

# THE DICTIONARY ORDER OF THE NĀGARĪ LETTERS

WITH THEIR INDO-ROMANIC EQUIVALENTS AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION EXEMPLIFIED BY  
ENGLISH WORDS.

VOWELS.		CONSONANTS.			
Initial, Medial, Equivalents and Pronunciation.		Equivalents and Pronunciation.	Equivalents and Pronunciation.		
अ	— a in mica, rural.	क	k in kill, seek.	द	d in dice (more like <i>th</i> in <i>this</i> ).
आ	ā ,, tar, father (tār, fāther).	ख	kh ,, ink-horn (inkhorn).	ध	dh ,, adhere (but more dental).
इ	i ,, fill, lily.	ग	g ,, gun, get, dog.	न	n ,, not, nut, in.
ई	ī ,, police (police).	घ	gh ,, log-hut (loghut).	प	p ,, put, sip.
उ	u ,, full, bush.	ङ	n- ,, sing, king, sink (sink).	फ	ph ,, uphill.
ऊ	ū ,, rude (rūde).	च	ś ,, dolce (in music).	ब	b ,, bear, rub.
ऋ	ṛi ,, merrily (merṛily).	छ	śh ,, church-hill (śurčhill).	भ	bh ,, abhor.
ॠ	ṛī ,, marine (maṛīne).	ज	j ,, jet, jump.	म	m ,, map, jam.
ऌ	ḷi ,, revelry (revelṛi).	झ	*jh ,, hedge-hog (hejhog).	य	y ,, yet, loyal.
ॡ	ḷī ,, the above prolonged.	ञ	ñ ,, singe (siñj).	र	r ,, red, year.
ए	e ,, prey, there.	ट	t ,, true (true).	ल	l ,, lull, lead.
ऐ	ai ,, aisle.	ठ	th ,, ant-hill (anṭhill).	ळ	! ,, (sometimes for ड् ḍ in Veda).
ओ	o ,, go, stone.	ड	ḍ ,, drum (ḍrum).	ॡ	lh ,, (sometimes for ढ् ḍh in Veda).
औ	au ,, Haus (German).	ढ	dh ,, red-haired (redḍhaired).	व	v ,, ivy (but like <i>w</i> after cons.).
SIGNS OR SYMBOLS.		ण	ṇ ,, none (ṇone).	श	ś ,, sure, session (śure, sessiōn).
•	ṇ or ṁ { either the true Anu- svāra, sounded like <i>n</i> in French <i>mon</i> , or the symbol of any nasal.	त	t ,, water (in Ireland).	ष	śh ,, shun, bush.
:	ḥ { symbol for the sibi- lant called Visarga.	थ	th ,, nuthook (more dental).	स	s ,, saint, sin, hiss.
				ह	h ,, hear, hit.

\* Sometimes printed in the form ढ, see pp. 147, 354.

Note—The conjunct consonants are too numerous to be exhibited above, but the most common will be found at the end of ‘A Practical Sanskrit Grammar by Monier Williams,’ published by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, third edition.

For the correct pronunciation of the aspirated consonants, *kh*, *śh*, *ṭh*, *ṭh*, *ph*, &c., see p. xix of the preceding Preface.

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WITHOUT THEIR NĀGARĪ EQUIVALENTS.

a, ā; i, ī; u, ū; ṛi, ṛī; ḷi, ḷī; e, ai; o, au;—ṇ or ṁ, ḥ;—k, kh; g, gh; n;—ś, śh; j, jh; ñ;—t, th; ḍ, ḍh; ṇ;—p, ph; b, bh; m;—y, r, l, ḷ, lh, v;—ś, sh, s;—h.

Observe—*ṇ* represents the true Anusvāra in the body of a word before the sibilants and *ḥ*, as in *aṇśa, aṇśa, aṇḥati*: *ṇ* as the symbol of any nasal will often be found at the end of a word, as in *dānaṇ śa*; but may also represent Anusvāra, when final *m* is followed by initial sibilants and *ḥ*, and in words formed with preposition *saṁ*, like *saṁśaya, saṁhata*: in the word Sanskrit the second *s* is not initial, but introduced into the body of the word, so that we might properly write Sanskrit. Visarga as a substitute for final *s* is a distinctly audible aspirate, so that the *ḥ* at the end of *devaḥ* must be clearly heard.