

specially when my readers are apt to misunderstand their use in combination with other words. The laws of growth, development and ramifications of words are probably the same all over the world and I have strived to exemplify this not only by shewing that the same words with the same original senses are used in both the languages in many same secondary senses, but also by noticing some of the most remarkable coincidences in what may appear at first sight, their most peculiar idioms. I have kept in view the great difficulty of the particles of the English language and tried to go thoroughly into them by sufficiently illustrating the different shades of meaning as differently expressed in Sanskrit. Verbs followed by particles are often used in English in quite different senses from the original verbs and many English phrases, such as *arising from*, *be awake*, *belonging to*, *feel ashamed*, *of age* are generally peculiarly expressed in Sanskrit. I have put both such compound verbs and phrases before the prominent notice of my readers by inserting them among the words themselves.

12. Obsolete and technical words of rare occurrence have no place in my dictionary. I have also for the most part omitted to record *nominal* compounds and participles. For the former, my readers must look to the simple words which form the compounds and for the latter ample information will be to found in the published Sanskrit grammars. To include them will be to increase the size of the book without in the least enhancing its utility. With the same object, I have made as few repetitions as possible. If the student does not find sufficient information under any word, he is requested to look to the references made. If the student does not find a phrase under any of its components, he must not give up that it does not occur at all in my work before the other components are looked into. For instance, the phrase *tooth and nail* is given under *nail* and he must not despair if he does not find it under *tooth*. This absence of repetition is of some inconvenience to the student, but it will be more than compensated by the consequent reduction of the bulk of my work and comparative cheapness of its price.

13. As to the mechanical part of my work, I must first draw the attention of my readers to the abbreviations explained on pages 25 to 26*. I should also add that every English word has been mostly expressed by its first letter followed by a dot, when any example is cited under it. For instance, under ADMIRE, "*admired by the assembled gods*" is printed "*a.d by the assembled gods*." The same letter *a.* means *act* under ACT, *allow* under ALLOW, and so on.

14. As regards the Sanskrit part of my work, I have, in the case of substantives, either given the singular number of the nominative case or when the base cannot be easily inferred from it, the base with its gender or genders in brackets. In the case of adjectives, when the base is the same for all the three genders, as *विजन्मन्*, I have given the base and marked (mf.) within brackets. When the base is the same for two genders, I have either given this base and the other base with gender within brackets, or given the nominative singular in the masculine gender, and indicated the nominative singular in the other two genders within brackets. In the case of verbs, I have given the third person singular present tense and exhibited the root in brackets—the root such as would be under a rational classification and not necessarily what is given in Sanskrit works on roots. Adverbs are generally expressed by certain cases of the corresponding substantives and adjectives. But they are practically indeclinable and require no explanation. The prepositions are mostly put *after* the words they govern.

15. In this place, I may also remark that the formation of Sanskrit compounds is in many cases almost unlimited. In such cases, I have satisfied myself by giving some typical examples and leaving the student to form other compounds on the same plan.

* Pages 17 to 20 of this edition.