

READER'S GUIDE

Note :- For the general lay-out of the articles in the Dictionary the reader is referred to the Introduction Section 5 p. xii.

I. ENTRY WORDS

A. The following types of vocables are included in the Dictionary :

- i. Roots e. g. अंश् (amś-), गम् (gam-), दा (dā-) etc.
- ii. Simple and derived words e. g. अंश् (amśa), अश्व (aśva), नृ (nr), दैव (daiva), लौकिक (laukika) etc.
- iii. Grammatical formants e. g. अक (-aka), अन (-ana) etc.
- iv. Foreign words used in Sanskrit works e. g. अइबुक (aibuka), मल्लिक (mallika), अकबबार (akabbara) etc.
- v. Words found in the Kośas only.
- vi. Important variant readings recorded in the books used for the extraction of the material e. g. अकारप्रक्षेप (akāraprakṣepa) v. l. for अकारप्रश्लेष (akāraprasleṣa), अक्षपीडक (akṣapīḍaka) v. l. for अक्षिपीडक (akṣipīḍaka) etc.
- vii. Technical terms in different branches of learning.
- viii. Artificial terms of grammar e. g. टाप (tāp), सुप (sup) etc.
- ix. Laukika or technical nyāyas or maxims e. g. अकाण्ड-कृष्माण्डपतनन्याय (akāṇḍakūṣmaṇḍapatananyāya), अश्व-सिधानीन्याय (aśvābhidhānīnyāya) etc.
- x. Compounds of two members.
- xi. Compound numerals e. g. द्वादशन् (dvādaśan), एकोन-चत्वारिंशत् (ekonacatvāriṁśat) etc.
- xii. Symbolic numerical expressions e. g. अक्षगज (akṣagaja) etc.
- xiii. Negative compounds e. g. अकुमारी (akumārī), अक्रतु (akratu) etc.
- xiv. Compounds of more than two members for special syntactic and semantic reasons e. g. अकृतभ्यागमदोष (akṛtābhyāgamadoṣa), अकारणगुणपूर्वक (akāraṇaguṇapūrvaka) etc.
- xv. Compound denominatives e. g. राकाचन्द्राय (rākācand-rāya-).
- xvi. Sounds of Sanskrit e. g. अ (a), अकार (akāra) etc.

B. The Dictionary includes the Proper names of

- i. gods and goddesses.
- ii. sages and mythical persons e. g. अक्षपाद (Akṣapāda), अगस्ति (Agasti) etc.
- iii. Tribes, clans, people, guilds etc.
- iv. Rivers, mountains, lakes, regions, countries etc.
- v. Animals, birds, trees, plants and other natural objects.
- vi. Individual objects like palaces, gardens, parks, weapons, chariots, ornaments, garments, and other personal belongings.
- vii. Authors, books, chapters, sections, sūktas, stotras, sāmans, verses and groups of verses to a limited extent e. g. अंशावतरण (amśāvataraṇa), अक्षसूक्त (akṣasūkta) etc.

C. The following types of words are generally excluded :

- i. Metalinguistic expressions of some length.
- ii. Longer compounds involving purely technical terms.

- iii. Dvandva compounds with no grammatical peculiarities.
- iv. Compounds ending in words like पद (pada), शब्द (śabda), वाक्य (vākya), नामन् (nāman), अभिख्या (abhikhyā) etc.
- v. Compounds forming rūpakas if not of frequent occurrence e. g. अंशुनाराच (amśunārāca), अंशुधन (amśudhana) etc.
- vi. Compounds of artificial terms e. g. अकज्विधि (akajvidhi), अकचप्रत्यय (akacpratyaya) etc.
- vii. Long chronograms for recording dates or giving numbers in Mathematics, Astronomy and similar works.
- viii. Colophones and names of chapters or sections of books, if not important.
- ix. Names of books in general.
- x. Purely middle Indo-Aryan and modern Indo-Aryan words.

