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संस्कृत साहित्य अने दर्शनोमां मनोवैज्ञानिक अभिगम

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Meaning: An Introduction
(From the perspective of Sanskrit Vyākaraṇa Darśana)

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The ideas about 'Meaning' found in the Sanskrit Vyākaraṇa Darśana can be appreciated better if the context, in which they have developed, is thoroughly understood.

1. The Background of Sanskrit grammar

1.1 The Beginning

The language in which the Vedas, the oldest compilations by mankind are documented is known as Vedic Sanskrit. Tradition has it that the Vedas and thereby the languages in which they have been written are eternal. Even as per the modern view, the Vedas are at least three thousand years old. The attempts to develop a grammar for the language can be traced back to the Vedic period. Following are few of many lines from the vedic literature that testify to the fact -

- A. *yajñena yajñamayajanta devāḥ*
B. *dr̥ṣṭvā rūpe vyākarot satyānṛte prajāpatiḥ*
asraddhāmanṛte dadhācarddārṇ satye prajāpatiḥ
C. *vāgvai parācavyākṛtāvadat te devā*

1.2 Vyākaraṇa as a Śāstra

The Vedas are considered to be of prime importance in the Vedic culture. They are considered as the sources of highest knowledge. They are equated to *brahman* or the Supreme Being. The study of Vedas is considered to be the giver of the highest bliss.

Only those *śāstras* or sciences that aided the study of Vedas in some way or the other were considered by the tradition, to be pure, authentic and worthwhile. There are six such *śāstras*. They are called as *Vedāngas*. They are Śikṣā, Kalpa, Vyākaraṇa, Chanda, Jyotiṣa and Nirukta. The vedic ṛchās like '*mukham vyākaraṇam smṛtam*' and '*pradhānam ṣṭsu arṇgeṣu vyākaraṇam*' tell us that Vyākaraṇa was considered to be the most important of all the *vedāngas*. This is how Vyākaraṇa gets the status of a very important *śāstra*, or a tool that is very useful for understanding the Vedas.

1.3 Darśana in Vedic tradition and Grammar

In the Vedic tradition, a *darśana* or a philosophy could be established as an authentic one only when it presented its take on the content of the Vedas, their creator, their eternity, their importance for attaining the highest bliss and succeeded in providing a unique interpretation of the Vedas which is in conformity to its basic principles. While the Vedānta, Nyāya, Yoga and Mīmāṃsā are the most popular *darśanas*, the references of more than ten other *darśanas* can be found in the texts like the Sarvadarśana-samgraha of Mādhava. While many looked at Vyākaraṇa merely as a tool that is also useful for understanding other *darśanas*, Vyākaraṇa itself was also looked upon by many scholars as a separate *darśana*.

1.4 Evolution of Sanskrit Grammar

The idea of Grammar developed in tradition as a tool to understand all the intricacies of the language exhaustively in the shortest possible manner and thereby