

BUDDHIST HYBRID SANSKRIT
GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

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VOLUME I: GRAMMAR

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PREFACE

NEARLY TWO DECADES ago I began tentative studies which have grown into the present work, the first attempt at a description of the grammar and lexicon of Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit. By no means all, but the major part, of my research activity during these two decades has gone into this work. I know that especially the dictionary falls short of what I wish it were. If I could take the time to repeat the whole process, that is to restudy carefully and minutely all the texts included in my plan, I am certain that these volumes could be enlarged and brought nearer to completion.

One limitation has been self-imposed. I have deliberately excluded words and forms occurring (with the same meanings) in standard Sanskrit. For this reason, in order to interpret BHS texts, one must supplement my grammar and dictionary by Sanskrit grammars and Sanskrit dictionaries, especially the lexicons of Boehtlingk (and Roth), which I treat as containing substantially the Sanskrit word-stock. (They also contain some words and meanings which are not standard Sanskrit but BHS; these are, of course, included in my work.)

I have no doubt that some competent scholars will question the wisdom of this limitation. I ask them at least not to condemn it until they have carefully considered my reasons, which are stated in Chapter 1, especially §§ 1.57 ff., to which §§ 1.33–56 furnish a necessary background. I admit that at first sight it may seem startling that a dictionary of Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit should contain no article on, for instance, the word *nirvāṇa*, because in the texts included in this work I have failed to find any use of that word which is not adequately covered for standard Sanskrit by Boehtlingk. This is not to deny that in certain works of technical Buddhist metaphysics, composed in standard Sanskrit and therefore not considered by me, philosophical aspects of the meaning of *nirvāṇa* may depart considerably from those recognized by Boehtlingk. But, unless I have erred, the Northern Buddhists who used BHS did not use the word *nirvāṇa* in any way not known to their brahmanical fellow-countrymen. To this fact (and I believe it is a fact) the silence of my dictionary bears eloquent testimony. It does not, to be sure, guarantee the converse, namely that every standard Sanskrit word is used in BHS in *all* its Sanskrit meanings; that is far from being true. What I have tried to do is to record all non-Sanskrit elements, grammatical or lexical, found in BHS. The elements common to Sanskrit and to the BHS texts *as we have them* cannot safely be assumed to be genuine BHS, for reasons explained in the place cited; that is why I have omitted them.

I considered seriously providing the Grammar with an index. No doubt the lack of it may seem a defect to some. It would have added to the already swollen bulk of this work, and I finally decided that it was made unnecessary by the following considerations. The Table of Contents is very detailed, and, it is hoped, analyzes the grammar so clearly as to make an index scarcely profitable. The Dictionary also, to a large extent, replaces such an index.

The verb-forms, for which an index might seem more needed than for other parts of the grammar, are summarily analyzed by roots in Chapter 43, the Synopsis of Verb Forms. This chapter especially, and also all the rest of the Grammar and the Dictionary, contain many cross-references to sections of the Grammar in which grammatical features, especially less obvious ones, are recorded.

After finishing the Grammar and Dictionary, I decided to publish with them, or shortly after, a Reader containing selections from the most important texts, which are hardly accessible except in large libraries. It is hoped that this third volume will facilitate the use of the other two, and prove helpful to Indologists, both for private reading and in conducting university courses.

In my lamented ignorance of Chinese and Japanese, I have often applied for help in dealing with those languages to various Sinological or Japanological colleagues, past or present. Those who have contributed most, in addition to Mr. Chang Kun (who is mentioned below), are Professors Kan-ichi Asakawa (deceased), Chao Yuen-ren, George A. Kennedy, Li Fang-kuei, Lo Ch'ang-peï, and Johannes Rahder. I am deeply indebted to all these gentlemen for their unvarying patience and helpfulness.

Mr. D. R. Shackleton Bailey, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, England, generously put at my disposal some of his notes on the Tibetan version of the Divyāvadāna, supplementing his valuable Notes in JRAS 1950.166 ff.

Professor Paul Mus, at present my colleague at Yale, most generously volunteered to help in the final checking of quotations and references, and did a considerable part of the labor of checking those from the Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa. In doing so he made a number of corrections and at least one notable improvement in the Dictionary; the article *cīraka* is almost wholly his work, and I am proud to be able to include it.

My very able pupil, Mr. Chang Kun, gave me invaluable help by checking the quotations and references from a number of texts, including some of the greatest importance, such as the Saddharmapuṇḍarīka, the Gaṇḍavyūha, and the Mahāvīyūtpatti. His knowledge of Tibetan and of his native Chinese, as well as of Sanskrit, made his assistance especially important.