D. The form of the entry word :

- i. Nouns are given in their base forms (prātipadika) e. g. अंश् (amśa), अक्षि (akṣi), अग्नि (agni) etc.
 - ii. Nouns of different genders are given as separate entries, unless one of the genders is secondary or occasional or the word has optional gender throughout e. g. अकुल (akula) n. अकुल (akula) m. अक्ष (akṣa) m. अक्ष (akṣa) n. etc.
 - iii. Adjectives are given in their base form with the indication of the feminine base when available, as one entry.
 - iv. Adjectives and nouns are combined as one entry if the entries are small or if one of the usages is clearly secondary.
 - v. Adverbs, indeclinables and other nominals like pronouns are given in full form or in the neuter gender e. g. अकामतस् (akāmatas), एव (eva), अकुर्वत् (akurvāt), अस्मद् (asmad) etc.
 - vi. Verbs are given in their root form e. g. अंश् (amś-) अक्ष (akṣ-) etc.
 - vii. Roots with preverbs are given as separate entries e. g. आगम् (āgam-) etc.
 - viii. Derivative verbs are given along with the suffix and listed as separate entries, but the causatives are included under the main entry of the verb.
 - ix. Cvi-forms and gatis are given with the following root as entries e. g. अंशीकृ (amśīkr-) etc.
 - x. Participles are treated as adjectives and listed as separate entries e. g. अकुर्वत् (akurvāt) etc.
 - xi. Infinitives and gerunds along with their negative forms are given as separate entries e. g. अकर्तुम् (akartum), अकृत्वा (akṛtvā) etc.
- E. i. Words which do not actually occur in literature but are given for special reasons are put in square brackets e. g. [अंशापवाह] (amśāpavāha), [अंहती] (amhatī), [अंहोमुच] (amhomuḥ) etc.
- ii. Word taken over from the earlier dictionaries like PW., pw., nt., MW., DBHS., Viśva., Apte, Vācs.,

ŚabdaKaDru. and other special Kośas are given with the indication of their source in square brackets.

- F. i. Homonyms are indicated by a prefixed index number e. g. ¹अक्ष (akṣa), ²अक्ष (akṣa), etc.
- ii. A difference in the construction in a compound word is not considered as giving rise to homonyms e. g. अकृतभावसंविद् (akṛtabhāvasamvid) etc.
- iii. A difference in the base or a suffix is considered as giving rise to homonyms e. g. ¹अंशक (amśaka), ²अंशक (amśaka) etc.
- iv. Two identical entries with a difference in grammatical status are not given the index number of homonyms e. g. अकुप्य (akupya) *adj.* अकुप्य (akupya) *n.* etc.

II. ALPHABETIZATION

- i. All entries follow a single alphabetization and no subalphabetization is used.
- ii. Stems, roots, formants, full forms, compounds and even phrases are regarded as one block for the purpose of alphabetization.
- iii. The following order of the Devanāgarī script is taken as the basis for alphabetization. Note that Visarga follows Anusvāra and the order of the semivowels is y, r, l and v. अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ, ः, ऌ, ॡ, क, ख, ग, घ, ङ, च, छ, ज, झ, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, प, फ, ब, भ, म, य, र, ल, व, श, ष, स, ह.
- iv. The written Anusvāra of *saṁ* and some other words is alphabetized as *parasavarṇa* except when it is final.
- v. Visarga is alphabetized in its own place before velars and labials; otherwise it is assimilated to the following sound.
- vi. Anusvāra is alphabetized in its own place only before y, r, l, v. ळ, ऴ, व, श, ष, and ह.
- vii. l and lh standing for ḍ and ḍh in an intervocalic position are alphabetized as ḍ and ḍh.
- viii. l standing for l is alphabetized as l.
- ix. Words with only a difference of accent are ordered with preference given to *udātta* over *svarita* and the order of the place of accent is from left to right.
- x. Between identical nouns and verbs, the verb precedes the noun.
- xi. Between adjectives and nouns, the historical order is followed so that sometimes the adjective and sometimes the noun comes first.
- xii. A vocable of doubtful correctness is alphabetized as it is and the necessary correction is indicated in brackets e. g. अकथह(म)चक्र (akathaha(ma)cakra), अक्षसालिका (akṣasālikā) [akṣamālikā].
- xiii. If a word is either a misprint or an obvious mistake, it is alphabetized in its correct form e. g. अक्षशालिन् (akṣaśālin) etc.
- xiv. When the Samhitā form differs from that of the Padapāṭha, it is alphabetized in its Samhitā form with a cross-reference to the Padapāṭha form e. g. अक्षितावसु (akṣitārasu) [PaPā. akṣitavasus] etc.
- xv. The lemmata are given in a normalised orthography e. g. अकिंचिद् (a-kiñcid) अकृतसंभ्रम (akṛta-sambhrama) etc.

