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# SANSKRIT LEXICOGRAPHY: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

Author(s): HUKAM CHAND PATYAL

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# SANSKRIT LEXICOGRAPHY: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

HUKAM CHAND PATYAL

**1.0.** The purpose of this survey article is to provide a fair account of the development of Sanskrit lexicography. Our main concentration will be on some major lexicons which are already there. Lexicon projects under preparation or in progress will also be mentioned.

**1.1.** Problems of Sanskrit lexicography are slightly different from those of modern languages. The corpus of this classical language starts from the R̥gveda down to the present times, and it includes many *śāstras*, works dealing with astrology, astronomy, mathematics, architecture, medicine, *tantras*, and many other branches. The lexicographical material is available right from the *Nighaṇṭu* (*Nirukta*) to medieval and late *Kośas*, etc. These traditional *Kośas* are primarily of two types, viz. homonymic (*anekārtha*, *nānārtha*), and synonymic (*ekārtha*, *samānārtha*). Concepts of synonymy and polysemy are not well maintained in these *Kośas*. These *Nighaṇṭus* and *Kośas* do not follow alphabetical system of modern lexicography. In them strings of words, denoting a particular meaningful concept, are grouped together. These may not stand as good models for modern languages. No serious attempt seems to have been made towards Sanskrit lexicology.

**1.2.** For various types of lexicographical studies one may refer to Vedic bibliographies of L. Renou and R.N.Dandekar; T. Burrow, 'Sanskrit', in *Current Trends in Linguistics*, Vol. V, pp.3-35; A.M. Ghatage's Introduction to *An Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles*, I: 1; C. Vogel, *Indian Lexicography* (for traditional Sanskrit lexicography) (ed. J. Gonda. 1979.

*A History of Indian Literature*, Vol. V, Fasc. 4, Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz); M.M. Patkar, 1981. *History of Sanskrit Lexicography* (Delhi); S.M. Katre, 'Current Trends in Indian Lexicography', pp. 177-89, in *Theory and Method in Lexicography*, (ed. Ladislav Zgusta, 1980, Columbia, South Carolina: Hornbeam Press Incorporated); S.M. Katre, 'Lexicography of Old Indo-Aryans: Vedic and Sanskrit', pp.2487-97. In *Dictionaries (An International Encyclopaedia of Lexicography)*, 1991 (Berlin, New York: Walter de Gruyter).

**2.0.** One of the earliest collections of vocables which has come down to us is known as the *Nighaṇṭus*, consisting of three *kāṇḍas*. The first deals with synonyms, the second deals with homonyms, and the last with the names of deities. Among the Vedāṅgas, the four that have something to do with lexicography are: (1) *Śikṣā* (articulatory phonetics), (2) *Vākaraṇa* (grammatical treatise), (3) *Nirukta* (etymology), and (4) *Chandas* (prosody). The *Nirukta* tradition (c.7th century B.C.) recognized four-fold classification of words: (1) *nāman* (nomen), (2) *ākhyāta* (verbum), *upasarga* (preverb/preposition), and (4) *nipāta* (particle).

**2.1.** The tradition of Classical *Kośas* flourished over a period of 1800 years. From a thorough study of the catalogues of MSS we get an alarming list of over 370 distinct lexicons. Some of the earlier lexicographers like Kātya and Vyāḍi are known only through quotations in commentaries and their works have not survived in later period. Amarasmiha's

