

of treating each word as a separate and independent entity, requiring separate and independent explanation, would certainly fail to give a satisfactory conception of the structure of such a language as Sanskrit, and of its characteristic processes of synthesis and analysis, and of its importance in throwing light on the structure of the whole Indo-European family of which it is the oldest surviving member.

I therefore came to the conclusion that the best solution of the difficulty lay in some middle course—some compromise by virtue of which the two lexicographical methods might be, as it were, interwoven.

It remains for me to explain the exact nature of this compromise, and I feel confident that the plan of the present work will be easily understood by any one who, before using the Dictionary, prepares the way by devoting a little time to a preliminary study of the explanations which I now proceed to give.

## SECTION II.

### *Explanation of the Plan and Arrangement of the Work, and of the Improvements introduced into the Present Edition.*

Be it notified, at the very threshold, that there are four mutually correlated lines of Sanskrit words in this Dictionary:—(1) a main line in Nāgarī type, with equivalents in Indo-Italic type<sup>1</sup>; (2) a subordinate line (under the Nāgarī) in *thick* Indo-Romanic type<sup>1</sup>; (3) a branch line, also in thick Indo-Romanic type, branching off from either the first or the second lines with the object of grouping compound words under one head; (4) a branch line in Indo-Italic type, branching off from leading compounds with the object of grouping together the compounds of those compounds. Of course all four lines follow the usual Sanskrit Dictionary order of the alphabet (see p. xxxvi).

The first or main line, or, as it may be called, the 'Nāgarī line,' constitutes the principal series of Sanskrit words to which the eye must first turn on consulting the Dictionary. It comprises all the roots of the language, both genuine and artificial (the genuine being in *large* Nāgarī type), as well as many leading words, in small Nāgarī, and many isolated words (also in small Nāgarī), some of which have their etymologies given in parentheses, while others have their derivation indicated by hyphens.

The second or subordinate line in thick Indo-Romanic type is used for two purposes:—(a) for exhibiting clearly to the eye in regular sequence under every root the continuous series of derivative words which grow out of each root; (b) for exhibiting those series of cognate words which, to promote facility of reference, are placed under certain *leading* words (in small Nāgarī) rather than under the roots themselves.

The third or branch line in thick Indo-Romanic type is used for grouping together under a leading word all the words compounded with that leading word.

The fourth or branch Indo-Italic line is used for grouping under a leading compound all the words compounded with that compound.

The first requires no illustration; the second is illustrated by the series of words under कृ १. *kṛi* (p. 300) beginning with १. **Kṛit**, p. 301, col. 3, and under कर १. *kará* (p. 253) beginning with १. **Karaka** (p. 254, col. 1); the third by the series of compounds under कर १. *kará* (p. 253, col. 1), and **Káranā** (p. 254, col. 1); the fourth by the series of compounds under -*vīra* (p. 253, col. 3).

And this fourfold arrangement is not likely to be found embarrassing; because any one using the Dictionary will soon perceive that the four lines or series of Sanskrit words, although following their own alphabetical order, are made to fit into each other without confusion by frequent backward and forward cross-references. In fact, it will be seen at a glance that the ruling aim of the whole arrangement is to exhibit, in the clearest manner, first the evolution of words from roots, and then the interconnexion of groups of words so evolved, as members of one family descended from a common source. Hence all the genuine roots of the language are brought prominently before the eye by large Nāgarī type; while the evolution of words from these roots, as from parent-stocks, is indicated by their being printed in thick Romanic type, and placed in regular succession either under the roots, or under some leading word connected with the same family by the tie of a common origin. It will be seen, too, that in the case of such leading words (which are always in Nāgarī type), their etymology—given in a parenthesis—applies to the whole family of cognate words placed under them, until a new series of words is introduced by a new root or new leading-word in *Nāgarī type*. In this way all repetition of etymologies is avoided, and the Nāgarī type is made to serve a very useful purpose.

It will also be seen that words which are different in meaning, but appear identical in form, are distinguished

<sup>1</sup> I use the expression 'Indo-Romanic' and 'Indo-Italic' to denote the expanded Roman and Italic alphabets adapted by the use of diacritical points and marks to the expression of Sanskrit

and other Indian languages. The thick Indo-Romanic type employed in this volume is a product of the Oxford Clarendon Press, and therefore named Clarendon type.