III. TRANSLITERATION

- A. i. All entries are transliterated in the Roman script.
- ii. The system of transliteration is the one internationally accepted. Note the following symbols m, ḥ, ś, ṣ, r, l.
- iii. No distinction is made between लृ and लृ, and लृ and लृ.

- iv. Adverbial entries in the body of an article are also transliterated to show the accent marks.

B. The transliteration differs from the Devanāgarī entry-form in the following respects :

- i. The acute and grave accent marks are used to indicate the *udātta* and *svarita* only.
- ii. The *parasavarṇa* is used for the written Anusvāra to indicate its alphabetical place.
- iii. The Visarga is transliterated as a sibilant before a sibilant and is so alphabetized.
- iv. An (n) in brackets is added to separate the strong base from the weak, in the case of the possessive suffixes.
- v. The immediate constituents of the vocables are separated by the use of a single hyphen and no further analysis is indicated, to avoid ambiguity.
- vi. When the IC cut falls inside a long vowel, it is not shown.
- vii. The hyphen is used in compound proper names but is avoided in simple proper names.
- viii. The ICs include both words and suffixes.
- ix. In case of the abstract suffixes like -tā and -tva the IC cut is usually before them.

IV. PARTS OF SPEECH

A. Only the following parts of speech are consistently indicated :

- i. Nouns, both simple and compound, by indicating their gender as *m.*, *f.*, and *n.* e. g. अंश (amśa) *m.*, अक्षि (akṣi) *n.*, अंहति (amhāti) *f.*, अंशुहस्त (amśuhasta) *m.*, अंशुदक (amśūdaka) *n.*, अंशोक्ति (amśokti) *f.*
- ii. Grammatical suffixes are not given any part of speech e. g. अक (aka); अकङ् (akaṅ) etc.
- iii. Adjective along with its feminine form. *adj.* e. g. अकम्प (akampa) *adj.* [f. -ā] अक्रिय (akriya) *adj.* [f. -ā.]
- iv. Adverbs include forms in -am, -tas, -śas, -vat and the adverbial use of cases. *adv.* e. g. अकष्टम् (akāṣṭam) *adv.*, अकामतस् (akāmatas) *adv.*, अंशवत् (amśavat) *adv.*, अंशशस् (amśaśas) *adv.*, अकाण्डे (akāṇḍe) *adv.*
- v. Pronouns *pro.*
- vi. Numerals *nu.*
- vii. Verbs indicated by the Gaṇa and Pada.
- viii. Infinitives *inf.* अकर्तुम् (akartum) *inf.*
- ix. Gerunds *ger.* अकृत्वा (akṛtvā) *ger.*
- x. Indeclinables *ind.* अकस्मात् (akasmāt) *ind.*, इव (iva) *ind.*

B. Other grammatical features like compounds, derived verbal stems, cases etc. are shown only when found necessary or useful.

V. ETYMOLOGY

A. The etymology of a vocable is given in square brackets immediately after its part of speech. Usually only a reference is added to the well known etymological dictionaries of Sanskrit and Indo-European without discussion or citation of cognate forms. The following works are consistently used.

- i. Pok. Vergleichendes Wörterbuch des indogermanischen Sprachen, Julius Pokorny.
- ii. MAYR. Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen, Manfred Mayrhofer.
- iii. TURN. A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages, R. L. Turner.

- iv. DED. A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary. T. Burrow, M. B. Emeneau.
- v. AltGr. Altindische Grammatik. J. Wackernagel, A. Debrunner.

This part of the etymology is separated from the scholia and traditional explanations by the use of a black oblique line /.

- B. The derivation of a word is indicated wherever necessary by stating the suffix and indicating its form in Sanskrit grammar, particularly in the system of Pāṇini. A reference to A. Debrunner, Altindische Grammatik Band II. 2. Die Nominalsuffixe, will be normally given for nouns.