work *Nāmaliṅganuśāsana* (also called *Amarakośa*), occupies a very important position and has many commentaries on it. This *Kośa* is both homonymic and synonymic in nature. Puruṣottamadeva's *Trikāṇḍaśeṣa* is compiled as a supplement to *Amarakośa*. It includes some words found in inscriptions and also in literature. Among purely homonymous *Kośas* mention must be made of *Anekārthasamuccaya* of Śāsvata; *Abhidhānatnamālā* of Halāyudha; and the *Vaijayanī* of Yādavaprakāśa (words are arranged according to the number of syllables, according to gender, and in each section again according to the sequence of the initial letter. It shows improvement over earlier lexicons.) The *Anekārthakośa* of Maṅkha has suggested a very large number of meanings not included in other *Kośas*. Hemacandra has compiled some very important *Kośas*; mention must be made of the *Abhidhānacintamani* which is a synonymical lexicon. Specialized glossaries of technical terms belonging to medicine were also compiled. For example, *Dhanvantari-Nighaṇṭu* (also *Rājanighaṇṭu*) is a glossary of *materia medica*. The *Paryāyaratnamālā* of Mādhavakara in addition to *materia medica* contains general vocabulary. The *Madanavinodanighaṇṭu* (also known as *Madanapālanighaṇṭu*) also deals with properties of drugs. The *Mahāvīyutpattikośa* is a voluminous lexicon; it contains the names of the Buddha and Buddhist technical terms, but also includes pronouns, names of animals, plants and diseases. It gives synonyms, and also gives phrases, verbal forms and complete sentences. Most of these lexicons deal with Classical Sanskrit. In these *Kośas*, as a matter of general rule, citations from literary texts are wanting.

**3.0.** We shall provide annotated bibliography mainly for some major works. Mere chronological sequences of the works are of no avail for our purpose.

**3.1.** Most of the Sanskrit lexicographical works started from the beginning of the 19th

century, and gradually developed by the middle of that century.

*A Sanskrit-English Dictionary* (*A Comprehensive Sanskrit-English Lexicon*), ed. H.H. Wilson, 1819 (revised and improved second edition 1832). Indian reprint of revised ed. 1979, pp.31 + 839 (big size), Delhi, Nag Publishers. This dict. is based mainly on *Kośas*, but later on some *Kāvyas*, *Purāṇa*, *Smṛti*, texts were also included. Lemma is given in the *Devanāgarī* script. Accent marks are not provided. No citations are given.

*A Dictionary, Sanskrit and English* (extended and improved from the second edition of the Dictionary of H.H. Wilson), by Theodor Goldstücker, 1856. Berlin. A. Asher and Co., London, D. Nutt and Trübner and Co., pp.ii + 320 (large size). The work was completed up to *arindama* (p.480; a part of this entry); but the copy which Ghatage used is up to p.320 (and terminates with *abhyāhita*, but not with *abhyāhata* as Ghatage mentions (Introdn. VII). Goldstücker had a very ambitious plan to include all sorts of information in this dictionary, and thereby make it more of an encyclopaedia rather than a dictionary. He has positively made improvements over Wilson, but his work suffers from lack of economy. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī*. Accents are not marked.

*A Dictionary in Sanskrit and English* (designed for the use of private students and of Indian Colleges and Schools), by W. Yates, 1846. Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Circular Road, Pp, vi + 928 (small size). This dictionary is essentially an abridgement of the revised edition of Wilson's dictionary. In this dict. verb is denoted by 3/1; it contains about 45,000 words. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī*. Accents are not marked, no citations are given.

*Glossarium Sanscritum in quo omnes radices et vocabula usitatissima explicantur et cum vocabulis Graecum, Latinis, Germanicis,*

*Lithunicis, Slavicis, Celticis comparantu.* Francisco Bopp, 1847. Berolini, Prostat in Libraria Dümmleriana. Pp. VIII + 412. This dictionary is Sanskrit-Latin and includes both Vedic and Classical texts on a small scale. Comparative forms from Greek, Latin, Germanic, Slavic, Lithuanian, Celtic are provided wherever required. Root forms in their weak form are given, preverbs are also included under the root. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* bold types. This work is utilized by PW.

*Sanskrit-English Dictionary.* By Theodor Benfey, 1866. London: Longmans, Green and Co., Paternoster Row. Pp viii + 1145 (small size). This dict. includes words occurring in different chrestomathies and selections (comprising mostly of basic texts). Preverbs are given under the simple verb in the alphabetical order. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* bold types. Accent marks are not provided.

