

This document illustrates the 3-digit codes that appear after the H-code in the records of MONIER.ALL; the version described is that of MONIERa.ALL and applies to subsequent versions. This document was written on July 25, 2006 by Jim Funderburk. These codes were added by Malten as a classification of the form of the records. Illustrative examples have been excerpted from the digitization MONIERa.ALL.

Here is a summary of the semantics of the codes, along with frequency of occurrence.

0xx (#= 11767) = unclear or not assigned
1xx (#=238875) = nouns
2xx (#= 5603) = miscellaneous
5xx (#= 8585) = verbs
other (#= 66)

NOTE: 0xx means any three digit code beginning with a '0'; the frequency of occurrence (in MONIERc1.txt) of this pattern is 11767; and what follows the '=' sign is from a memo '3digitcodes.dat' prepared by Malten in response to an inquiry by Scharf.


Now begins the discussion of individual codes.

000 (#=5025) = entry has not been worked on so far

Example:

<H1>000{a}1{a}1| <the...first...letter...of...the...alphabet> {;}
<the...first...short...vowel...inherent...in...consonants.> fPage1,1f MW000001

<H1>000{aka}1{aka}1| <the...suffix> #{aka} ({akac}). _ MW000087

 Note 1: Based on these examples, the coding of a lexical category is not meaningful for 000.
Note 2: Many (all) pronouns (<149>pron.) have code 000. Certainly such should be included.
Since the number is small, should they be given a separate code?

003 (#= 482) = <166> followed by <139>or<139 or <139>and<139> followed by #{

Note: <169> and <139> refer to ascii codes with decimal values 169 and 139. These are described in the document 'MONIERcodes'. In this case <166> is used systematically to signal the end of the header structure of all H-records. <139> indicates the beginning of a sequence. Also, '#{ indicates the coding of a Sanskrit word, partial-word, or phrase, that appears after the header structure; the coding is in Anglicized Sanskrit scheme as described in MONIER-AS document, but also may include some extended ascii codes pertaining to the coding in MONIER of abbreviations used in MW.

Example:

<H3>003{aMhaspati}3{a4Mhas--pati}' <or> MW000076

<H1>003{akalkana}1{a-kalkana}' <or> #{a-kalkala} •mfn. <not...deceitful...,...honourable> ,
(⁻T.) <⁻Bhag.> _ MW000131

<H1>003{akSiba}1{akSiba}' <and> #{akSiba} •mfn. <not...intoxicated...,...sober> <⁻L.> {;} •m.
<Guilandina...or...Hyperanthera...Moringa> <⁻L.> {;} •n. <sea...salt> <⁻L.> _ MW000446

Note 1: The first example has no # { }.

Note 2: Based on these examples, the records with this marking are suitable to include in further work, such as inflection, but are incomplete in that there are additional records which can be generated.

004 (#= 3808) = <166> followed by <187>

Note: <166> ends the header; <187> marks a reference to another entry in MW.

Examples:

<H2>004{aMzala}2{aMzala}' »see #{aMsala4} <next...col.> _ MW000030

<H2>004{akUvAra}2{a-kUvAra}' »= #{a-kUpAra} <above.> _ MW000209

Note: These examples suggest that there is no inflection specification in 004 records, but that both inflection specification and definition are to be taken from the other entry. Although these require special handling and so should be omitted in a first pass of inflection generation, the examples suggest sufficient regularity to permit automatic generation of inflection and definition on a second pass.

005 (#= 124) = <166> followed by (<187>

Note: <166> ends the header; <187> marks a reference to another entry in MW.

Examples:

<H1>005{aMs}1{aMs}' (>cf.``#{aMz}) <⁻L.> »see #{vyaMs} _ MW000053

<H1>005{agartamit}1{a4-garta-mit}' (>cf.``#{garta-mi4t}) •mfn. <not...buried...in...a...hole>
<⁻S3Br.> _ MW000526

<H3>005{agraja}3{a4gra--ja}' (>cf.#{A4}) •mfn. <born...first...or...earlier> •m. <the...first-born...,...an...elder...brother> <Mn.> <&c.> {;} <a...Brahman> <VarBr2S...&c.> {;} (#{A}) •f. <an...elder...sister.> MW000794

Note: It appears that it is ok to include these in further processes. However, in the last example, the presence of {;} shows that the record should be split into (in this case) an H3 and two H4 records.

