Grimal, F., V. Venkataraja Sarma, and S. Lakshminarasimham, Pāṇiniyav-
ākaraṇādārāṇakośaḥ, La grammaire pāṇīnēenne par ses exemples, Pānini-
yan Grammar through its Examples; Volume III.2: Tināntaprakaraṇam 2, Le
livre des conjugaisons 2, The Book of Conjugations 2.1 [Rashtriya Sanskrit
University Series 202, Collection Indologie 93.3.2] (Tirupati: Rashtriya
Sanskrit University; Pondichéry: École française d’Extrême-Orient, Institut
Français de Pondichéry, 2009), xvii + 971 pp., Rs. 600.00, ISBN 978 2 855
39101 4, 978 8 184 70177 7.

This is the second part of the third volume in a series of volumes intended to
show, by means of representative examples, how Sanskrit forms are derived
in the Pāṇinian system of grammar.2 The first volume,3 accompanied by a
CDRom, catalogs 40,000 examples and is divided into two major parts.
First, examples are listed alphabetically and accompanied by references to
grammatical works that are covered by this work in which the examples are
cited. Secondly, pertinent Pāṇinian sūtras are given in the order they occur
in the Aṣṭādhyāyī (A), together with examples for the rules. The second
volume4 treats in 779 pages a large selection of nominal compounds listed
alphabetically, from akartum ‘not to do’ through hotarpotrenṣodgātārah ‘The

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1) I have given this part of the title as it appears on the title page. The dust jacket has instead
Le livre des formes conjuguées 2, The Book of Conjugated Forms 2. There is also a difference
between the price shown on the verso of the title page (Rs 600/–) and the back of the front
dust cover (Rs 680.00).

2) This purpose is most explicitly stated in the introductions to the second volume: ‘Pāṇinī-
yavākaraṇādārāṇakośaḥ samuddiṣṭāni prarjanarāni tāvad aṣṭādhyāyīḥ vākhyānābhubuṭe
mahābhāṣya-kāśikāyrtti-bhāṣāyrtti-siddhāntakaumudyākhyetra catuṭuṃ grāntheṣu vidyāmānā-
nām utādhārānāṁ pathanadvārā tacchāstre avagāhasiddhiḥ’ (p. i), ‘L’objet du Pāṇiniyavā-
ākaraṇādārāṇakośaḥ est, rappelons-le, de montrer concrètement et de façon détaillée, à partir
de exemples figurant dans le Mahābhāṣya (M.), la Kāśikāyrtti (K.), la Bhāṣāyrtti (Bh.V.)
et la Siddhāntakaumudi (SK), le contenu et le fonctionnement du système grammatical
paninéen’ (p. vii), ‘The purpose of the Pāṇiniyavākaraṇādārāṇakośa is to show in a
concrete and detailed way, from examples found in the Mahābhāṣya (M.), the Kāśikāyrtti
(K.), the Bhāṣāyrtti (Bh.V.) and the Siddhāntakaumudi (SK), the content and the functioning
of the Paninian grammatical system’ (p. xiii).

3) … Udbhāranāsamābārah, Le livre des exemples: 40 000 entrées pour un texte, The Book of
Examples: 40 000 Entries for a Text, edited by R. Grimal, V. Venkataraja Sarma, V. Sri-
vatsankaracharya, and S. Lakshminarasimham, Rashthriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Series 121,
Collection Indologie 93.1, xi + 1022 pp., Tirupati/Pondichéry, 2006.

4) … Samāsaprakaraṇam, Le livre des mots composés, The Book of Compound Words, edited
by R. Grimal, V. Venkataraja Sarma, and S. Lakshminarasimham, Rashthriya Sanskrit Vidyap-
peetha Series 100, Collection Indologie 93.2, xvii + 834 pp., Tirupati/Pondichéry, 2007.
(ritual officiants) hotṛ, potṛ, neṣṭṛ and udgāṭṛ’. The third volume treats verbal forms and is divided into two parts: first, forms of verbs belonging to the ten classes of primitive bases, along with the section that concerns the meanings of L-affixes, then other forms that Bhaṭṭoji Dikṣita considers in his Siddhāṅtakaumudi (SK) after dealing with the ten classes. The present volume contains 1,449 examples from the Siddhāṅtakaumudi and sixty-eight examples from the other works consulted (see p. 1 n. 3, vii n. 4, xiii n. 4). This volume begins with three introductions, in Sanskrit (bhūmikā, pp. i–vi), French (Introduction, pp. vii–xii), and English (Introduction, pp. xiii–xvii). Here, the editors explain the general content of the volume, the detailed structure of entries, the contents of the indexes, the editions used of the works that serve as sources, and the abbreviations used. The Sanskrit introduction is independent of and differs in the number and contents of notes from the French and English introductions, which generally parallel each other.

The corpus of examples for the volumes of the entire work is culled from four major works: Patañjali’s (2nd c. BC) Mahābhāṣya, the Kāśikāvṛtti (Kāś.) of Vāmana and Jayādīya (7th c.), Puruṣottamadeva’s (12th c.) Bhāṣāvṛtti, and Bhaṭṭoji Dikṣita’s (16th c.) Siddhāṅtakaumudi. Pride of place is given to the last work because of its widespread use and its organization. Accordingly, the Pāṇiniyavākaraṇadāharaṇakoṣaḥ is divided into parts corresponding to the major sections (prakaraṇa) of the Siddhāṅtakaumudi. Nevertheless, Bhaṭṭoji’s order of presentation has not been followed. Thus, instead of saṃjñāṇuṭras, paribhāṣās and sandhi rules, followed by nominal forms and kāraka classification rules, the second volume deals with compounds and their derivational procedures (prakriyā). Then, instead of proceeding to forms with taddhita suffixes, the third volume deals with verb forms. Here again, however, the Siddhāṅtakaumudi order of presentation has not been followed. As the editors remark (p. 7 n. 1, xiii n. 1), this second part has been published first because the data in question are more complex and less known.5

5) ‘Nous publions d’abord la seconde partie, sa matière étant plus compliquée notamment en ce qui concerne les dérivations (prakriyā), et moins connue’ (p. vii n. 1), ‘We are publishing the second part first since its material is the more complicated, especially as regards the derivations (prakriyā), and less well known.’ (p. xii n. 1). The corresponding Sanskrit note (p. i n. 1) differs slightly but without consequence.