My secretary, Miss Eleanor A. Hill, who also knows Sanskrit, has helped by checking the quotations and references from a number of texts. She has typed the entire work, much of it more than once and some of it more than twice (owing to no fault of hers), with extraordinary skill and efficiency. She has made many other valuable contributions; for example, the subdivisions and typographical arrangement of the parts of the grammar owe much to her intelligence and skill. It would be hard to overstate what she has done to lighten my labors in preparing this work for publication.

Another able pupil of mine, Miss Betty Jean Shefts, cooperated with Miss Hill in reading the first proof of the entire Grammar and Dictionary. These two readers, who showed remarkable competence at this none too easy task, have notably reduced the number of misprints and other errors which would have escaped my own proof reading.

The publication has been very materially assisted by generous financial support from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. To it, and to its Secretary General, Mr. Henry Allen Moe, and Assistant Secretary, Mr. James F. Mathias, I am very deeply indebted.

Even with this help, the publication would perhaps not have been possible without the

generosity of the Yale University Press in issuing it, an undertaking which will certainly not be financially profitable. I am especially grateful to Provost E. S. Furniss, at that time Director of the Press, whose influence certainly had much to do with these arrangements.

I cannot close without an expression of gratitude to my friend William Clyde DeVane, Dean of Yale College. He is himself a great humanist, and one of the most effective supporters of humanistic research whom I know. This makes me the more appreciative of the unwavering confidence he has shown in my ability to accomplish the task I undertook in this work—a confidence which has been shown in various ways, and which has had important practical results. If it should prove that this confidence was not seriously misplaced, I know he would feel rewarded.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABBREVIATIONS

THE BHS TEXTS fall roughly into three main classes, as regards their language. These may possibly, if only loosely, represent successive chronological layers in the tradition. It must be emphasized, however, that such a chronological classification does not necessarily apply to the original composition of the texts in question, but only to the forms in which they are now preserved to us. Some of them are known to have undergone changes, always in the direction of greater Sanskritization (see §§ 1.39 ff.; note for example the facts about Vaj, § 1.41, which is put in my third class). Winternitz (Hist. Ind. Lit. 2.314) holds that the Prajñā-Pāramitās 'belong to the earliest Mahāyāna-Sūtras . . . A Prajñā-Pāramitā was already translated into Chinese as early as 179 A.D.' Yet AsP and ŚsP, the two works of this class which I have included, belong linguistically in my third class, in the forms now preserved to us; they contain practically no verses, and very little non-Sanskrit morphology.

1. The first class consists only of Mv, plus a short citation from the lost Bhikṣuprakīrṇaka (in Śikṣ), and a short Jātaka printed in the Appendix to Jm. In these works, the prose parts are thoroughly hybridized, showing as many Middle-Indicisms as the verses. In its 'nucleus', at least, Mv seems to be the oldest BHS text we have; and this linguistic type is surely older than the other two.

2. In the second class, the verses are hybridized, as in the first class, but the prose contains relatively few signs of Middle Indic phonology or morphology. However, the vocabulary, at least, stamps even the prose as BHS. In this class belong SP, LV, Gv (including Bhad), KP, Dbh, RP, Sukh, Samādh, Suv, Ud (contains no prose), and nearly all of Śikṣ (which consists mainly of quotations from older texts, many of which are not otherwise preserved).

3. In the third class, even the verses (if any; some of these texts contain few or none; those which have none could be included in the second class) are substantially as Sanskritized as the prose parts; the entire text of these works resembles linguistically the prose parts of the second class. That is, non-Sanskritic forms are not common; the vocabulary is the clearest evidence that they belong to the BHS tradition. These include MSV, Divy, Av, Prāt, Mmk, Bbh, AsP, ŚsP, Māy, Bhik, Karmav, Kv, Lañk, Vaj, and Jm; here belong also the vocabulary-lists in Dharmas and Mvy, and most of the miscellaneous short texts collected in Sādh, so far as they are not standard Sanskrit, which not a few of them seem to be.

Except as otherwise stated below, references are to page and line of editions.

