

4. In the case of substantives, the nominative case, wherever it could at once indicate the gender, has been given; the visarga thus indicates masculine gender, and anusvāra neuter gender. Where the nominative is not indicative of the gender, it is given as *m.*, *f.*, *n.*, as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.*, or *n.*

5. In the case of adjectives, the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in ङ, and adjectives ending in ङ, ञ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the genders being formed regularly according to similar substantive bases. Irregular feminines are denoted in brackets. (*f.*) Bases ending in ङ, ञ, ण, form their feminine regularly in ङी, ञी, णी,

6. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs; P denoting Parasmaipada, A Atmanepada, and U Ubhayapada (P & A). Roots of the tenth conjugation belong to both Padas, theoretically at least; and hence 10 is used for all roots of this conjugation, though the Parasmaipada, unless where otherwise specified, should be generally preferred for use. (b) c. denotes causal, and is formed from roots by making the same changes as in the 10th conjugation. Wherever it cannot be formed by this general rule, it is shown in brackets. (e) D. means Denominatives; here the 3rd pers. singular Present tense is given throughout.

7. All the derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied; more especially, in the case of potential passive participles, formed by तव्य, य, अनीय, past participles, present participles, verbal nouns, abstract nouns from adjectives, and adverbs from adjectives. Where there was any peculiarity in the formation of these derivatives, they are given; but in many cases the student will have to supply the forms, according to rules given in grammars.