

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or *primitive* word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the *nominative singular* of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सन्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; *e. g.* हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; *e. g.* -होत्र under अग्नि means अग्नि-होत्र, -अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes, which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; *e. g.* -अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, -गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see धनुस्, पुनस्, वाक्. &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these letter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; *e. g.* °इन्द्र, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्विइन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आत्मनेपद्, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद्, मनासिज, रास्याः पुनः, द्विस्पृश् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by *Kṛit* or *Taddhita* affixes are given separately ; thus कूलंकव, भयंक, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिनवन् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय &c. but as separate words.