

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

[In the progress of a work extending over several years it has been found almost impossible to preserve uniformity in the use of symbols, but it is hoped that most of the inconsistencies are noticed in the following table.]

<p>A. = Ātmanē-pada; the long mark over the A. has been omitted for convenience in printing.</p> <p>abl. or abl. c. = ablative case.</p> <p>acc. or acc. c. = accusative case.</p> <p>accord. = according.</p> <p>Ādi-p. = Ādi-parvan of the Mahā-bhārata.</p> <p>adj. = adjective.</p> <p>Æol. = Æolic.</p> <p>alg. = algebra.</p> <p>Angl. Sax. = Anglo-Saxon.</p> <p>anom. = anomalous, irregular.</p> <p>Aor. = Aorist.</p> <p>Arab. = Arabic.</p> <p>arithm. = arithmetic.</p> <p>Arm. or Armor. = Armoric or the language of Brittany.</p> <p>Armen. = Armenian.</p> <p>astrol. = astrology.</p> <p>astron. = astronomy.</p> <p>Atharva-v. = Atharva-veda, edited by Roth and Whitney.</p> <p>Bhāgavata-P. = Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, Burnouf's edition, or Bombay edition for the later books.</p> <p>Bhaṭṭi-k. = Bhaṭṭi-kāvya, Calcutta edition.</p> <p>Boh. or Bohem. = Bohemian.</p> <p>B. R. = Böhrling and Roth.</p> <p>Br. = Brāhmaṇa.</p> <p>Bret. = Breton.</p> <p>Buddh. = Buddhist.</p> <p>c. = case.</p> <p>Cambro-Brit. = the language of Wales.</p> <p>Caus. = Causal.</p> <p>cf. = confer, compare.</p> <p>chap. = chapter.</p>	<p>cl. = class.</p> <p>Class. = Classical.</p> <p>col., cols. = column, columns.</p> <p>comm. = commentator or commentary.</p> <p>comp., comps. = compound, compounds.</p> <p>compar. = comparative degree.</p> <p>Cond. or Condit. = Conditional.</p> <p>cons. = consonant.</p> <p>dat. or dat. c. = dative case.</p> <p>defect. = defective.</p> <p>Desid. = Desiderative.</p> <p>dimin. = diminutive.</p> <p>Dor. = Doric.</p> <p>du. = dual number.</p> <p>ed. or edit. = edition.</p> <p>e. g. = exempli gratiā.</p> <p>Eng. = English.</p> <p>Ep. or ep. = Epic, i. e. such works as the Mahā-bhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, &c.</p> <p>epith. = epithet.</p> <p>esp. = especially.</p> <p>etym. = etymology.</p> <p>explet. = expletive.</p> <p>f. or fem. = feminine.</p> <p>fr. = from.</p> <p>Fut. = Future.</p> <p>Gaël. = Gaëlic.</p> <p>gen. or gen. c. = genitive case.</p> <p>gend. = gender.</p> <p>geom. = geometry.</p> <p>Germ. = German or High-German.</p> <p>Goth. = Gothic.</p> <p>Gr. = Greek.</p> <p>Gram. = A Practical Sanskrit Grammar by Monier Williams, third edition, published at the Clarendon Press.</p>	<p>gram. = grammar.</p> <p>Hib. = Hibernian or Irish.</p> <p>Hind. = Hindi.</p> <p>Icel. = Icelandic.</p> <p>i. c. = id est.</p> <p>impers. = impersonal, i. e. used impersonally.</p> <p>Impf. = Imperfect tense.</p> <p>Impv. = Imperative.</p> <p>ind. = indeclinable, either an indeclinable participle or an adverb or a case used adverbially.</p> <p>Inf. or infin. = Infinitive mood.</p> <p>inst. or inst. c. = instrumental case.</p> <p>Intens. = Intensive.