VI. SCHOLIA

Etymologies and derivations found in ancient Sanskrit works are carefully collected and given after the accepted etymology of the vocable. It should be borne in mind that these etymologies are given for their own value and interest and it does not mean that the editors accept them as correct. Usually a summary of the grammatical features of important words is also added with reference to Sanskrit grammar, particularly Pāṇini. Variant bases of words are also indicated.

VII. FORMS

In the case of nouns and verbs, only important and irregular forms are given and their peculiarities are indicated.

VIII. SUMMARY OF MEANINGS

- i. When an article is long and the word shows numerous meanings, a summary of these meanings is given at the beginning of the meaning-analysis.
- ii. In the summary the numbering of the meanings is kept identical with that of the body of the article, but in a more compact form.
- iii. Explanatory remarks and statements about the environments, syntactic or semantic, are not included in the summary.

IX. ARRANGEMENT OF MEANINGS

- i. Distinct meanings which are mutually exclusive are indicated by the use of Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3 etc.
- ii. Mere nuances of meanings or a mere difference in the denotation is indicated by the use of lower case Roman numbers i. ii. iii. etc.
- iii. All intermediate differences of meanings are given with the use of Roman capitals like A. B. C. etc.
- iv. The meanings are so numbered that a branching tree representation will be always possible. Thus the interrelation between the various meanings is made explicit.

X. CITATIONS

- i. All meanings are illustrated with appropriate citations drawn from the material used for the dictionary. As a rule, no meaning is admitted without a supporting citation.
- ii. Meanings found in the earlier dictionaries are added with an indication of the source in square brackets. It means that no citation is available for it in the corpus of this dictionary.
- iii. In case of the meanings from the Kośas, often a mere reference is given without actually quoting the line of the Kośa, if it is not informative.

- iv. If a word has more than one meaning due to śleṣa and there is a single quotation to justify it, it is given only once, usually after the first meaning. A mere reference to the passage is added after the other meanings.
- v. Usually, only a limited number of citations is given from a book and further references are added so that the reader may add to the citations if he so desires.
- vi. Under each meaning, the citations are arranged in a historical sequence.

XI. ARRANGEMENT OF CITATIONS

- i. In the arrangement of the citations both the subject and chronology are taken into consideration. A list of the different branches of literature used for the dictionary with an approximate chronology of the works in each branch is provided elsewhere.
- ii. Under each type the approximate chronology is observed.
- iii. In the case of inscriptions, the citations are arranged according to the dates of the inscriptions and not according to the volumes of EI.
- iv. The following exceptions to the strict chronological order should be noted :
 - (a) Commentarial explanations are added immediately after the citation of the text on which they are based.
 - (b) Quotations or imitative passages are brought together irrespective of the chronology of the authors.
 - (c) Anthological quotations are brought close to the original source.
 - (d) Identical passages are put together with the = sign.
 - (e) Kośa citations are put in one place, mostly at the end of the article and are not scattered throughout.
 - (f) Grammatical citations or references dealing with grammar are included along with derivation or etymology, at the beginning of the article.
- v. Citations from the accented texts are given with accent marks usual for that text or school. The initial and final of the passage quoted are treated as absolute initial and final for the purpose of accentuation. If a portion is dropped in the middle, this is indicated with three dots and the accentuation of the text is not modified.
- vi. Citations are intended to be self-sufficient and hence a word or two are added in brackets to make the meaning clear.
- vii. When parts of passages are dropped this is indicated by the use of three dots and sandhi rules of the finals are observed before them.
- viii. If a citation is given to illustrate a word which occurs in it as a variant, the accepted reading is given first and the variant is added in brackets with the sign v. l. before it.
- ix. If a passage is not construable to the editors, it is indicated with the use of a question mark in brackets after it.
- x. If a correction to the text is suggested it is placed in brackets after the word to be corrected with a question mark preceding it e. g. under अंहीयस्, अंहीयाद् (? न्); under अकर्मविकर्मभोग, विभागो (? भोगो), etc.

