text of the Iyer's edition [5] of *Prakīrṇa-prakāśa*. Lower panel shows the text of the *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa* on *Jāṭisamuddeśa*.

Concordance	
Source file	G:\My Documents\KVMC-Project\JSPP-KVMC-PrintRes
Lines	4311
Words (types)	Now: 6593 When loaded: 6593
Words (tokens)	Now: 24756 When loaded: 24756
Type-token ratio	Now: 3.7549 When loaded: 3.7549
Characters	147141
Sentences	14
Words/sentence	1768.2857
Current word	AZraya
Occurrences	28
Context style	From 4 words before headword to 4 words after he

Fig. 2. Properties of the Concordance.

2.1 Properties

Figure 2 shows information about the concordance, including the number of lines, words, characters, and sentences in the source text, the type-token ratio of the text, and the average number of words per sentence. Types are word-forms and tokens are occurrences of word-forms. The number of lines in the text of *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa* are 4311 and there are 6593 types of words in the text. Among these 2476 are the token words. The type-token ratio is 3.6%. This ratio of types to tokens is a measure often used in quantitative stylistic analysis. The *sandhi* and *samāsa* words are split manually and hence the word-length is delimited. Following graph explains the statistical information regarding the word-lengths in the text.

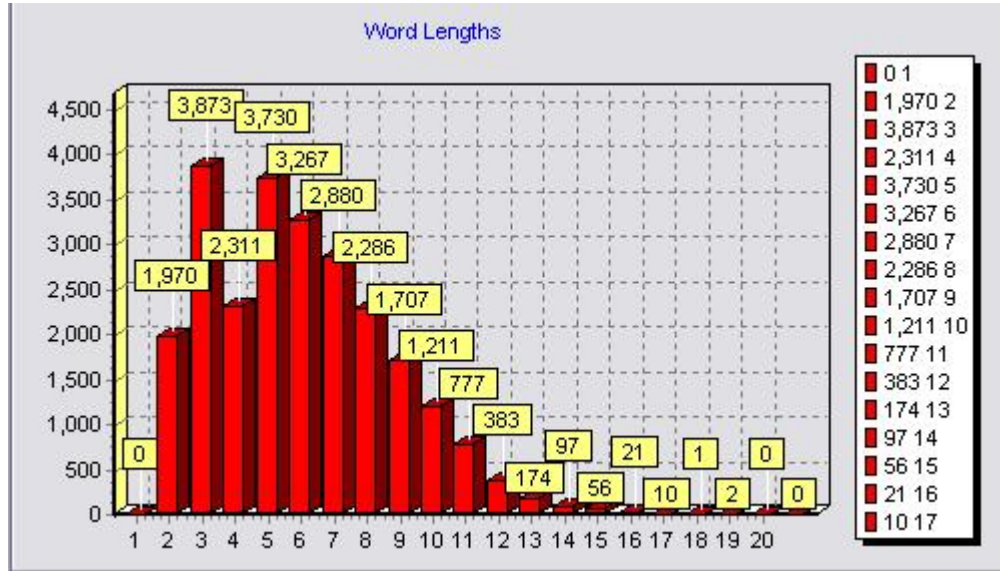


Fig. 3. Word Length Chart

The Chart's X-axis shows word length in letters. The Y-axis shows the numbers of such words. The labels at the top of each bar on the chart show the numbers of words (as on the Y-axis) but can be switched to show the percentage of the whole text which such words represent.

3 Features of the KWIC Index

All entries in this index are arranged in alphabetical order. Each entry in this index is arranged in two columns. Each entry begins with the keywords appearing in the bold format and a number preceding to it which indicates the number of occurrences of that particular word in the text. Below this, follows a list of occurrences with the short context in two columns. First column has three sub-columns containing the number of Verse, Page no. according to Iyer's edition (1994) and line numbers at the end. In second column, occurrence of the keyword with the short context in which it appears in the JS and PP are mentioned. For example:

```

4 amśa
003 0002 0001 kriyā-sva-bhāvaḥ | //tatra ca ^amśa ^amśī-kalpanayā ^apoddhāre
078 0002 0074 aḥ |//tatra pratipatty-artham amśa ^amśīkatayā appoddhāra-pad
003 0003 0001 a iti siddha-sādhya-//lakṣaṇa ^amśa-dvaya-viśayaḥ, pada ^apodd
002 0015 0001 riyamāṇasya padasya vākyārtha ^amśa-parikalpanayā ^arthavata e

```

Here, the number preceding the keyword **amśa** indicates the number of occurrences found in PP and JS. First entry should be read as verse 1 page 2

line 15 of Iyer's edition. // in the text indicates the beginning of the line. The compound words in the text are split into their constituent elements and these elements are shown connected by the hyphen (-). While doing so, the vowel *sandhis* are dissolved and shown as connected by ^ . Consonant *sandhis* are shown as connected by hyphen. For example,

cāṃśāṃśīkalpanayā <is shown as > ca^aṃśā^aṃśī-kalpanayā

Verbal compounds remain undissolved and mentioned as **abhivyanakti**. But the **cvī** forms are dissolved.