</p> <p>Ion. = Ionic.</p> <p>Island. = the German form of Icelandic.</p> <p>Kirāt. or Kirātārj. = Kirātārjunīya.</p> <p>Kumāra-s. = Kumāra-sambhava.</p> <p>Lat. = Latin.</p> <p>lat. = latitude.</p> <p>Lett. = Lettish.</p> <p>lit. = literally.</p> <p>Lith. = Lithuanian.</p> <p>loc. or loc. c. = locative case.</p> <p>long. = longitude.</p> <p>m. or masc. = masculine gender.</p> <p>Mahā-bh. &c. = Mahā-bhārata, Calcutta edition.</p> <p>mathem. = mathematics.</p> <p>medic. = medicine.</p> <p>Megh. = Megha-dūta, Johnson's second edition.</p> <p>Mod. = Modern.</p> <p>MS., MSS. = manuscript, manuscripts.</p> <p>N. = Name.</p>	<p>n. or neut. = neuter gender.</p> <p>Naigh. = Naighanṭuka.</p> <p>neg. = negative.</p> <p>Nir. = Nirukta.</p> <p>Nom. or nom. = Nominal verb.</p> <p>nom. or nom. c. = nominative case.</p> <p>num. or numb. = number.</p> <p>obs. = obsolete.</p> <p>occ. = occasionally.</p> <p>Osc. or Osk. = Oscan or Oscan.</p> <p>Osset. = Ossetic (see p. ix).</p> <p>P. = Parasmai-pada.</p> <p>p. = page.</p> <p>-p. = parvan or section of the Mahā-bhārata.</p> <p>Pāṇ. = Pāṇini.</p> <p>Part. or part. = Participle.</p> <p>Pass. = Passive voice.</p> <p>patron. = patronymic.</p> <p>Perf. = Perfect tense.</p> <p>Pers. = Persian.</p> <p>pers. = person.</p> <p>phil. = philosophy.</p> <p>pl. or plur. = plural number.</p> <p>poet. = poetry, poetic license.</p> <p>Pol. = Polish.</p> <p>Pot. = Potential.</p> <p>Pr. = proper.</p> <p>Prāk. = Prākṛit.</p> <p>Prep. = Preposition.</p> <p>Pres. = Present tense.</p> <p>priv. = privative.</p> <p>pronom. = pronominal.</p> <p>Pruss. = Prussian.</p> <p>q. v. = quod vide.</p> <p>Raghu-v. = Raghu-vaṇśa.</p> <p>Reflex. = Reflexive or used reflexively.</p> <p>Rīg-v. = Rīg-veda.</p> <p>rt., rts. = root, roots.</p> <p>Russ. = Russian.</p>	<p>Sabda-k. = Sabda-kalpa-druma.</p> <p>Sabin. = Sabine or Sabellian (old Italic dialect).</p> <p>Sāma-v. = Sāma-veda.</p> <p>Sans. = Sanskrit.</p> <p>Sax. = Saxon.</p> <p>Sāy. = Sāyaṇa or according to Sāyaṇa.</p> <p>Schol. = Scholiast or Commentator.</p> <p>scil. = scilicet.</p> <p>Scot. = Scotch or Highland-Scotch.</p> <p>sing. = singular number.</p> <p>Slav. = Slavonic or Slavonian.</p> <p>subst. = substantive.</p> <p>superl. = superlative degree.</p> <p>s. v. = sub voce.</p> <p>Them. = Thema or base.</p> <p>Umbr. = Umbrian.</p> <p>Upādi-s. = Upādi-sūtras (Aurefrecht's edition).</p> <p>usu. = usually.</p> <p>Vājasaneyi-s. = Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā.</p> <p>Vārt. or Vārtt. = Vārttika.</p> <p>Ved. = Vedic or Veda.</p> <p>Vish.-Pur. = Vishṇu-Purāṇa.</p> <p>voc. or voc. c. = vocative case.</p> <p>=, equal, equivalent to, the same as, explained by.</p> <p>+ plus.</p> <p>&c. = et cetera.</p> <p>◊ denotes that a vowel or syllable is to be noted as short.</p> <p>- that a vowel or syllable is long.</p> <p>◌ that the rest of a word is to be supplied, e. g. ◌ri-in° after kari-indra is for kari-indra.</p>
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