Abbreviations of Texts from which BHS forms are cited

- AbhidhK. = Abhidharmakośa, transl. LaVallée Poussin, Paris and Louvain, 1923–31; many technical words cited from Index, transl., and notes. References, as in the Index, are to Book (of the original) and page of the translation.
- AbhK. = preceding.
- AdP Konow MASI = Sten Konow, Central Asian Fragments of the Aṣṭādaśasāhasrikā, in Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 69, 1942. Only a few rare and important words.
- AsP = Aṣṭasāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā, ed. Rajendralala Mitra, Calcutta, 1888.
- Av = Avadāna-śataka, ed. Speyer, 2 vols., St. Petersburg, 1902, 1906; transl. Feer, Annales du Musée Guimet 18 (1891).
- Bbh = Bodhisattvabhūmi, ed. Wogihara, Tokyo, 1930—36. Includes the editor's dissertation, Lexikalisches aus der Bodhisattvabhūmi, which is referred to as Wogihara, Lex.
- Bct, Bca.t. = Bodhicaryāvātāra-ṭikā, ed. LaVallée Poussin, Brussels, 1898. Technical terms cited from Index.
- Bhad = Bhadracarī, ed. Watanabe, Leipzig, 1912. Identical with Gv 543.9–548.2. Cited by numbered verses.
- Bhik = Bhikṣuṇī-karmavācānā, ed. Ridding and LaVallée Poussin, BSOS 1, Part 3, 123–143. Cited by page and line of the manuscript as reproduced in ed.
- Buddhac. = Buddhacārīta, ed. Johnston, Calcutta, 1935. The language is standard Skt.; a few words, chiefly religious, are cited by chapter and verse.
- Calc. = Calcutta; see LV.
- Dbh = Daśabhūmikasūtra, ed. Rahder, Paris and Louvain, 1926.
- Dbh.g. = id. (Gāthā portion), ed. (Rahder and) Susa, Eastern Buddhist, 5.337 ff. and 6.51 ff., cited from reprint with consecutively numbered pages 1–58; the pages of the reprint are cited first, then in parentheses the pages of the original, then the line on each page.
- Dbs = Daśabalasūtra, in Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 209 ff.
- Dharmas = Dharmasaṅgraha, ed. Müller, Oxford, 1885. Cited by section numbers.
- Divy = Divyāvadāna, ed. Cowell and Neil, Cambridge, 1886.
- Foucaux, see LV.
- Guhyasamāja, ed. Bhattacharya, Gaekwad's Oriental Series 53, Baroda, 1931; contains a few verses with BHS forms; very rarely cited.
- Gv = Gaṇḍavyūha, ed. Suzuki and Idzumi, Kyoto, 1934–36; 2d ed., photographically reproduced with corrections, 1949.
- Hoernle, see MR.
- Jm = Jātakamālā, ed. Kern (HOS 1), Boston, 1891. Its language is close to standard Skt., but contains quite a number of BHS words, and even a few forms; see § 1.53, fn. 17. Transl. Speyer, London, 1895.
- K', see SP.
- Karmav = (Mahā-)Karmavibhaṅga, and Karmavibhaṅga-gopadeśa, ed. Lévi, Paris, 1932
- Kl. Skt. Texte = Kleinere Sanskrit Texte (5 vols.; Kgl. Preuss. Turfan-Expeditionen), Leipzig (Vol. 1 Berlin), 1911–39.
- KN, see SP.
- KP = Kāśyapa Parivarta, ed. Staël-Holstein, Shanghai, 1926. Cited by sections as numbered in edition, and lines.
- Kv = Kāraṇḍavyūha, in The Hindu Commentator, vol. 5; 1872.
- Lañk = Lañkāvatāra-sūtra, ed. Nanjio, Kyoto, 1923; transl. Suzuki, London, 1932; Index, by Suzuki, Kyoto, 1934; 'Studies' = Suzuki, Studies in the Lankavatara Sutra, London, 1930.
- Lefm., see LV.
- LV = Lalitavistara, ed. Lefmann, Halle, 1902; Critical Apparatus, 1908; abbreviated Lefm.; 'Calc.' = ed. of Rajendralala Mitra, Calcutta, 1877; transl. Foucaux, Annales du Musée Guimet 6, and Notes, 19; Tibetan version (partial), with transl., by Foucaux, Paris, 1847; Weller = F. Weller, Zum Lalita Vistara, I. Über die Prosa des Lal. Vist., Leipzig, 1915.
- MadhK = Mūla-Madhyamaka-kārikās, with comm., ed. LaVallée Poussin, St. Petersburg, 1903–1910. Only partially excerpted.
- Mahāsamāj. = Mahāsamājasūtra, in Waldschmidt, Kl. Skt. Texte 4.
- Māy = Mahā-Māyūri. Two figures refer to page and line of ed. by Oldenbourg in Zapiski Vostochnago Otdel-enija Imp. Russk. Archeol. Obschestva, Tom 11 (1899), 218–261. A single number refers to the numbered lines of 'Le catalogue géographique des yakṣa dans la Mahā-Māyūri', by S. Lévi, JAs. XI. 5 (1915), pp. 1–138.
- Megh = Meghasūtra, ed. Bendall, JRAS 1880, 288 ff.
- Minaeff, see Mvy.
- Mironov, see Mvy.
- Mmk = (Ārya-)Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa, ed. Gaṇapati Śāstri, 3 vols., Trivandrum, 1920, 1922, 1925. See Lalou, in the following list of abbreviations.
- MPS = E. Waldschmidt, Das Mahāpariṇirvāṇasūtra. 3 parts; Abhandlungen der deutschen Akademie . . . zu Berlin, 1950, 1951. Arrived too late to be extensively used; references are to Waldschmidt's numbered divisions.
- (Hoernle) MR = Hoernle (general editor), Manuscript Remains of Buddhist literature found in Eastern Turkestan, Oxford, 1916. BHS fragments ed. by Hoernle, Lüders, Pargiter, Thomas.
- MSV = Mūla-Sarvāstivāda-Vinaya; Gilgit Manuscripts, ed. Nalinaksha Dutt, Vol. 3, Parts i (undated), ii (1942), iii (1943), Srinagar, Kashmir. Part iv (1950) arrived late, but its most important words have been included. Unfortunately this valuable series came to hand so late in the progress of my task that I felt it impossible to include Volumes 1 and 2, which seem somewhat less important.
- Mv = Mahāvastu, ed. Senart, Paris, 1882, 1890, 1897. The first volume of Jones's translation (London, 1949) appeared, to my regret, too late to be much used (I received it in 1950).
- Mvy = Mahāvvyutpatti. Cited by numbered entries in ed. of Sakaki, Kyoto, 1916, with Sanskrit and Tibetan Indexes, 1925 and 1936; some variants are cited from Mironov (2d ed. of Minaeff, which is cited in BR and pw), St. Petersburg, 1910–11. Tibetan version cited from Sakaki; also translations of many Chinese and Japanese renderings *ibidem*.
- Pischel, SBBA 1904 pp. 807–827: Bruchstücke des Sanskritkanons der Buddhisten aus Idyikutšari. A few rarer words cited by number of page and manuscript-folio.
- Prāt = Prātimokṣasūtra des Sarvāstivādins, ed. Finot (with translation of Chinese version by Huber), JAs. XI.2 (1913), 473 ff.