- xi. Metrical passages are quoted in such a way as to indicate their metrical structure. Only a single daṇḍa is used at the end of a line even when some part of it is dropped.
- xii. Citations are normalised as far as the use of the punctuation marks is concerned.

XII. USAGE LABELS

- i. Syntactic usage of a vocable is given in square brackets before the specific meaning or a group of citations.
- ii. The provenance of a word is indicated by the use of the branch of literature in which it occurs.
- iii. The technical meaning of a word is also indicated by the same device but put before that meaning.
- iv. Other usage labels are sparingly used when found necessary or useful.

XIII. CROSS-REFERENCE

Cross-references are added in the Dictionary to indicate :

- i. A variant spelling or a variant sound of a vocable e. g. अकीर्त्ति (akirtti) cf. अकीर्ति (akirti); अकशाय (akāśāya) cf. अकशाप (akāśāpa); अक्षरनिधन (akṣaranidhana) cf. अक्षरनिधन (akṣaranidhana) etc.
- ii. Another word with the same meaning, either more common or more explicit e. g. अक्षश्रवस् (akṣaśravas) cf. अक्षकर्ण (akṣakarna); अकल्पना (akalpanā) cf. अविकल्पना (avikalpanā); अकल्पन (akalpana) cf. निर्विकल्पक (nirvikalpaka) etc.
- iii. If a meaning is confined to a compound or phrase अंशु (amśu) 8 cf. अंशुपात (amśupāta); 9. cf. अंशुमत (amśumat) etc.
- iv. Alternative name for the same thing अक्षरोपधि (akṣaropadhi) cf. अक्षरसधातु (akṣarasadhātu) etc.
- v. To supply relevant examples for a general statement both in form and meaning e. g. अ cf. अघोर, अनुत्तर etc.
- vi. To add supplementary information from other articles.
- vii. To give the fuller word, if the entry is a kind of shorter form e. g. अंश (amśa) cf. अक्षंशक (akṣāṁśaka); अकान्तरक (akāntaraka) cf. अकान्ततरक (akāntataraka) etc.
- viii. To give the correct form of the word if the entry is an incorrect vocable e. g. अक्षदकर्मन् (akṣadṛkkaṛman) cf. आक्षदकर्मन् (ākṣadṛkkaṛman); अक्षरचञ्चु (akṣaracañcu) cf. अक्षरचुञ्चु (akṣaracuñcu) etc.
- ix. To refer to a hyponym in case of technical terms e. g. अकान्ति (akānti) cf. लेखदोष (lekhaḍoṣa); अक्षरमुद्रा (akṣaramudrā) cf. अक्षरमुष्टि (akṣaramuṣṭi) etc.
- x. To give alternative names of nyāyas e. g. अकालकूष्माण्ड (akālakūṣmāṇḍa) cf. अकाण्डकूष्माण्डपतनन्याय etc.
- xi. To a negative form, if necessary e. g. अ cf. अनेदमूक.
- xii. To the original vocable in case of diminutives e. g. अक्षज्यका (akṣajyakā) cf. अक्षज्या (akṣajyā) etc.
- xiii. To give examples in case of formants e. g. अक्क (akna) cf. जान्वक्क, न्यक्क etc.
- xiv. To refer to a grammatical rule, mostly from Pāṇini.

XIV. RUN-ON ENTRIES

Run-on entries are given only to the adverbial usage of case-forms of nouns and are arranged alphabetically in the body of the main entry e. g. अकारणात्, अकारणे, अकारणेन, under अकारण (akāraṇa) etc.