*Dictionnaire classique Sanskrit-Français* par Émile Burnouf, 1866. Paris: Maisonneuve, libraire-éditeur. Pp. 3 + 781. This work is meant for beginners. Accents are not marked. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* (bold types) and also in Roman transliteration. In the transliteration compounds are arranged under the basic word in the alphabetical order. He gives meanings in the historical order, but he admits that under present circumstances it is rather impossible to follow or maintain historical order strictly.

*Vācaspatyam (A Comprehensive Sanskrit Dict.)*, Vols. I-VI. Compiled by Taranatha Tarkavachaspati, 1873. Calcutta: Kavya Prakash Press (Reprint 1962. Varanasi: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series Office). Pp. 5442 (big size). This is a monolingual Sanskrit-Sanskrit dictionary. This gives more elaborate citations for the vocables concerned. Traditional *Kośas* and other classical texts are elaborately cited. Accent marks are not given. Meanings are not arranged in the historical order.

*Śabdākalpadruma*, Pts I-V. Compiled by Raja Radhakanta Deva, Śaka 1808 (=1886). Pp. about 3176 (very big size) (for all parts, though the text gives page numbers part-wise). This is also a monolingual Sanskrit-Sanskrit dictionary. It also quotes profusely from *Kośas* and other texts. Accents are not provided. Meanings are not arranged in the historical order. This includes some words which are not found even in PW.

*Śabdārthacintāmaṇi* is in four volumes by Sukhānandanātha, 1865 (Agra), (Information taken from Katre 1991: 2492).

Some very important glossaries or indices for individual texts or groups of texts pertaining to a particular branch were also compiled. E.g., Max Müller's index for the Rgveda; Roth and Whitney's index for AV., and a few others are quite useful.

### 3.2. PW period:

*Sanskrit-Wörterbuch*, also known as St. *Peterburger Wörterbuch (PW)*. Pts 1-7 (along with many supplements). Bearbeitet von Otto von Böhtlingk und Rudolph Roth, 1852-75. St. Petersburg: Buchdruckerai der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Reprint: 1966. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz., also Indian reprint 1989 (?) Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass). This Dict. covered the whole range of Sanskrit literature known to the editors at that time. This was the maiden attempt which can be called historical and exhaustive. It covers 9478 large size half-pages. Accent is superscribed with ऽ (indicating *udātta*). Preverbs are given after the simple verb, and they appear in the alphabetical order. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* script. Very few important citations are given. Books on music, medicine, erotics, astrology etc. are imperfectly cited. Some 500 books are utilized, and it contains about 2 lakh 20 thousand vocables.

*Sanskrit-Wörterbuch (in Kurzerer Fassung,*

pw), Pts. 1-7. Bearbeitet von Otto von Bohtlingk, 1879-89, St. Petersburg: Buchdruckerei der Kaislichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. This shorter version is indeed an abridgement of the enlarged version. This contains 2107 pages with three columns in seven pts. Citations are not given in this dict., but some new words are added, or at times some new meanings are suggested. Thus this shows positive improvement over PW.

*Sanskrit Wörterbuch der Petersburger Wörterbuchern.* Bearbeitet von Carl Cappeller, 1887. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner. (Eng. version). *Sanskrit-English Dict.* Compiled by Carl Cappeller, 1891. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner. Pp. 672. This contains about 50,000 entries. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī*. Accent of *udātta* and independent *svarita* is marked. This includes Vedic words to a limited extent. Roots are given in their normal form as *kr-*, *kr-* and prefixes are enumerated under the simple root in the alphabetical order.

*Nachträge zum Sanskrit Wörterbuch in Kurzerer Fassung*, 1928. Bearbeitet von Richard Schmidt. Leipzig: Verlag von Otto Harrassowitz. Pp. VIII + 398 (big size). This is basically a supplement to pw. Many new words and new words are added in this supplement. Lemma is given in Roman transliteration. Citations are not given, but textual references are provided in the case of some important words.

*A Dictionary in Sanskrit and Marathi (Śabdaratnākara)*, 1870. Compiled by Madhava Chandroba. Bombay: Printed at the Oriental Press. Pp. 2 + 679 + 14 (big size). This dict. includes mostly words of Classical Sanskrit. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* bold types. Accent marks are not provided. No citations are given.