- RP = Rāṣṭrapālāparipṛcchā, ed. Finot, St. Petersburg, 1901.
- Sādh = Sādhanamālā, ed. Bhattacharya, Baroda, 2 vols., 1925, 1928.
- Śāl = Śālistambasūtra, (reconstructed) ed. LaVallée Poussin; Bouddhisme, Études et matériaux, Théorie des douze causes (Gand, 1913), pp. 69–90.
- Samādh = Samādhirājasūtra, (1) chapters 8, 19, 22, ed. Régamey, Warsaw, 1938, cited by chapters and numbered sections or verses; (2) ed. Das and Vidyābhūshan (Calcutta, 1896); references (only a few; text incredibly corrupt) cited by page and line, thus: 'p. —, line —'.
- Samy. Āg. = Samyuktāgama; fragments from Stein mss. ed. LaVallée Poussin, JRAS 1913, 569 ff.; a few references to numbers of fragments (1–15), followed by r(ecto) or v(erso) when necessary, and line of mss.
- Śikṣ = Śikṣāsamuccaya, ed. Bendall, St. Petersburg, 1897–1902; transl. Bendall and Rouse, London, 1922.
- SP = Saddharmapundarika, ed. Kern and Nanjio, St. Petersburg, 1912, abbreviated KN; supplementary references to ed. of Wogihara and Tsuchida, Tokyo, 1934–35, abbreviated WT; fragments of 'Kashgar' or Central Asiatic recension, ed. Thomas and Lüders, ap. Hoernle, MR 133 ff., 144 ff.; others, ed. LaVallée Poussin, JRAS 1911.1070 ff.; transl. Burnouf (Lotus de la Bonne Loi, Paris, 1852), and Kern (SBE 21, Oxford, 1884). Tibetan citations chiefly from block-print in my possession, partly from WT. When my work was practically ready for print, my colleague Professor Rahder received, and lent to me, the photostatic reproduction of the ms. referred to by WT as K'. It has been cited a very few times. The quotations from it in WT seem to be very inaccurate.
- ŚsP = Śatasāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā, ed. P. Ghōṣa, Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1902 ff.
- Sukh = Sukhāvativyūha ('Larger' and 'Smaller'), ed. Müller, Oxford, 1883.
- Sūtrāl. = Asaṅga, Mahāyāna-sūtrālaṅkāra, ed. and transl. Lévi, Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études, 159 and 190, Paris, 1907, 1911. The language is standard Skt., but the text and Lévi's notes are important for the understanding of many technical terms. Cited by chapter and verse (with commentary after each verse).
- Suv = Suvarṇabhāṣottamasūtra, ed. Nobel, Leipzig, 1937; Tibetan version, ed. same, Leiden and Stuttgart, 1944.
- Svay = (Vṛhat-)Svayambhū Purāṇa, ed. Haraprasad Sastri, Calcutta, 1894–1900; of very little use and only rarely cited. Cf. Winternitz, Hist. Ind. Lit. II, 376, note.
- Ud = Udānavarga; chap. 1–21, ed. Chakravarti (1930; except ch. 4, for which see Lévi, JAS. X. 20, 1912, 203 ff.); ch. 29, ed. Pischel, SBBA 1908, 968 ff.; ch. 30, 31, 32, ed. LaVallée Poussin, JRAS 1912, 369 ff. Cited by chapter and verse.
- Vaj = Vajracchedikā, ed. Müller, Oxford, 1881; fragments of Central Asiatic version, ed. Pargiter, ap. Hoernle MR 179 ff.
- Weller, see LV.
- Wogihara, Lex., see Bbh.
- WT, see SP.