XV. MODE OF REFERENCE

- i. The mode of reference in case of each book is explained fully in the list of abbreviations.
- ii. The reference is to the line in which the given vocable occurs, even though the passage quoted may cover many lines.
- iii. The references are made as full as possible. The first reference given is sufficient to locate a passage in the edition which is used for this dictionary. The reference in the brackets will help the reader to locate the passage in other editions.
- iv. For the sake of clarity, all references are given in full and no abbreviation is used when a series of references come together from the same book e. g. अक्क (akāñ) SiddhaHe. vi. 2.12; vi. 2.36; vi. 2.66 etc. and not vi. 2.12; 36; 66, etc.
- v. If there is additional matter in a work which is not included in the numbering by the editor, it is indicated with the use of the + sign put after the immediately preceding reference. This matter may be found either in the body of the text or in the foot-notes e. g. ŚiśuVa. 15. 31 + 3 etc.
- vi. All commentarial matter is introduced with the name of the commentator in an abbreviated form or the name of the commentary and is given in brackets without any further reference.
- vii. If the commentary is found in the edition used for this dictionary, only the word comm. is used to quote from it.
- viii. If a book is cited occasionally its full name is given and no abbreviation is used.
- ix. While the name of the book is given after the citation the name of the author precedes the citation.
- x. In case of folios, the obverse and the reverse sides and in case of pages with two columns, the columns are indicated by the use of A and B.
- xi. In case of prose works the first reference is usually to volume and the others to page and line; while in metrical works the first reference is to the section (variously called) and the other to the verse.

XVI. GLOSSES

- i. Explanations, as distinct from translations, are added in round brackets. Longer explanations are given in the form of independent sentences.
- ii. Words are added in brackets with the use of i. e. to identify the denotation of the vocable. In case of a complex entry the identification pertains to the immediately preceding word e. g. अक्षरमात्रत्व imperishable (i. e. Brahman), etc.
- iii. Derived or secondary meanings are given with the use of words like *lit.*, *fig.*, i. e., *hence* or the = sign.
- iv. A negative form of a word used for a normal positive concept is first given in the negative form followed by the positive word in brackets with the use i. e. अकुण्ठाग्र unblunted (i. e. sharp) etc.
- v. Abstract suffixes like -tā and -tva are generally translated 'the state of...'
- vi. The nominal use of a compound is given in the gloss as 'one who...', while the adjectival use with 'who...'
- vii. Articles like *a*, *the* are not used with words meaning abstract concepts or ideas.

XVII. TYPES

- i. Black Devanāgarī is used to give the entry-word and while giving cross-reference to other articles.
- ii. Ordinary Devanāgarī is used.
 - (a) to give citations from Sanskrit works which are more than one word long.
 - (b) graphemes of Sanskrit.
 - (c) single-word citations from Kośas and grammatical works.
 - (d) all words added in brackets in the citations and the remarks of the commentators.
- iii. The Roman type is used
 - (a) for the transliteration of the entries.
 - (b) glosses and explanations.
 - (c) proper names and Sanskrit words commonly used in English.
 - (d) names of countries, cities, mountains etc.
 - (e) names of authors, books etc.
- iv. The Italic type is used
 - (a) for all single non-English words and Sanskrit words occurring in running English sentences.
 - (b) grammatical elements of Sanskrit.
 - (c) all quoted forms of nouns and verbs.
- v. Lower capitals are used for
 - (a) names of modern scholars and authors.
 - (b) Conjugational number and Padas of verbs.

XVIII. PUNCTUATION MARKS AND OTHER SYMBOLS

Besides their normal use, the punctuation marks are also used as follows :

- i. A comma is used to separate different words in the glosses, which give the same meaning of the vocable.
- ii. A semi-colon is used to separate two citations, whether quoted in full or merely referred to.
- iii. A full stop is used after all abbreviations and at the end of the article if it does not end with a bracket.
- iv. Three dots are used to indicate that a part of the text is omitted in the citations.
- v. A hyphen is used after the root in transliteration and to indicate the Immediate Constituent cuts.
- vi. A black slant line is used to separate the accepted etymology of a word from the traditional one and other remarks.
- vii. Round brackets are used for
 - (a) the transliteration of the lemmata.
 - (b) the status of words and meanings.
 - (c) additional matter in glosses.
 - (d) remarks giving the context.
 - (e) corrections and additions in Sanskrit citations.
 - (f) variant readings in the passages quoted.
 - (g) to indicate a difference in accentuation e. g. (ākāma).
- viii. Square brackets are used for giving
 - (a) the etymology and derivation of vocables.
 - (b) other grammatical information.
 - (c) sources of vocables taken from other dictionaries.
 - (d) names of scholars.
 - (e) missing letters added in the texts, especially inscriptions.
 - (f) the feminine of the adjective.
- ix. An asterisk is used to indicate a reconstructed form e. g. अंशुमयी (from *amśumaya).