*Wörterbuch zum Rig-Veda*, 1872 (reprint 1964). Von H. Grassmann. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz. Pp. VIII + 1776 (half-pages). This is a synchronic dictionary of RV. It is still very useful, but now requires a thorough revision.

*A Dictionary, English and Sanskrit*, 1851. By Monier Monier-Williams, London: W.H. Allen and Co. (Reprint 1956. Delhi etc. : Motilal Banarsidass. Pp. xii + 859 + (errata). This dict. can be useful to some extent for translation purpose. Verbal forms are given in present 3/1 and also infinitive is shown.

*A Sanskrit-English Dictionary* (Etymologically and philologically arranged with special reference to cognate Indo-European Lgs.), 1899 (revised ed. ) By Monier Monier-Williams (New Edition), greatly enlarged and improved with collaboration of E. Leumann and C. Cappeller), Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. Pp. xxxiv + ii + 1333 (large size with three columns.) This dict. is most useful and practical one. This almost represents PW in a compressed form. The main entries are given in both *Devanāgarī* and Roman transliterations. Transliteration is provided with *udātta* accent. Compounds are given under the basic entry, and are arranged alphabetically. The verbs with prefixes are given separately. This makes use of 515 books. This is a handy lexicon useful for all. Citations are not given but some important textual references are provided.

### 3.3. Post-PW period:

In the post-PW. period lot of lexicographical undertakings were carried out. We shall cite a few important ones.

*The Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, 1890 (revised 1957-59). Compiled by V.S. Apte (revised by P.K. Gode and C.G. Karve). Poona: Prasad Prakashan. Pp. 1768 + 112 (Appendices A to F) (in 3 pts). This dict. is primarily meant for students. Vedic words and citations are given sporadically, meaning division is not based on any principles. Accent marks are not given. It uses about 225 books. Apte has also compiled *Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary* (1884), which is in essence an abridgement of the practical dictionary. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* script.



Compounds are indicated serially under the first member. This dict. includes words occurring in post-Vedic literature, six systems of philosophy, the Tantras, medicine, grammar, poetics, music, etc.

*Shabda-Sagara* (or *A Comprehensive Sanskrit-English Lexicon*), Chiefly based on H.H. Wilson's Sanskrit-English Dictionary and compiled from various authorities for the use of schools and colleges, 1900. By Jibananda Vidyasagar. Calcutta: Calcutta Press. Pp. 31 + 839 (big size). This is *mutatis mutandis* reproduction of Wilson's revised edition. Vocabulary included is mainly that of Classical Sanskrit. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* script. Etymology is given at the end of the entry. Accent marks are not given.

*Gīrvāṇalaghukośa (Sanskrit-Marathi)*, 1915. Ed. Janardana Vinayak Oak. Pune: Lokashikshan Karyalaya. Pp. 25 + 635 + 15 (Appendices + 2 (Errata)). This is a very elementary dictionary. Accents are not marked. Mostly confined to Classical Sanskrit

*A Practical Sanskrit Dictionary*, 1924. By A.A. Macdonell. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Pp. xii + 382 (large size, three columns). This dictionary mainly includes post-Vedic literature, but few selected Vedic texts are also incorporated. Lemma is given in both *Devanāgarī* and Roman transliterations. Udātta accent is marked in transliteration. This is of historical and etymological nature, and is intended for students. This covers about 50,000 entries.

*A Concise Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, 1926 (Poona) (reprint 1986). By Vidhyadhar Vaman Bhide. Delhi: Gian Publishing House. Pp. 1228. This lexicon is confined to Classical Sanskrit. Lemma is in *Devanāgarī*. No accents are provided. Only the most technical terms in grammar, philosophy, logic, music, medicine, astronomy, etc. have been explained. Citations are not given.