Other abbreviations and works chiefly referred to

- AB = Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.
- Abhidh-s. = Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha (Pali).
- abl. = ablative.
- ABORI = Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (Poona).
- abstr. = abstract.
- acc. = according; accusative.
- Acharya (P.K.), Dict(ionary of) Hindu Arch(itecture), Oxford Univ. Press, n.d. [1927?].
- act. = active; action.
- Add. = Addendum, Addenda (e.g. to BR, pw).
- adj. = adjective.
- AIS = Delbrück, Altindische Syntax.
- Ait. Br. = Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.
- AKM = Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.
- al. = alibi, elsewhere.
- Alsdorf, see Kum.
- Amarak. = Amarakośa.
- AN = Aṅguttaranikāya (Pali).
- analog. = analogical(ly).
- aor. = aorist.
- ap. = *apud*.
- Ap. = Apabhraṃśa; Apadāna (Pali text).
- app. = apparently.
- App. = Appendix.
- ApŚ! = Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra.
- Apte = Apte, Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary (1922).
- ASGW = Abhandlungen der sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften.
- assoc. = associated.
- AV. = Atharvaveda.
- AVPariś. = Atharvaveda Pariśiṣṭa.
- Āyār. = Āyāraṅga Sutta (AMg.).
- B. = Buddha.
- B (as in Wh. Roots) = Brāhmaṇa(s).
- B. in Tr. (Warren) = Warren's Buddhism in Translations, HOS. 3.
- BEFEO = Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient.
- BhāgP. = Bhāgavata Purāṇa.
- Bhav. = Bhavisattakahā (Ap.), ed. Jacobi (1918).
- BhG. = Bhagavad Gītā.
- BHS = Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit.
- Bhvr. = Bahuvrihi.
- Bibl. Bu. = Bibliotheca Buddhica.
- Bloch (Jules), (L')Indo-Aryen, Paris, 1934.
- Bloch (Jules), (Les Inscriptions d') Asoka, Paris, 1950.
- BR = Boehtlingk and Roth, Sanskrit Wörterbuch.
- Br. = Brāhmaṇas (language of).
- BSL = Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique (de Paris).
- BSOS = Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies, London.
- Bu. = Buddhist.
- Bull(etin of the) Deccan Coll(ege) Research Inst(itute) (Poona).
- Burnouf, Intr. = Introduction à l'histoire du bouddhisme indien (1844).
- Burnouf, Lotus = transl. of SP, q.v. in preceding list.
- Burrow (T.), (The languages of the) Kharoṣṭhi Documents, Cambridge, 1937.
- Bv, Bu.v. = Buddha-vaṃsa (Pali).
- Car. = Caraka.
- caus. = causative.
- cf. = compare.

