y d g

se ıst ost to re he ah

through successfully. That an English-Sanskrit dictionary cannot be produced by the simple process of putting a Sanskrit-English dictionary topsy-turvy is well known by this time to all scholars. But if we are still without a good English-Greek dictionary, we need not wonder that Sanskrit scholars, even those whose reading has been most extensive, shrink from attempting such a work for English and Sanskrit. Mr. Anundoram Borooah's work is a most creditable beginning in this branch of Sanskrit scholarship, and contains a number of very happy renderings of English words and phrases. But the great difficulty consists in this, that so many ideas are utterly unknown in Sanskrit literature, and words have actually to be framed which if they do not render the original ideas exactly, approximate at all events sufficiently near to become in time their proper equivalents. This process of inventing new words goes constantly in the modern languages of India, chiefly by the aid of Sanskrit, and hence a scholar like Mr. Anundoram Borooah is more likely to hit on possible Indian equivalents for English ideas than even the most

"We see, therefore, that Mr. Borooah's English-Sanskrit Dictionary, even when examined by so severe a test as we have applied, supplies us generally with useful suggestions, and will form a safe and solid foundation for future labours in the same direction. Mr. Borooah has added to his third volume a long and important introduction 'On the Ancient Geography of India' and Appendix of 'Geographical Names Rendered in Sanskrit' both of which will be gratefully received by Sanskrit scholars in Europe."

The Hindu Patriot of August 6, 1877 wrote, "Mr. A. Borooah has undertaken a gigantic task-an English-Sanskrit dictionary, and he deserves all praises for the patience and perseverance with which he is pursuing it. We have the first volume of the great work before us. It has been prepared with much care and labour. In the preface the author has set forth the plan upon which he has proceeded. He has classified English words under three heads."

The Englishman of August 6, 1877 said, "Mr. A. Borooah's English-Sanskrit Dictionary will be of great service to students. He has adopted in our opinion the wise course of giving, in many cases, the authorities for the renderings he selects. The object of translating from English into Sanskrit is to gain an accurate literary knowledge of the latter language. No one will require, in this or in any other country, to use the Sanskrit language for business purposes. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Borooah has much increased the value of the Dictionary by his frequent references

"It is pleasant to find one of our native Civilians employing his few leisure moments in this occupation. The charge originally brought against them is that they despise the literature and customs of their forefathers.

"Mr. A. Borooah has shown that his mastery of Western thought by no means disqualifies him for the most minute and painstaking study of the ancient literature of his native land. At the same time he has learnt in the West that the object of all study is enlightenment, not obscuration, and he is not ashamed to furnish Mlecchas with the means of clothing their barbarous ideas in elegant Sanskrit. Now that the improvement of the language which is the only key to Hindu customs and Hindu ideas is thoroughly recognised in Europe, we may anticipate that Mr. Borooah's work will obtain all the recognition it deserves. It seems to us far more perfect in its way than the English-Sanskrit vocabularies which aided, or rather worried, the students of twenty years ago. ... It must be admitted that the work will be very useful to those who study Sanskrit with other ends in view than the acquisition of government prizes. Writing makes an accomplished man in Sanskrit as in every other language, and those who wish to acquire an accomplished knowledge of Sanskrit cannot do better than provide themselves with Mr. Anundoram Borooah's work."