006 (#= 1100) = <166> followed by <139>&c.<155>

Note: <166> ends the header; <139> begins sequence, <155> ends sequence.

Examples:

<H2>006{akSa}2{akSa}4' AND® <&c.> »see <col.3.> MW000349
<H3>006{akSacaraNa}3{akSa-caraNa}' <&c.> »see <col.3.> _ MW000350

<H3>006{ajani}3{a4jani}' ,® <&c.> »see •s.v. _ MW001344
<H2>006{ajana}2{ajana}' ,® <&c.> »see •s.v. _ MW001343
<H3>006{ajma}3{a4jma}' <&c.> »see •s.v. _ MW001345

Note: These should be excluded from further processing for now.

007 (#= 421) = <166> followed by <149>v.l.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'v.l.'

Examples:

<H1>007{atipaTIkSepa}1{ati-paTIkSepa}' •v.l. <for> #{a-paTIkSepa} •m.
<omitting...to...remove...or...non-removal...of...the...theatrical...curtain.> _ MW002075

<H1>007{amAmAsI}1{amA-mA4sI}' •v.l. <for> #{-vasI} »q.v. <L.> _ MW010330

Note: These examples suggest its ok to inflect those 007's which contain grammatical specifications (like 'm.' in first example).

008 (#= 618) = <166> followed by <149>w.r.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'w.r.'

Examples:

<H3>008{dArabalibhuj}3{dAra--bali-bhuj}' •w.r. <for> #{dvAra-b*}. MW059123

<H3>008{dAzAzvamedha}3{dAzA7zvamedha}' •w.r. <for> #{daz*} (»q.v.) MW059283

Note: Do not process now because (1) the referenced word requires expansion, and (2) 'w.r.' means 'wrongly read', so not clear the word should be processed further anyway.

009 (#= 33) = <166> followed by <149>id.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'id.' = 'idem' (the same)

Examples:

<H1>000{adamudryaJc}1{adamudry-aJc}' #{aG},#{IcI},#{ak}, <going...to...that> <¯L.> _ MW002535

<H2>009{adamuyaJc}2{adamuy-aJc}' OR® <>id.> <¯L.> MW002536

<H3>009{adamUyaJc}3{adamUy-aJc}' <>id.> <¯L.> _ MW002537

Note: Example suggests the word being referenced is the 'previous' one (*adamudryaJc* in this case). Should not be processed further on first pass.

010 (#= 156) = <166> followed by <149>g. or <139>a<155><149>g.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149>g. tags the abbreviation 'g.'='gana' (English = group); <139> and <155> demarcate a sequence (in this case 'a')

Examples:

<H3>100{aMzUdaka}3{aMzU7daka}' •n.

<water...which...has...been...exposed...to...the...rays...of...the...sun...or...the...moon>
<~ Bhpr.> MW000049

<H3>010{aMzvAdi}3{aMzv-Adi}' <a> •g. <of> <~ Pa1n2....6-2...,...193.> _ MW000050

Note: In this case, does this tell us that *aMzvAdi* is a group of things starting with *aMzUdaka* ?
Should be excluded in first pass processing; is implicit inflection that of an adj (ending in 'i')?

**100 (#=232396) = <166> followed by <149>[mfn] explan:
[mfn] = either <149>m. or <149>f. or <149>n.**

Note: <166> ends the header. This is the typical substantive.