- ch., chap. = chapter.
 Childers = Dictionary of the Pali Language, R. C. Childers.
 Chin. = Chinese.
 Cl. Skt. = Classical Sanskrit.
 comb. = combination.
 comm. = commentary.
 comp. = composition.
 Compendium of Philosophy (Aung and Rhys Davids, London, 1910).
 compv. = comparative.
 corr. = correct(s), correction.
 corresp. = correspondent, corresponding, corresponds.
 Corrig. = Corrigenda.
 cpd. = compound.
 CPD = Andersen and Smith, Critical Pali Dictionary (Vol. 1), Copenhagen, 1924 ff.
 crit. app. = critical apparatus.
 Das = S. C. Das, Tibetan-English Dictionary.
 Daśak. = Daśakumāracarita.
 dat. = dative.
 def. = definition.
 denom. = denominative.
 der(iv). = derived, derivative.
 Deśin. = Deśināmamālā, ed. Pischel, Bombay, 1880.
 Dhātup. = Dhātupāṭha.
 Dhp. = Dhammapada (Pali); Dhp. c(omm.), commentary on Dhp.; Fausb. refers to Fausböll's ed. of Dhp.
 Dhs. = Dhammasaṃgani (Pali).
 dial. = dialectic.
 Dict. = Dictionary, usually referring to my Dict. of BHS; Dictt. = Dictionaries.
 Dict. of the Fr. Cath. Miss. = the Tibetan Dictionary of the French Catholic Mission.
 Dict. Hindu Arch. = Acharya, Dictionary of Hindu Architecture.
 diff. = different.
 dim. = diminutive.
 Dip. = Dīpavaṃsa (Pali).
 DN = Dīghanikāya (Pali).
 DPPN = Malalasekara, Dictionary of Pali Proper Names.
 Dpv., Dpvs. = Dip.
 Dutreuil (de Rhins ms.), see § 1.3 with fn. 2.
 E = Epic (Sanskrit, in citing Whitney's Roots).
 ed. = editor, edition.
 em. = emended, emendation.
 ep. = epithet.
 Ep. Zeyl. = Epigraphia Zeylanica.
 equiv. = equivalent.
 erron. = erroneously.
 etym. = etymology.
 esp. = especially.
 exc. = except.
 expl. = explained, explanation.
 f. = feminine; following.
 fem. = feminine.
 Fest. = Festschrift.
 ff. = following.
 fig. = figurative(ly).
 fn. = footnote.
 foll. = followed (by); following.
 fut. = future.
 gdve. = gerundive.
 Geiger (W.) = Pali, Strassburg, 1916. Cited by numbers of sections, without the symbol §.
 gen. = genitive.
 ger. = gerund.
 Ger. = German.
 Git. = Gitagovinda.
 GobhGS = Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra.
 GOS = Gaekwad's Oriental Series.
 Gr. = Grammar, grammatical, grammarian(s).
 haplogr. = haplography.
 haplol. = haplogy.
 Hem. = Hemacandra, chiefly his Prakrit Grammar, ed. and transl. Pischel, Halle, 1877, 1880; see also Deśin.
 HJAS = Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies.
 HOS = Harvard Oriental Series.
 Hultzsch (E.), Inscr(ptions) of Asoka, Oxford, 1925.
 IA. = (Lassen) Indische Altertumskunde.
 IF. = Indogermanische Forschungen.
 ifc. = at the end of compounds.
 IHQ = Indian Historical Quarterly.
 impf. = imperfect.
 impv. = imperative.
 incl. = including, inclusive.
 indecl. = indeclinable.
 indic. = indicative.
 Ind. Min. = (Garbe) Die indischen Mineralien (1882).
 Ind. Spr. = Boehtlingk, Indische Sprüche (2d ed.).
 inf. = infinitive.
 inst., instr. = instrumental.
 intens. = intensive.
 intrans. = intransitive.
 I.St. = Indische Studien (Weber).
 It., Itiv. = Itivuttaka (Pali).
 JA. = Journal Asiatique.
 Jā., see Jäschke.
 Jacobi, Ausgew. Erz. = Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Māhārāṣṭri. See also Bhav., San.
 JAOS = Journal of the American Oriental Society.
 Jap. = Japanese.
 JAs. = JA.
 (Jā.,) Jäschke = Jäschke, Tibetan-English Dictionary.
 Jāt. = Jātaka (Pali).
 JB. = Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.
 JM. = Jaina Māhārāṣṭri.
 JPTS = Journal of the Pali Text Society.
 JR (Vikramacarita) = Jainistic Recension of the Vikr., see HOS 26-27.
 JRAS = Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.
 JŚ. = Jaina Śaurasenī.
 Karmadh. = Karmadhāraya.
 Kāś. = Kāśikā (comm. on Pāṇ.).
 Kauś. = Kauśika Sūtra.
 Kauṭ. (Arth.) = Kauṭīliya (Arthaśāstra).
 Kh.p., Khud.p. (comm.) = Khuddaka-pāṭha (commentary) (Pali).
 Kirfel, Kosm. = Kosmographie der Inder.
 KSA = Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedhagrantha.
 KSS = Kathāsaritsāgara.
 KŚS = Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra.
 Kull. = Kullūka.
 Kum. = Kumārapālapratibodha (Ap.), ed. Alsdorf.
 Kvu. = Kathā-vatthu (Pali).
 Lalou, Iconographie (des étoffes peintes dans le Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa), Paris, 1930.
 E. Lamotte, Mél. chin. et boud. = Mélanges chinoises et bouddhiques.
 Lang. = Language (Journal of the Linguistic Society of America).
 Lāṭy. = Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra.
 l. c. = in the place cited.
 lect. diff. = lectio difficilior.
 lect. fac. = lectio facilior.
 lex. = lexicon, lexical; see also Bbh, in the preceding list of abbreviations.
 Lin Li-kouang, (L')Aide-Mémoire (de la Vraie Loi), Paris, 1949.
 lit. = literal(ly); also, literary, found in literature, as opposed to lex.
 loc. = locative.
 M. = Māhārāṣṭri.