*Dictionnaire Sanskrit-Français*, 1932. Par N. Stchoupak, L. Nitti, and L. Renou. Paris: Libraire D'Amerique et. D'Orient. Pp. IV + 897. This dict. is primarily prepared for students. Lemma is given in Roman transliteration. Vedic and Buddhist works are excluded. Accents are not marked. Compound words are given under the basic words. No references or citations are given.

*Sanskrit-Gujarati Śabdaratnamahodadhi (Māhan Śabdakośa)*, Pts. 1-2, 1957, Ed. Muktivijayaji Gaṇi. Ahmedabad: Seth Bhogilal Sankalchand. Pp. 7 + 954 (*a - tha*, for pt.1), and pp. 45 + 955-2155 (*da-ha*, for pt.2). This dictionary includes only post-Vedic Sanskrit. After lemma etymology is given in the manner of *Śabda Ka Dru*. Accents are not marked; no citations or references are provided.

*Sanskrit-Śabdārtha Kaustubha* (Sanskrit-Hindi Dictionary), 1957. Ed. Dwarka Prasad Sharma and Tarinish Jha. Allahabad: Ramnarayan Lal. Pp. 3 + 3 + 2 + 1326. This dictionary includes Classical Sanskrit words. Accents are not given.

*Wörterbuch Sanskrit-Deutsch*, 1975 (I am told that even the second revised edition of this dictionary has appeared). Von Klaus Mylius. Leipzig: VER Verlag Enzyklopädie. Pp. 583. This Sanskrit-German dict. contains about 70,000 Vedic and post-Vedic words. Accents are provided, but citations are not given. Buddhist and Jain Sanskrit words are also included. Lemma is given in transliteration. This is primarily prepared for German students learning Sanskrit.

*Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen* (A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary). Von M. Mayrhofer. Bände I-III, 1956-76, pp. xxv + 569 (Band I, *a - th*), 699 (Band II, *d - m*), XXIII + 808 (Band III, *y - h*, supplements and addenda). Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitätsverlag. This provides etymologies for selected Sanskrit words. Lemma is given in Roman transliteration in bold type. Views

of other scholars are cited whenever necessary.

This important dictionary is being revised and enlarged under the title *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen* (a few fascicles have already appeared). This dictionary is quite extensive and original.

*A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, 1966. By R.L. Turner. London: Oxford University Press. (Indexes 1969, compiled by Dorothy Rivers Turner) (Addenda and Corrigenda, 1985, ed. J.C. Wright. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, Pp. xi + 168). This dict. is a very important tool for Indo-Aryan research. OIA form is given as the basic entry whether attested or reconstructed, and then MIA and NIA cognate forms are given. Indexes are very useful and they record each and every word cited in the dictionary. Addenda and Corrigenda posthumously and some new data to the existing entries and some new entries are also provided.

*Vergleichendes und Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Alt-Indoarischen (Altindischen)*, 1935. Pp. 208, Heidelberg. This dict. was a very ambitious and comprehensive plan but it did not materialize.

Mention must be made of *Altindische Grammatik I-III* (1897-1957) by J. Wackernagel and A. Debrunner. This is a historical grammar of Sanskrit which provides comparative IE data. It does not deal with verbal system.

### Lexicons on Special Branches:

*Buddhist Hybrid Grammar and Dictionary*, I Grammar, II Dictionary, 1953 (Yale) (reprint 1970). Delhi etc. : Motilal Banarsidass. Pp. XXX + 239 (for Vol. I: basically a grammar of Buddhist Sanskrit), 627 (for Vol. II, Dictionary). This dictionary is for Buddhist Sanskrit. Words and forms occurring with the same meanings in standard Sanskrit are excluded in this dictionary. Lemma is given in Roman transliteration in bold types. Occasionally citations are given, references

are provided wherever required.

*Lexicographical Studies in Jaina Sanskrit*, 1952, By B.J. Sendesara and J.P. Thaker. Baroda: Oriental Institute. Pp. 241. Based on Sanskrit Prabandhas written by medieval Jaina authors of Western India, viz. the *Prabandacintāmaṇi*, the *Prabandhakośa*, and the *Purāṇanaprabandhasaṃgraha*. These texts have many regional words. Glossary is given separately textwise. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* script.