Examples:

<H3>100{akAra}3{a--kAra}' •m. <the...letter...or...sound> #{a}. MW000002

<H1>100{aRNin}1{a-RNin}' •mfn. <free...from...debt> <~ L.> _ MW000008

<H3>100{aMzakaraNa}3{a4Mza--karaNa}' •n. <act...of...dividing.> MW000011

<H3>100{aMzakalpanA}3{a4Mza--kalpanA}' •f. OR® <allotment...of...a...portion.>
MW000012

101 (#=3716) = <166> followed by ({xxx}) <149>[mfn]

Note: <166> ends the header; {xxx} is a transliterated Sanskrit word; <149>[mfn] means a substantive.

Examples:

<H3>101{akAmahata}3{a-kAma4--hata}' ({a4-kAma-}) •mfn.
<unaffected...with...desire...,...calm> <~ S3Br....xiv.> _ MW000152

<H3>101{aMsatra}3{a4Msa--tra}' ({a4Msa-}) •n. <armour...to...protect...the...shoulder>
<~ RV.> {;} <a...bow> <~ Nir.> {;} #a4Msatra-koza} •mfn.

<having...a...cask...for...its...tunic...(probably...=...a...Soma...filter>“< Gmn.)>
< RV...x...,...101...,...7.> MW000056

Note 1: Although a comparison shows (*#{aMsatra}*) to reflect what is in MW, it is not clear what information it conveys.

Note 2: These are probably ok for first pass processing.

Note 3: The presence of {;} in second case suggests this record needs to be split into more than one record.

102 (#=2606) = <166> followed by (?+) <149>[mfn] explan: ?+ = one or more characters

Note: <166> ends the header; <149>[mfn] stands for a gender abbreviation

Examples:

<H3>102{aMzavat}3{a4Mza--vat}! (for>`#{aMzumat}?) •m. <a...species...of...Soma...plant>
< Sus3r.> MW000019

<H2>102{aMsya}2{a4Msya}! (3) •mfn. <belonging...to...the...shoulder>
< RV...i...,...191...,...7.> _ MW000067

Note: These can probably be processed on a first pass; however, their utility is questionable because (1) dictionary has a '?' indicating some uncertainty on M-W's part, or (2) something in M-W's entry is obscure (e.g. '(3)' in second example).

104 (#=83) = <166> followed by <149>ifc.|ibc.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags an abbreviation; 'ifc.' = 'in fine composition'; 'ibc' = 'in the beginning of a compound'.

Examples:

<H2>104{aGgulaka}2{aGgulaka}! •ifc. »= #{aGgula} •i.e.
<so...many...an3gulas...or...fingers...long.> _ MW001117

<H2>104{aruSka}2{aruSka}! •ifc. <for> #{a4rus} < Car.> {;} ({as}) •m. (»=“#{aruS-

kara}'<above...>...*Semecarpus...Ariacardium*> <¯L.> _MW011389

Note: Skip on first pass processing

**105 (#=74) = <166> followed by
<149>inst.|loc.|dat.|acc.|abl.|voc.**

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags one of the grammatical categories

Examples:

<H2>105{akSNayA}2{akSNayA4}' •instr. •ind. <transversely> <¯S3Br.>
(<¯Sch.>'<circuitously...,...like...a...wheel!> {;} <wrongly> <¯S3Br....xiv> {;} <diagonally>
<¯S3ulbas.> MW000465

<H3>105{agnAviSNU}3{agnA--viSNU}' •voc. •m. •du. <Agni...and...Vishn2u> <¯AV.> _
MW000576

Note: skip on first pass processing. Although, in first case word is correctly classified as indeclineable.

200 (#=3542) = <166> followed by <149>ind.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'ind.' = indeclineable. These can thus be processed as indeclineables.

Examples:

<H3>200{aMzAMsi}3{aMzA7Msi}' •ind. <share...by...share.> MW000025

<H3>200{akAmatas}3{a-kAma4--tas}' •ind. <unintentionally...,...unwillingly.> MW000150

201 (#=122) = <166> followed by (#{xxx}) <149>ind.

explan: xxx= character sequence of any length

Note: <166> ends the header; (#{xxx}) means a parenthetical Sanskrit word; <149> tags the abbreviation 'ind.' = 'indeclinable'

Examples:

<H3>201{adharAttAt}3{adharA4t--tAt}' (#{adharA4t-}) •ind. <below...,...beneath>
< RV....x...,...36...,...14.> _ MW002817

<H3>201{antitas}3{a4nti--tas}' (#{a4nti-}) •ind. <from...near> < RV.> MW005974

Note: Probably ok to process on first pass; not clear what information M-W intended to convey with the parenthetical word.