- m. = masculine.
 Mahāv. = Mahāvamsa (Pali).
 Mār̥k. Pur. = Mār̥kaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
 masc. = masculine.
 math. = mathematics.
 Mbh. = Mahābhārata.
 m.c. = metri causa. I include under this term two classes of cases, because in both I find evidence for believing that metrical considerations were either the exclusive or the dominant reason for the use of the form in question. The first includes any cases of a particular form which is never used in prose, or in positions in a verse where the alternative ('regular') form would fit as well. The second includes cases in which the form labelled 'm.c.' is indeed also used (elsewhere) in prose or metrically indifferent positions, but in such limited or specialized ways (which vary in different cases) that I still believe the choice was determined, in the cases under consideration where the term 'm.c.' occurs, by meter. In both types, of course, the alternative ('regular') form would be impossible in a specific context where it is labelled 'm.c.' It is hoped that my manner of presentation will make it easy to distinguish the two types. Frequency of occurrence, and use of corresponding forms in other MIndic dialects, are important considerations to which I have tried to give due weight.
 Mehendale (M.A.), Hist(orical) Gr(amma) of Inscr(riptional) Pkts., Poona, 1948.
 metr. = metrical(ly).
 Meyer, Kaut. (Arth.) = J. J. Meyer's translation of Kauṭ., Leipzig, 1926.
 mg. = meaning.
 Mg. = Māgadhi.
 Miln.(p.), Milp. = Milindapañha (Pali).
 MIndic or MInd. = Middle Indic.
 misc. = miscellaneous.
 MN = Majjhimanikāya (Pali).
 Mṛcch. = Mṛcchakaṭikā.
 ms(s). = manuscript(s).
 MS = Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.
 MSL = Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique (de Paris).
 Mus (P.), Barabudur (1935).
 mus. = musical.
 MW = Monier Williams, Sanskrit-English Dictionary (2d ed., 1899).
 n. = nominative; name.
 n. pr. = proper name.
 n. act. = noun of action.
 n. ag. = noun of agent.
 Nachtr., see Schmidt.
 NAWGött. = Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.
 neg. = negative.
 Neisser, Z. Wbch. d. RV.: W. Neisser, Zum Wörterbuch des Rigveda.
 Nep. = Nepalese.
 Nett. = Nettipakarāṇa (Pali).
 nIA = New Indian Antiquary.
 Nidd¹ = Mahā-Niddesa (Pali).
 Nir. = Yāska's Nirukta.
 nom. = nominative.
 nom. act. = noun of action.
 nom. ag. = noun of agent.
 nt. = neuter.
 obj. = object.
 obl. = oblique.
 onomat. = onomatopoeic.
 opp. = opposite (of).
 opt. = optative.
 orig. = original(ly).
 Pāṇ. = Pāṇini.
 Pañc. Rec. = Edgerton, Pañchatantra Reconstructed.
 pass. = passive.
 Pat. = Patañjali.
 PBr. = Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.
 pej. = pejorative.
 perh. = perhaps.
 pers. = person.
 Philologica Indica (reprints of monographs by H. Lüders), Göttingen, 1940.
 Pischel (without further reference) = Grammatik der Prakrit-Sprachen, Strassburg, 1900. Cited as under Geiger.
 Pkt. = Prakrit.
 pl. = plural.
 postp., postpos. = postposition.
 ppp. = past passive participle.
 prec. = precativ; preceding; preceded.
 pres. = present.
 prob. = probably.
 Proc(eedings of the) Am(eric)an Philos(ophical) Soc(iety). Przulski, Aśoka = La Légende de l'Empereur Açoka, Paris, 1923.
 PTSD = Pali Text Society's Pali-English Dictionary.
 Pug(g). = Puggala Paññatti (Pali).
 Pv. = Petavatthu (Pali).
 pw = Boehlingk, Sanskrit Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung.
 qy = query.
 Rājat(ar). = Rājataranginī (ed. Stein).
 Rām. = Rāmāyaṇa (NWRām. = Northwestern Rām.)
 Ratnach. = Ratnachandra, Ardha-Māgadhi Dictionary (5 vols.).
 rec. = recension.
 ref. = reference(s).
 Renou (Louis), without specific reference, or Gr. scte., = Grammaire sanscrite, Paris, 1930.
 Renou (Louis), Études de grammaire Sanscrite, Paris, 1936.
 RO = Rocznik Orientalistyczny.
 RV = Rig Veda.
 S (as in Wh. Roots) = Sūtra(s).
 Ś. = Śaurasenī.
 San., Sanatk. = Sanatkumāracaritam (Ap.), ed. Jacobi (1921).
 Saundarān. = Saundarānanda, ed. Johnston.
 ŚB. = Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (Mādhy. = Mādhyamdina, K. = Kāṇva recension).
 SBBA = Sitzungsberichte der Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 SBE = Sacred Books of the East.
 sc. = scilicet.
 Schmidt, Nachtr. = R. Schmidt, Nachträge zum Sanskrit Wörterbuch... von Otto Boehlingk.
 Sdhp. = Saddhammopāyana (Pali).
 Sen = Sukumar Sen, An outline syntax of Buddhist Sanskrit, in Journal of the Department of Letters, Univ. of Calcutta, (XVII) (1928).
 sg. = singular.
 Sheth = H.D.T. Sheth, Paia-sadda-mahaṇḍavo (Pkt.-Hindi Dict.), Calcutta, 1923-1928.
 Skt. = Sanskrit; (hyper-)Sktism, Sktization = Sanskritism, Sanskritization.
 Skt. Synt. = Speyer, Sanskrit Syntax.
 Smith, Helmer, Les deux prosodies du vers bouddhique (see § 1.38, fn. 15).
 Sn. = Suttanipāta (Pali).
 SN. = Samyuttanikāya (Pali).
 Speyer: see Skt. Synt., and VSS; also, in the preceding list, s.vv. Av and Jm.
 subst. = substantive.
 superl. = superlative.