*A Practical Vedic Dictionary*, 1981. By Suryakanta. Delhi etc.: Oxford University Press. Pp. xvii + 750. This dictionary records Vedic words. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* script in bold types. Accent is provided. Meaning is given in both Hindi and English. Occasionally citations and references are provided.

### 3.4. Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit from Deccan College, Pune.

*An Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles*, which is still in progress, is a landmark in the history of Sanskrit lexicography. Until now Vol. VI, fasc. 1 (1998) ending on p.3048 with the entry *anumitamādhurya* has been published. Further work is in progress. This dictionary is based on historical principles. Lemma is given in *Devanāgarī* script in bold letters and also in Roman transliteration in round brackets, with the *udātta* accent marked wherever required. Citations under each meaning division are given in the chronological order. Etymological source is also provided in square brackets immediately after the grammatical category. Compound forms and verbs with prefixes are given separately and treated as independent entries. This includes 1500 books covering the entire corpus of Sanskrit literature. When completed this will be a unique achievement in lexicographical undertaking.

### 3.5. Specialized Dictionaries, Concordances, etc. :

*Terminologie grammaticale du Sanskrit*, 1957. Par L. Renou. Paris.

*A Dictionary of Sanskrit Grammar*, 1961. By K.V. Abhyankar. Baroda: Oriental Institute.

*Dictionary of Pāṇini*, I-III, 1964. By S.M. Katre. Pune: Deccan College.

*Gaṇapātha*, 1971. By S.M. Katre. Pune: Deccan College. Words occurring in the GaṇPā. are recorded with their meanings in the alphabetical order.

*Vedic Concordance*, 1906 (reprint 1964). Compiled by Maurice Bloomfield. Delhi etc.: Motilal Banarsidass. This records *mantras*, formulas from the Vedic texts.

*Vedic Variants*, I-III, 1930-34. By M. Bloomfield, F. Edgerton, M.B. Emeneau (for Vol. III). Philadelphia: Linguistic Society of America (University of Pennsylvania). Phonological, morphological peculiarities of the Vedic variants are discussed.

*Beiträge zur Vedischen Lexicographie. Neue Wörter in M. Bloomfield's Vedic Concordance*, 1959-60. Von Aryendra Sharma. RHMA 5/6. München. This makes lexicographic study of new words found in the Vedic Concordance.

*Vocabulaire du rituel védique*, 1954. Par L. Renou. Paris. This discusses few selected Vedic ritual terminologies.

*Dictionary of Vedic Rituals*, 1976. By Chitrabhanu Sen. Delhi: Concept Publishing Co. Pp. 172.

### 3.6. Indices

Among the word indices the most important

one is *Vaidikapadānukramakośa* (Vedic Word Concordance), Vols. 1-16, edited by Vishva Bandhu, published from Vishveshvaranand Institute, Hoshiarpur. Also very useful is his consolidated index in two volumes of this word concordance, and also Grammatical Index.

*Word-Index to Patañjali's Vyākaraṇa Mahābhāṣya*, 1927. By Shridharshastri Pathak and Siddeshwarshastri Chitrav. Pune: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

### 3.7. Glossaries

*A Glossary of Smṛti Literature*, 1963. By S.C. Banarji. Calcutta.

*Indian Epigraphical Glossary*, 1966. By D.C. Sircar. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

### 3.8. Kośas, Indices, etc. which are of non-linguistic nature:

*An Index to the Names in Māhabhārata*, 1902 (reprint 1963). By S. Sørensen. Delhi etc.: Motilal Banarsidass. This is still useful, but after the publication of the critical edition of the Māhabhārata new index should be attempted.

*Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, Vols. I-II, 1912 (reprint 1958). By A.A. Macdonell, and A.B. Keith. Delhi etc.: Motilal Banarsidass. Very useful, but now requires a thorough revision.