203 (#=1048) = <166> followed by <149>Nom.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'Nom.' = 'nominal verb'

Examples:

<H2>203{agadya}2{a-gadya}' •Nom. •P. #{agadyati} , <to...have...good...health> ,
(•g. '#{kaNDv-Adi}'»q.v.) {;} < to...heal> < ib.> _ MW000513

<H2>203{aghAya}2{aghAya}' •Nom. •P. #{aghAya4ti} (•part. '#{ya4t}) ,
<to...intend...to...injure...,...to...threaten> < RV.> < AV.> _ MW000911

Note: These should be skipped in first pass. Perhaps they will be added to inflected verbs at some time.

204 (#=20) = <166> followed by <149>pl.|sg.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation; 'pl.' = 'plural'; 'sg.' = 'singular'.

Examples:

<H3>204{aparajana}3{a4para--jana}' •sg. <or> •pl. •m. <inhabitants...of...the...west>
<GopBr.> <Ka1tyS3r.> MW006827

<H2>204{khANDAyana}2{khANDAyana}' •pl. <N....of...a...family>
<Pravar....ü....,....3....,....1.> _ MW040869

Note 1: Does the first example mean the word is used only in singular or plural (but not dual)?
Does the second example mean the word is used only in the plural?

Note 2: If there is a gender abbreviation (like in first example), ok to process.

Note 3: Why is there no gender abbreviation in the second example? Answer: there is no gender specified by M-W. Should one be added in a second pass processing?

205 (#= 14) = <166> followed by <149>onomat.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'onomat' = 'onomatopoetic'

Examples:

<H1>205{kA}1{kA}1' •onomat. <imitation...of...the...cry...of...the...ass>
<BhP....x....,....15....,....30.> _ MW031718

<H1>205{kAkA}1{kAkA}' •onomat. <from...the...cawing...of...the...crow.> MW031902

Note: Based on these examples, no grammatical category appears in these records, so they should be skipped on first pass. Should a later pass classify them as nouns (in these cases f.) or indeclineables?

206 (#=17) = <166> followed by <149>patr.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'patr.' = 'patronymic'

Examples:

<H2>206{kSaiti}2{kSaiti}' •patr. <fr.> #{kSita4} <PaIn2....8-2....,....42> <Va1rtt....4.> _

MW040076

Note: none of these have grammatical category assigned; so they should be omitted on first pass.

**208 (#=840) = <166> followed by <139>in<155>
<149>comp.**

Note: <166> ends the header; <139>in<155> is the sequence with one word 'in' and <149> tags the abbreviation 'comp.' = 'compound'.

Examples:

<H2>208{guNi}2{guNi}' <in> •comp. <for> #{*Nin}. MW043357

<H3>208{guNasaMskAra}3{guNa4--saMskAra}' <in> •comp. <quality...and...preparation>
<¯Gaut....xv....,...6> {;} •m. <the...highest...limit...of...excellence> <¯R....v....,...85....,...5.>
MW043290

Note 1: most appear to be like the first example. They should be skipped in first pass.

Note 2: In the second, the record should be split, then there will be 'm.' form for the word.

500 (#= 1149) = <166> followed by <149>cl.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'cl.' = 'class'. This indicates the word is a root.