087 0002 88 | na^ity āha://guṇe 'pi na^aṅgī-kriyate pradhāna^antara-siddhaye
090 0012 89 guṇe 'pi saṃkhyā//na^aṅgī-kriyate 'tra^iti dvi-bahudv

Negative compounds like **acoditasya** are not dissolved as **a-coditasya** to avoid its confusion with the words like *a-kāra*. Similarly, compounds like *sārtham* etc. are not dissolved.

053 0021 46 avyavacchinnāṃ śrutim āhur akartṛkām|//śiḍḍair nibadhyamānā
052 0011 46 svārtha-pratipatti-darśanād akiñcit-karasya^anarthakasya paratra
008 0007 2 rūpaṃ//padārthāḥ iti sphuṭī-kṛtam| anyathā vā^arthe
075 0017 71 āhuh: saḡuṇa ity etad eva sphuṭī-kṛtaṃ sadā^ekatvena^iti

Readers must note that *anuvāra* is encoded following the *para-savarṇa* principle and while sorting it comes in the place of *para-savarṇa*. For example, **aṅga** comes after *ga* and *gh* whereas **aṃśa** comes in the beginning. Similarly, due to the *yaṇ-sandhis* words like **iti** and **api** should be searched twice as **iti** and **ity** (in *sandhi*) and **api** and **apy**. Same is applicable to the occurrences of the 7th case singular ending of the nominal words ending in *i* for example, *siddhau* and *saddhav*, *jātau* and *Jatāv* etc.

Additional Features of the KWIC Index:

Variant Readings (Jāti-Samuddeśa) : The text presented here is based on the Iyer's edition of VP 3.1 with PP on it [5]. We are thankful to Yves Ramseier for making available the digitized text of PP which saved our efforts of digitizing the full text again. After the initial proofreading we realized that the text given by Yves Ramseier needs some corrections and modifications. Apart from those modifications, we included various readings of the text of PP from the other editions, i.e., *Ambākartrī* by Śarmā (1991) (AK), and *Rāmakṛṣṇaśāstrī* and *Śāstrī* (1905) (A). Variant readings from the editions of *kārikā* text are also included here in the appendix. For example,

1. Verse 6 (a):- R: *svajātiḥ*; BK, AK, AL: *svā jātiḥ*. Rau mentions *sā jātiḥ* from the ms. A p. 16.
2. Verse 10 (a):- R: *yā śabda-jātiśabdeṣu*; I, AK, & SK: *yā śabda-jātiḥ śabdeṣu* p. 9.
3. Verse 19 (a):- AL: *pravṛttirūpāyāṃ*; I & AK: R, & SB: *pravṛttirūpā* p. 22.

4. Verse 27 (b):- BSS, I, & AK: *niṣpattau* ; Rau: *niṣpattyai* p. 36.
5. Verse 54 (a): AK and I: *karmaṇyaṅgatvam* for Rau: *karmasv aṅgatvam* p. 62.
6. Verse 57 (a): mss. *prathamah.*; *prathamā* for I, AK, R: *prathamam*
7. Verse 60 (c):- AK & I: *kṣāyām* for Rau: *kṣāyā* p. 67.
8. Verse 62 (d): AK: *evam* for Rau & I: *eva* p. 68.
9. Verse 63 (a):- I: *ekena cet pra* for Rau & AK: *ekena ca pra* p. 69.
10. Verse 68 (b):- Rau mentions eight different readings from various mss. as *pāradharmohataste* , *pāradharmmotvaste* , *pāradharmoyataste* , *pāravataste* , *pāraevāste* , *pāradharmmataste* , *pāradharmmotaste* , and *pāravātaste*. Rau considers *saṃkhyāvyāpāradharmo* as one compound word whereas Iyer and AK splits it as *saṃkhyā vyāpāradharmo*. p. 72.
11. Verse 79 (a):- Rau mentions 5 different readings: *vyaktiśaktes samāpannā*, *vyaktiśaktes samāsanno*, *vyaktiśakis samāsanno*, *dravyaśakter yathāsannā* and *dravyśakter yathāsattā*. p. 81.