*Purāṇa Index*, I-II (a-m), 1951. By V.R.R. Dikshitar. Madras: Madras University. Based on five Purāṇas, viz., *Bhāgavata*, *Brahmāṇḍa*, *Matsya*, *Vāyu*, *Viṣṇu*.

*Puranic Encyclopaedia* (originally in Malayalam), 1975. By Vettam Mani. Delhi, etc.: Motilal Banarsidass. Useful but not exhaustive.

*Encyclopaedia of Puranic Beliefs and Practices*, Vols. 1-5, 1985-89. By S.A. Dange,



New Delhi: Navarang Publishers.

Trivellor. This is in Sanskrit, with Draviḍakāṇḍa - Tamil to Sanskrit.

### Medicine:

*Vaidyaka Śabdāsindhu* (in Sanskrit), I-II, 1894. By Umesh Chandra Gupta. Calcutta.

*Mīmāṃsākośa*, I-VII (in Sanskrit), 1952-66. Ed. Kevalanandesarasvati. Wai, Satara: Maharashtra.

*Āyurvedīya Mahākośa*, I-II, 1968, By Venidhar Joshi, and Narayan Hari Joshi. Bombay: Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya āṇi Saṁskṛti Maṇḍala. Though useful, but does not explain many technical terms, and also does not make any attempt in identifying flora.

*Encyclopaedia of Yoga*, 1975. By Ram Kumar Rai. Varanasi: Prachya Prakashan (with 31 postures of Yogic exercises).

Mention can be made of some additional works but space limitations forbid one from doing so.

### Śrauta:

*Śrautakośa*. 1958. English and Sanskrit sections. Poona: Vaidika Saṁsodhana Maṇḍala. This gives subject-wise treatment, hence does not follow alphabetical order in the description of concepts and rites. It is an encyclopaedia for the śrauta rituals. Baudh ŚS. is taken as the base and for the sake of comparison other parallel texts are given.

### 4.0. Works under Preparation

*A Comparative and Critical Dictionary of Vedic Interpretation*. Specimen fascicule was prepared by Vishva Bandhu Shastri and S. Bhaskaran Nair, 1972, Vishveshvaranand Institute, Hoshiarpur, comprising the letter *amśa* with its compound. This is a very ambitious plan. It will have 80,000 homonymic entries. It will consist of 20 parts covering some 16,000 pages. Besides specimen fascicules, the author has no idea of its further progress.

### Architecture:

*A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture*, 1927. By P.K. Acharya. London: New York: Bombay - Calcutta - Madras: Oxford University Press. Pp. XX + 861. Technical terms are given in the Roman transliteration, and they are explained with examples from the Śilpa texts.

*Sanskrit-Wörterbuch der buddhistischen Texts aus den Turfan-Funden*. Began by E. Waldschmidt, being continued by H. Bechert (ed. Georg von Simpson). Göttingen. Two fascicules had been brought out by 1980. It will consist of 20 to 25 fascicules of 80 pages each. Citations are given along with German renderings.

*An Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture*, Vol. VII, 1946. By P.K. Acharya. London: New York: Bombay etc.: Oxford University Press. Pp. XXV + 684.

*Dictionary of Alaṅkāraśāstra*. Oriental Institute, Mysore.

### Others

*Bharatakośa*, 1951. Ed. M. Ramakrishna Kavi. Tirupati.

*Pāñcarātra, Vaikhānasa, Śaivāgama Kośas* to be brought out by Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati. The author is not aware of the recent progress of these projected works.

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#### 5.0. Suggestions:

This is the right time for Sanskrit lexicographers to concentrate upon some of these problems.

1. Encyclopaedic dictionary for Vedic interpretation should be seriously attempted by some research institute specializing in Vedic studies.

2. R̥gvedic dictionary of Grassmann should be thoroughly revised.

3. *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects* should be rewritten.

4. *Vedic Concordance*, and *Vedic Variants* require their respective supplements very badly.

5. Historical-cum-comparative grammar should be attempted for verbal system of Sanskrit language.

6. Dictionaries for specialized branches should be attempted.

7. We should have word indices for Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa and the Purāṇas.