Examples:

<H1>500{aMz}1{aMz}' •cl.10. •P. #{aMzayati} , <₃ to...divide....,...distribute> <¯L.>
<₃;...also...occasionally> •A1. #{aMzayate} <¯L.> <₃;...also> #{aMzApayati} <¯L.> _ MW000009

<H1>500{aJj}1{aJj}' •cl.7. •P. •A1. #{ana4kti....,...aGkte4....,...A} #{naJja....,...aJjiSyati} <or>
#{aGkSyati....,...AJjIt....,...AJjItum} <or> #{aGktum} ,
<₃ to...apply...an...ointment...or...pigment....,...smear...with....,...anoint> {;}
<₃ to...decorate....,...prepare> {;} <₃ to...honour....,...celebrate> {;}
<₃ to...cause...to...appear....,...make...clear> <¯RV....i....,...92....,...1> {;} <₃ to...be...beautiful>
<¯L.> {;} <₃ to...go> <¯L.:> <Caus.> #{aJjayat....,...AJjijat} , <to...smear...with> {;} <₃ to...speak>

{;} <to...shine> {;} <to...cause...to...go> <L.> ([>cf."<Lat.>"{ungo}]). _MW001497

<H1>500{aTT}1{aTT}' •cl.1. •A1. #{aTTate...,...AnaTTe...,...aTTitum} , <to...exceed> <L.>
{;} <to...kill> <L.> •cl.10. •P. #{aTTayati} , <to...contemn> <L.> {;}
<to...lessen...,...diminish> <L.> _MW001557

Note 1: These should be included in first pass processing for root inflection.

Note 2: In order to know how to conjugate the root, does one gather, in sequence, all the 'cl.', 'P.', 'A1.' references in the record, e.g. <10 P A1> in the first example and <1 A1 10 P> in the third?

Note 3: Should there be a process that generates H4 records for the separate senses of the word, like has been done with nouns?

**501 (#=4178) = occurrence of "-<185>" before
<166>cexplan: in most cases together with <184> or
<139>to<133> in the same line**

Note: <166> ends the header; <185> tags the 'root sign', and <184> tags the word 'to' starting a definition (which is true for roots); similarly <139>to<133> tags a sequence starting with word 'to'.

Examples:

<H3>501{aMzIkR}3{aMzI-'kR}1' <to...share.> _MW000027

<H1>501{atikup}1{ati-'kup}' <to...become...very...angry.> _MW001964

Note 1: These are prefixed roots. No distinction is made of the type of prefix. Is the first example 'gati' and the second 'upasarga'?

Note 2: These should be skipped on first pass. Normally, no 'cl.' specifications appear. Does this mean that one assumes the prefixed root takes any of the class/voice forms specified for the (unprefixed) root?

502 (#= 288) = <166> followed by (<185>#{xxx})

Note: <166> ends the header; <185> tabs the following Sanskrit word #{xxx} as a root.

Examples:

<H1>502{atiniSTan}1{ati-niS-Tan}' ('#{tan}), (perf.)"•Pot."<3.>"•pl."#{a4ti-ni4S-TatanyuH})
<_to...penetrate...(with...rays)> <¯RV....i....,...141....,...13.> _ MW002067

<H1>502{atipraNI}1{ati-pra-NI}' ('#{ni}) <_to...lead...by...or...beyond> <¯La1t2y.>
<¯A1s3vS3r.> _ MW002103

Note 1: The two examples suggest these are prefixed verbs, where the underlying root is specified by (<185>#{xxx}). This notation seems required since in the actual prefixed verb the form of the underlying root has been changed due to sandhi.

Note 2: These should be skipped on first pass. The comments on 501 seem applicable.

503 (#= 225) = <166> followed by (<187>cf.|=) <149>cl.

Note: <166> ends the header; <187> tags a reference to another entry in MW. 'cf.' = 'compare';
<149> tags the abbreviation 'cl.' = 'class'.

