

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY

(as given by Prin. Apte, as far as followed in this edition)

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order :— first the *radical* or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words; *e. g.* हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective are given under the noun or adjective; *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word; *e. g.* -होत्र under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes, which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed; *e. g.* -अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, -गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets; see धनुस्, पुनस्, वाच् &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these letters are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound; *e. g.* इन्द्र, राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वीन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेन्द्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आत्मनेपद, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, दास्याः पुत्रः; हृदिस्पृश &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by *Krit* or *Taddhita* affixes are given separately; thus कूलकष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय &c. but as separate words.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m.* *f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.* *f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender. But where the feminine base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately; *e. g.* अजा.