

## EXPLANATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

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### CITATIONS.

All numbers below 107 refer to the text of this Reader, which is cited by page and line; thus, 79<sup>2</sup> means page 79, line 2. When still more precise reference is needed, the first half of a line is designated by <sup>a</sup> and the second by <sup>b</sup>.

All numbers above 107 refer to the sections of Whitney's Grammar. Observe, however, that reference is occasionally made to grammar-sections preceding § 107, and that the word "Whitney" is then prefixed to the number to show that the Grammar is meant. The grammar-sections sometimes have subdivisions unmarked by letters or numbers. In referring to these, a small superior number is used, and designates the (typographical) paragraph as counted from the last lettered or numbered subsection. Thus 330<sup>6</sup> refers to the paragraph beginning "Pl.: nom.-voc. masc."; 371<sup>12</sup> begins with "From *stf* come"; 1222<sup>3</sup>, with "The accent of derivatives"; 1222c2<sup>2</sup>, with "In the *Brāhmaṇas*."

### SIGNS.

The root-sign (√) is prefixed to roots and quasi-roots to catch the eye or as an abbreviation. It is also set before denominative verb-stems, although these are of course in no sense roots.

The plus-sign (+) is set before prepositions with which verbs appear in composition and before certain other elements used as prefixes.

A star (\*) signifies that the word or stem or root to which it is prefixed does not actually occur in that form.

A half-parenthesis on its side (⌋) is used to show that two vowels, which, for the sake of clearness, are printed with hiatus in violation of the rules of euphonic combination, should be combined according to those rules.

A hyphen is sometimes used to avoid the repetition of an element of a compound; thus in the article *loka*, p. 235, *para-* stands for *para-loka*.

In Greek words, the old palatal spirant *yod* is represented by *j*, pronounced of course as English *y*. A very few Slavic and Lithuanian words occur, in which the actual or original nasalization of a vowel is denoted by an inverted comma, thus, *ę*, *ą*. Anglo-Saxon *æ* has the sound of *a* in *man*.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

It is hoped that most of these, if not all, will be found self-explaining. To preclude any misunderstanding, however, a complete list of the abbreviations is given below, p. 293.

But certain abbreviations and words are used in an arbitrary way and require more explanation than is given in the list.

When both the letters, *m*, and *n*, follow a stem, they mean that it shows both masculine and neuter case-forms.