Examples:

<H1>503{aMh}1{aMh}1' (>cf."#{aGgh}) •cl.1. •A1. #{aMhate},
<_to...go....,...set...out....,commence> <¯L.> {;} <_to...approach> <¯L.> {;} •cl.10. •P.
#{aMhayati}, <_to...send> <¯Bhat2t2.> {;} <_to...speak> <¯Bhat2t2.> {;} <_to...shine> <¯L.> _
MW000068

<H1>503{kland}1{kland}' (>cf."#{krand}) •cl.1. •P. #{klandati} <_to...call>
<¯Dha1tup....iii....,...35> {;} <_to...lament....,weep> <¯ib.> {;} •A1. #{klandate}
(•v.l."#{kladate}"; <fr.>"#{klad}), <_to...be...confounded...or...troubled>
<¯Dha1tup....xix....,...12> {;} <_to...sound> <¯S3iraUp.> {;} ([>cf."\$.])> _ MW038851

Note: These can be processed like entries with code 500. Just skip the parenthetical 'cf.'.

504 (#= 273) = <166> followed by (xxx) <149>cl.

Note: <166> ends the header; (xxx) indicates some parenthetical comment; <149> tags the abbreviation 'cl.' = 'class', indicating this to be a root.

Examples:

<H1>504{akS}I{akS}! (perhaps...a...kind...of...old" •Desid."<of>"1."#{az}) •cl.1.5.
 #{akSati...,...akSNoti} (< Pa1n2.>"3-1...,...75...;" •fut."#{akSiSyati}"<or>"#{akSyati}"<L.>";
 •aor."#{AkSIt}";<3.>"
 •du."#{AkSiSTAm}"<or>"#{ASTAm}"<L.>";...perf."#{AnakSa}"[< Pa1n2.>"7-
 4...,...60"< Comm.]....,...but" •A1."
 •p."[with...the... Vedic...weak...stem"#{AkS}"»cf."<perf.>"#{Az-uH}"<3.>"
 •pl."&c....fr.>"1."#{az}]"#{AkSANA4}), {;} < to...reach> < RV....x...,...22...,...11> {;}
 < to...pass...through...,...penetrate...,...pervade...,...embrace> < L.> {;}
 < to...accumulate...(to...form...the...cube?)> < L.:> <Caus.> #{akSayati...,...AcikSat} ,
 <to...cause...to...pervade> < L.:> •Desid. #{acikSi...,...Sati} <or> #{acikSati} < L.> _
 MW000277

<H1>504{ard}I{ard}! <Ved.> •cl.6. •P. (Imper....3." •pl."#{Rdantu}"; •impf."<3.>"
 •pl."#{A4rdan})
 < to...move...,...be...moved...,...be...scattered...(as...dust)...,...R...iv...,...17...,...2...and...
 vii...,...104...,...24.> •cl.1. •P. #{ardati} (#{a4rdati}";<"...to...go...,...move...">"< Naigh.)>
 < to...dissolve> < AV....xii...,...4...,...3> ,
 (•aor."#{ArdIt}"< Bhat2t2...,...perf."#{anarda}"< Pa1n2....7-4...,...71">"< Sch.)>
 < to...torment...,...hurt...,...kill> < L.> {;} < to...ask...,...beg...for> (•acc.)
 < Ragh....v...,...17.> •cl.7. #{RNatti} , < to...kill> < Naigh.:> <Caus.> #{ardayati}
 (•Subj."#{ardayAsi}";< Imper....2.>" •sg."<ardaya>"; •impf."#{A4dayat}";<2.>"
 •sg."#{arda4yas}"; •aor."#{Ardidat}";<or...[after"#{ma}]"<ardayit">"< Pa1n2....3-1...,...51)>
 < to...make...agitated...,...stir...up...,...shake...vehemently>
 < AV....iv...,...15...,...6...&...11...,...vi...,...49...,...2> ,
 < to...do...harm...,...torment...,...distress> < MBh.> &c....(generally...used...in...perf.)"
 •Pass."<p.>"#{ardita}";>q.v.), < to...strike...,...hurt...,...kill...,...destroy> < RV.> < AV....&c.>
 •Desid. #{ardidiSati} <;...[Lat."Â{ardeo}.] _ MW011785

Note: The second pattern is slightly different: what precedes 'cl.' is a sequence <139>Ved.<155> rather than a parenthetical element.