In the context of the Index Raus' readings [9] are indicated by using an * followed by the abbreviation R in <...>. For example,

103 0003 *108 ||105<R 109>||//ghaṭa-jñānam iti jñānam ghaṭa ādy ākārām j

Here, 105<*R 109> indicates that verse 105 of Iyer's edition [5] is recorded as verse 109 in Rau's edition [9] edition of Vākyapadīya. It means that the verse no.109 in Rau's edition is recorded as verse no.105 in Iyer's edition.

Variant Readings (Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa): KWIC index also lists the variant readings found in the text of *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa* rendered by K. A. Subramania Iyer and Raghunath Sharma.

1. AK: *ruciraḥ* for I: *ruciraṃ* p.1:3.
2. AK: *nivartana* for I: *nirvartana* p.2:14.
3. mss. M °*upakalpita* ° for I and AK: °*utkalita* ° p.3:1.
4. AK: *daṇḍaka* after *iti* in 24b p.15:1.
5. AK: *na śrautārthatyāgaḥ pratīnidhau* | for I: *na śrautārthatyāgaḥ* | [25b] *pratīnidhau naitaṇṇyāyyam* | p.15:10.
6. AK: *śabdo vastucintāmanusarati* for I: *śabdo vastucintāmanusarati* p.15:11.
7. AK: *pratipādyate* for I: *pratipadyate* p. 17:11.
8. AK: | p. 18:1.
9. AK: °*kṣaṇaḥ* for I: °*lakṣaṇaḥ* p. 18:3.
10. AK: °*abhivyañjane iti* for I: °*abhivyañjana iti* p. 18:4.
11. AK: °*prasaṅga ityāśaṅkyāha* for I: °*prasaṅgaityāśaṅkyāha* p. 22:13.
12. AK: in the main text °*avabhāitvābhāt* but °*avabhāitvābhāvāt* in the *Ambākartrī* for I: °*avabhāitvābhāvāt*. p. 24:3.
13. AK: *jāti-vyatīriktayā* , I: *jāti vyatīriktayā*; and BBS: *jātir vyatīriktayā* p. 25:11.
14. AK: *vastu san-nābhīdhīyate*; I: *vastu-san-nābhīdhīyate* p. 25:14.
15. AK & I: *yathā*; Ramseier: *tathā* p. 26:12.

16. AK & I: *sattva-guṇāḥ | tathā*; Ramseier: *sattvaguṇās tathā* p. 27:3.
 17. AK: *gotvākāraḥ prasūyate*; I: *gotvākāraḥ pratyayaḥ prasūyate* p. 27:16.

The text of Iyer's edition [5] of PP on 106 verses of JS has 105 pages, 4596 lines and 7175 words. Among these 24409 words, only 7175 words are unique words.

We hope and believe that this work will prove useful for Indologists all over the world working in the area of Language studies. We hereby attach a few sample pages of the said KWIC index (after converting HK encoding into the roman transliteration). The web concordance of the PP on JS of VP will be made available on the IIT website at appropriate time.

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Abbreviations Used:

- A *Rāmakṛṣṇasāstrī* and *Śāstrī* (1905)
 AK *Ambākartrī* by *Śarmā* (1991)
 I Iyer's edition of *Vākyapadīya of Bhathari*
 JS *Jāti-Samuddeśa*
 PP *Prakīrṇa-Prakāśa*
 R Rau's edition of *Vākyapadīya of Bhatṛhari*
 VP *Vākyapadīya*

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A Sample of the KWIC index

4 *aṃśa*

003 0002 0001 *kriyā-sva-bhāvah* | //tatra ca *aṃśa* *aṃśi*-kalpanayā *apoddhāre*
 078 0002 0074 *aḥ* | //tatra pratipatty-artham *aṃśa* *aṃśikatayā* appoddhāra-pad
 003 0003 0001 *a iti siddha-sādhyā*-//lakṣaṇa *aṃśa*-dvaya-*viśayaḥ*, pada *apodd*
 002 0015 0001 *riyamāṇasya padasya vākyārtha* *aṃśa*-parikalpanayā *arthavata e*

1 *aṃśah*

003 0004 0001 *hedāt kāraka* *ātmā siddha-rūpo* *aṃśah* | *yady api ca nāma-padā*