Sūyag. = Sūyagaḍaṅgasutta (AMg.).
 s.v(v). = under the word(s).
 syn. = synonym(ous).
 Tagare (G.V.), Hist(orical) Gr(amma) of Ap(abhramśa),
 Poona, 1948.
 Tatp(ur). = Tatpuruṣa.
 TB. = Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.
 Therag. = Theragāthā (Pali).
 Therig. = Therigāthā (Pali).
 Thig. = Therig.
 Tib. = Tibetan.
 Ting (Fu-Pao), Dictionary of Buddhist Chinese, 16 vols.,
 Shanghai, 1920. In Chinese; a few references provided
 by Mr. Chang Kun.
 Toch. = Tocharian (: Gram., Tocharische Grammatik,
 Sieg and Siegling).
 trans. = transitive.
 transl. = translation(s).
 Trik. = Trikāṇḍaśeṣa (a Skt. lexicographer cited in BR;
 contains many BHS words).
 TS. = Taittirīya Saṃhitā.
 Turner (R.L.), Nep. Dict. = Dictionary of the Nepali
 Language, London, 1931.
 U (as in Wh. Roots) = Upaniṣads.
 Uhlenbeck (C.C.) = Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörter-
 buch der altindischen Sprache (Amsterdam, 1898-99).
 uncpd. = uncompound.
 unmetr. = unmetrical(ly).
 var(r). = variant(s).
 Varāh.Ṛṣh.S. = Varāhamihira, Ṛḥat-saṃhitā.
 vb. = verb.
 Vēd. = Vedic.
 Ved. St. = Pischel and Geldner, Vedische Studien (3 vols.).
 Ved. Var., Vedic Variants, see VV.
 Versl. en Med. d. K. Akad. v. Wet. Amsterdam = Pro-
 ceedings of the Amsterdam Academy.
 Vin. = Vinayapiṭaka (Pali).
 Vism., Vis.M. = Visuddhi-magga (Pali).
 v.l., vv.ll. = variant reading(s).
 voc. = vocative.

VS. = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.
 vs, vss = verse, verses.
 VSS = Speyer, Vedische und Sanskrit-Syntax.
 VV = Bloomfield, Edgerton, and Emeneau, Vedic Vari-
 ants, 3 vols., Philadelphia, 1930, 1932, 1934.
 Vv. = Vimānavatthu (Pali).
 Wack(ernagel), AIGr. = Altindische Grammatik, Göt-
 tingen, 1896, 1905, 1930.
 Warren (H. C.), B(uddhism) in Transl(ations) (= HOS 3;
 1896).
 Wh. = Whitney; Gr., Sanskrit Grammar; Roots (Verb-
 forms and primary derivatives).
 Wilson = H. H. Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary, as cited in
 MW.
 Winternitz, H(ist), I(nd). Lit. = W's History of Indian
 Literature (English version; vols. 1 and 2, Calcutta,
 1927 and 1933).
 w.r. = wrong reading.
 Yājñ. = Yājñavalkya (Dharmaśāstra).
 ZDMG = Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Ge-
 sellschaft.
 ZII = Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik.
 Z.Wbch. d. RV., see Neisser.

Symbols

: (as in statements of proportional analogy) = 'is related
 to'.
 () Parentheses, in the Dictionary, enclose articles on words
 which occur in standard Skt. in substantially the same
 meanings as in BHS, but which by exception, for one
 reason or another, seem to need treatment here. The
 reason is usually a (previous) erroneous interpretation,
 or sometimes what is felt to be a danger thereof.
 [] Brackets, in the Dictionary, enclose articles on what are
 considered erroneous readings. They are, however,
 also used in the interior of an article, in lieu of paren-
 theses which, if used, would fall within other paren-
 theses.