**505 (#=89) = <166> followed by <139>or<155> #{xxx}
 <149>cl.**

Note: <166> ends the header; <139> <155> delimit the one-word sequence 'or'; #{xxx} indicates a Sanskrit word; <149> tags the abbreviation 'cl.' = 'class'.

Examples:

<H1>505{aNTh}1{aNTh}' <or> #{aTh} •cl.1.•A1. #{aNThate...,...AnaNThe...,...aNThitum} ,
<_to...go...,...move...,...tend> <¯L.> _ MW001620

<H1>505{Ikh}1{Ikh}' <or> #{ikh} •cl.1.•P. #{ekhathi...,...iyekha} , <or> #{Ikhathi...,...IkhAM-
cakAra...,...ekhitum} <or> #{Ikhitum} , <_to...go...,...move> <¯DhaItup....v...,...28.> _
MW020932

Note 1: These can be processed just like records marked 500, just skip what precedes the first 'cl.'

Note 2: There could be additional records generated for the alternate root.

506 (#=2242) = <166> followed by <149>P.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'P.' = 'Parasmaipada'

Examples:

<H1>500{aj}1{aj}' •cl.1.•P. (•defect.;"supplemented...fr.">#{vi}) ,
#{a4jati...,...AjIt...,...ajitum} , <_to...drive...,...propel...,...throw...,...cast:> •Desid.
#{ajijiSati} , <to...be...desirous...of...driving> ([>cf."Gk....\$.>...Lat.>Â{ago}]). _
MW001277

<H1>506{udaj}1{ud-¹aj}' •P. •A1. #{-ajati...,...-te} (•impf."#{-
A74jat}"<¯RV....ü...,...12...,...3...,...&c...,...and">#{u4d-A7jat}"<¯RV....ü...,...24...,...3>
<_to...drive...out...,...expel> <¯RV.> <¯Br2A1rUp.> {;} <_to...fetch...out...of>
<¯RV....i...,...95...,...7.> _ MW022495

<H1>500{krID}1{krID}' •cl.1.•P. #{krI4Dati} (or"#{krI4Lati}"<¯RV.>";"ep....also"
•A1.";"perf.>#{cikrIDa}"<¯MBh.>";"
•fut."<p.>#{krIDiSyat}"<¯BhP....iii...,...17...,...24">fPage321,3f";"
•aor."#{akrIDIt}"<¯Bhat2t2.>) ,
<_to...play...,...sport...,...amuse...one's...self...,...frolic...,...gambol...,...dally...(used...of
...men...,...animals...,...the...wind...and...waves...,...&c.)> <¯RV.> <¯VS.> <¯AV.> <&c.> {;}
<_to...jest...,...joke...with> (•instr."<or> •instr."<with">#{saha}"<or>#{sA7rdham}";"once"
•acc."<¯Mr2icch.)> <¯Mn.> <¯Ya1jn5.> <¯MBh.> <&c.:> <Caus.> #{krIDayati} ,
<to...cause...to...play...,...allow...to...play> <¯MBh....i...,...6440....;...iv...,...329> <¯BhP.> _

MW038590

<H1>506{upakrID}1{upa-'krID}'•P. #{-krIDati} , < to...play...or...dance...around>
< MBh....xiii....,....3832.> _ MW023664

Note 1: These appear to be prefixed verbs (so, similar to 501 code).

Note 2: However, the additional specification of voice (P. and/or A1.) probably indicates that the prefixed form should be conjugated in those voices specified, using the 'cl.' information from the associated root. This refinement should be skipped on first pass.

507 (#= 64) = <166> followed by <149>Pass.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags abbreviation 'Pass.' = 'passive voice'.

