

DIRECTIONS TO THE STUDENT.

(To BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY.)

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the radical or primitive word, in all its different parts of speech ; then compound words, arranged in alphabetical order ; (in the case of verbs, such words as Break off, Turn out, are given as -off, -out) ; and then the derivatives which are always distinguished by a black dash ; those formed regularly being given first, and the irregular ones, written fully, after them (see Ambition, Humble, Young).

Note.—This order is not regularly observed in the first three letters, compound words and derivatives being, in a few cases, both distinguished by black dashes

2. In giving the terminations by which derivatives are formed, the changes which the final and initial letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, doubling or assimilation of letters are assumed ; the terminations being always given in their original form ; see Cut, Hurry, Mature.

3. (a) A small black dash (-) marks the commencement of a new derivative. (b) A word preceded by a large black dash (—) indicates that the derivatives given after it, are from that word and *not* from the radical or primitive word ; see Die, Dead. (c) A hyphen used in the middle of Sanskrit words indicates that each of the members separated by the hyphen is to be repeated with the word after it ; or that the word after the hyphen is to be taken as an alternative for the word immediately before it (to be, in some cases, decided by the context), e. g. in HAVE, l. 9, यथाकामं-स्वरूप्या वृत् means यथाकामं वृत्, स्वरूप्या वृत् ; in PRACTICE, l. 3, नित्यवृत्तिः-चर्या अनुष्ठानं means नित्यवृत्तिः, नित्यचर्या, नित्यानुष्ठानं. (d) A hyphen followed by a comma (-,) indicates that the word after it may stand by itself or may be joined with the word before it ; e. g. in PLACE l. 1, प्र-देशः means the word is either देशः or प्रदेशः ; (e) A comma followed by a hyphen (, -) indicates that the word after it may be compounded with the word preceding it ; e. g. in STAGE, l. 1, रंगः-दाला means the word is either रंगः, or रंगदाला. (f) ° denotes that the word immediately before it which is separated by a comma, may be compounded with the words which it connects ; e. g. PREVENT, l. 1 वृ c. नि-विनि, ° means the root is also निवृ c. and विनिवृ c.