THE DICTIONARY ORDER OF THE NAGARI LETTERS

WITH THEIR INDO-ROMANIC EQUIVALENTS AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION EXEMPLIFIED BY ENGLISH WORDS.

VOWELS. Initial, Medial, Equivalents and Pronunciation.		Vowers.	Consonants.	
		l. Equivalents and Pronunciation.	Equivalents and Pronunciation.	Equivalents and Pronunciation.
श्र	_	a in mica, rural.	k in kill, seek.	d in dice (more like th in this).
श्रा	T	ā ,, tar, father (tar, father).	kh "inkhorn.	U dh ,, adhere (but more dental).
इ	f	i "fill, lily.	ग्g "gun, get, dog.	न् n " not, nut, in.
ई	f	i " police (police).	घ् gh " loghut.	q p " put, sip.
उ	v	u ,, full, bush.	i ", sing, king, sink (siftk).	中 ph ,, uphill.
জ	6	ū " rude (rūde).	च c " dolce (in music).	b "bear, rub.
मृ	Ł	ri ,, merrily (merrily).	S ch " churchhill (curchill).	bh " abhor.
ચ્	ε	ŗī " marine (marine).	ज् j "jet, jump.	m "map, jam.
ऌ	æ	lṛi " revelry (revelṛi).	え*jh ,, hedgehog (hejhog).	y ,, yet, loyal.
ॡ	æ	lri ,, the above prolonged.	ञ् ñ " singe (siñj).	r ,, red, year.
ए	`	e ,, prey, there.	₹ t "true (true).	M l "lull, lead. ₹ l " (sometimes for ₹ d in Veda)
ऐ	•	ai ,, aisle.	th ,, anthill (anthill).	if ,, (sometimes for \(\bar{\pi}\) in Veda
स्रो	f	o "go, stone.	ड् d " drum (drum).	q v ,, ivy (but like w after cons.).
श्रो	f	au ,, Haus (as in German).	dh " redkaired (redhaired).	s ,, sure (sure).
() () () () () () () () () ()			n " none (none).	sh ,, shun, bush.
. ū	or	m either true Anusvara n or the symbol of any nasal.	त t ,, water (as in Ireland).	स s " saint, sin, hiss.
: h	i	symbol called Visarga.	th ,, nuthook (more dental).	E h " hear, hit.

* Sometimes printed in the form \$\overline{\mathbb{n}}\$, see p. 174, col. 3.

The conjunct consonants are too numerous to be exhibited above, but the most common will be found at the end of 'A Practical Sanskrit Grammar by Monier-Williams,' published by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, fourth edition.

For the correct pronunciation of the aspirated consonants, kh, ch, th, th, ph, &c., see p. xxix, note 4 of the foregoing Introduction.

Observe that n represents the true Annavāra in the body of a word before the sibilants and h, as in anhati: m as the symbol of any nasal will often be found at the end of a word, as in dānam ca; but may also represent Anusvāra, when final m is followed by initial semivowels, sibilants and h, and in words formed with preposition sam, like sam-veša, sam-šaya, sam-hata: the word Sanskrit is now too Anglicized to be written Samskrit. Visarga, as a substitute for final s, is a distinctly audible aspirate, so that the h at the end of such a word as devah must be clearly heard.

THE DICTIONARY ORDER OF THE INDO-ROMANIC LETTERS

WITHOUT THEIR NAGARI EQUIVALENTS.

a, ā; i, ī; u, ū; ŗi, ŗī; lŗi, lŗī; e, ai; o, au;—u or m, h;—k, kh; g, gh; ú;—c, ch; j, jh; ŭ; ţ, țh; d, dh; u;—t, th; d, dh; n;-p, ph; b, bh; m;-y, r, l, l, lh, v;-s, sh, s;-h.