Examples:

<H2>507{acchAvaJc}2{a4cchA-'vaJc}'•Pass. #{-vacya4te} ,
< to...extend...itself...towards....,....to...go...towards> < RV....i....,....142....,....4.> _ MW001242

<H1>507{anUcyate}1{anU7cyate}'•Pass. <of> #{-anu-'vac} »q.v. , <p.38....,....col.1.> _
MW005490

<H1>507{anvavalup}1{anv-ava-'lup}'•Pass. #{-lupyate} , < to...drop...off...after...another>
< PBr.> _ MW006324

Note 1. The first and third example have as key a prefixed verb. Does the 'Pass.' indicate that this verb is known to appear only in passive forms?

Note 2. The second has as key the 3rd singular present tense passive, with a reference to the root.

Note 3: These should be skipped on first pass.

508 (#=20) = <166> followed by <149>A1.

Note: <166> ends the header; <149> tags the abbreviation 'A1.' = 'Atmane-pada'.

Examples:

<H1>508{abhilabh}1{abhi-labh}' •A1. <to...take...or...lay...hold...of> <BhP.> {;}
<to...reach...,...obtain...,...gain> <MBh.> <&c.:> •Desid. (p.)" •P.#{-lipsat}
<to...intend...to...catch...or...obtain> <MBh....i...,...2940.> _ MW008949

<H1>508{AbrU}1{A-brU}' •A1. #{-bruvate}, <to...converse...with> <Hariv.> _ MW018159

Note: These appear to be the same idea as code 508, but with 'A1' instead of 'P'. Skip on first pass.

509 (#= 48) = <166> followed by (<185>1|2|3.<168>#{xxx})

Note: <166> ends the header; <185> is the root tag; 1|2|3 mean the homonym identifier; <168> is a space; #{xxx} is the underlying root.

Examples:

<H1>509{atipraNaz}1{ati-pra-Naz}' ('2.#{naz}), <to...be...entirely...deprived...of> (•acc.)
<S3Br.> _ MW002102

<H1>509{atyuddhA}1{aty-ud-dhA}' ('2.#{hA}), <to...surpass> <S3Br....xiv.> _ MW002418

Note 1. These appear to be much like code 502 (prefixed root with sandhi), except for the additional specification of the variant of the root.

Note 2. Skip on first pass.

599 (#=9) = <166> to be checked

Note: <166> ends the header;

Examples:

<H1>599{arANa}1{arANa4}' •aor. <p.> ¹#{R} »q.v. _ MW011219

<H1>599{avavarti}1{avavarti}' •aor. •A1. <fr.> ¹#{vRt} »q.v. _ MW013222

Note: Skip on first pass.

777 (#=15) = <166> to be assigned

Note: <166> ends the header;

Examples:

<H2>777{aJc}2{aJc}2! <only> •ifc. , <turned...to...,...going...or...directed...towards> {;} »see
#{akudhryA7Jc...,...a4vAJc...,...udaJc...,...devadrya4Jc} , <&c.> _ MW001486

<H1>777{aJjala}1{aJjala}! <only> •ifc. <for> #{aJjali} »q.v. _ MW001525

Note: Skip on first pass.

888 (#= 3) = refer to pw for further clarification (pw= boehthingks skt dictionary)

Note: <166> ends the header;

Examples:

<H3>888{kumbhadAsa}3{kumbha4--dAsa}! <m.?> <~ Ra1jat...iii...,...456> {;} (#[I]) •f.
<a...harlot> <~ Hcar.> {;} <a...bawd> <~ L.> MW035119

<H1>888{khedi}1{khe4di}! #{ayas} •pl. <rays> <~ Naigh....i...,...5.> _ MW041072

<H3>888{vArisAmya}3{vAri--sAmya}! <milk> <~ L.> MW122122

Note: Skip on first pass

999 (#=48) = <166> some odd entry

Note: <166> ends the header;

Examples:

<H2>999{atharvaNi}2{atharvaNi}|#{is} , <better> MW002486

Note; no common pattern. Skip on first pass.

<H2>000{asmad}2{asmad}| <base...of...the...first...person> •pl. , <as...used...in> •comp. {;}
<also...by...native...grammarians...considered...to...be...the...base...of...the...cases>
#{asmA4n} <&c.> (>see“<above...> MW015637