1 *aṃśasya*

068 0021 0062 *jātiḥ padārtho bādhyeta*, *jāty* *aṃśasya* *ajātitvād*//*iti prakṛty*

1 *aṃśā*

047 0005 0040 *ātrāḥ kalāḥ parikalpitā bhāgā* *aṃśā* gotva *ādi-sāmānya-viśeṣāḥ*

1 *aṃśi*

003 0002 0001 *-sva-bhāvah* | //tatra ca *aṃśa* *aṃśi*-kalpanayā *apoddhāre kārak*

1 *aṃśikatayā*

078 0002 0074 /tatra pratipatty-artham *aṃśa* *aṃśikatayā* appoddhāra-padārtha

1 *aṃśo*

003 0002 0001 *āre kāraka* *ātmā kriyā* *ātmā ca* *aṃśo* *vibhāga* *arha iti siddha-*

1 *akartṛ*

090 0006 0089 *yasya* *asti kartṛ-saṃjñakasya* *akartṛ-saṃjñakasya ca tasya* *ub*

1 *akartṛkām*

053 0021 0046 *im-avyavacchinnāṃ śrutim āhur* *akartṛkām*//*śiṣṭair nibadhyamān*

1 *akarmakebhyaḥ*

090 0008 0089 *vam* //laḥ *karmani ca bhāve ca* *akarmakebhyaḥ* (P. 3.4.69)//*it*

1 *akāra*

073 0004 0068 *maḥ*, *tena liṅgena gamyata ity* *akāra*-*praśleṣaṃ ke cid vyācakṣ*

1 *akāraṇāni*

038 0001 0028 *virodhaḥ* | *tathā ca* *āhuḥ*://*na* *akāraṇāni* *vidhiṃ bādhan*te *prat*

1 *akāri*

033 0009 0019 *atirikta-sāmānya-kalpanā* *evam* *akāri* *ity atra tātparya* *arthah*

2 *akiñcit*

052 0011 0046 *ṇ svārtha-pratipatti-darśanād* *akiñcit*-*karasya* *anarthakasya p*

088 0023 0089 *anṛyaṃ sarveṣāṃ eva vidyate*, *akiñcit*-*karasya kriyā* *āṅga-bhā*

1 *akramatā*

020 0019 07-8 *stavaḥ kramaḥ* | *pratyāyane tv* *akramatā* *eva* | *śabda* *ācchuritat*

1 *akṣareṇa*

018 0012 0006 *avat sphoṭa-tattvam* | *prathama* *akṣareṇa* *hi jāter ābhāsa-mātra*

4 *akhaṇḍa*

002 0003 0001 *ada-vyutpattir-vākya-vādinām*, *akhaṇḍa*-*pada*-//*vyutpattāv iva*

079 0002 0075 katayā//pratipāditaḥ | vākyaḍ akhaṇḍa-pratibhā^utpattāv apod
078 0015 0074 stutaḥ | tathā ca śruty-ādīny^akhaṇḍa-vākya-pakṣe na^upapady
002 0003 0001 dhyā//prthak padaṃ niṣkṛṣya | akhaṇḍa-vākya-vyutpattāv upāya
1 akhaṇḍe
015 0002 0005 ^adhyavāpaḥ/śabda-vyāpāraḥ |//akhaṇḍe^api hi vākyaṛtha-naye^
1 agata
074 0021 0070 vādāt saṃmārge pradhāna-velāv^agata-saṃkhyākānām eva^avadhār
1 agatyā
097 0007 0096 ṃ sva-saṃvijñāna-pada^abhāvād agatyā bheda^abheda-śabdābhyaṃ
1 agrhyamāṇa
039 0018 30-31 śrotra^indriya-//kāryam| evam agrhyamāṇa-sva-bhāvā vyaktayaḥ
2 agrhyamāṇasya
040 0001 30-31 yaṃ//śabda^artha ity arthaḥ| agrhyamāṇasya^api tadānīṃ vyak
040 0002 30-31 ya^avasāya^avirodhāt saṃpraty^agrhyamāṇasya^api dṛṣṭaṃ prati
1 agni
064 0009 0056 atāt| tathā hi “āgneyam ajam-agni-ṣṭoma ālabheta” ity uktvā
2 agnau
054 0013 0046 athā^āditye tejaḥ, dāhakatvam agnau, śaityam apsu| tathā jñāna
088 0012 0089 tarhi yajeḥ prayogo dṛṣyate, “agnau suṣṭhu yajata” iti| atra