This document presents an illustrated guide to the ascii codes embedded in MONIER.ALL. The illustrations are taken from TIFF files of the Bhaktivedanta facsimile of the Monier-Williams Sanskrit dictionary.

The explanations are derived from discussions with Thomas Malten, beginning in June of 2006. Malten's document 'ASCII-CODES', prepared in response to an inquiry from Peter Scharf, is the starting point. It appears in this file in large bold.

%***This_File_is_E:\SCHARF\ASCII-CODES.,_Last_update_03.07.06

The following are the upper ascii codes used in monier.all .
I have no problems with using the numbers in the form
<nnn>. The codes were selected for their appearance, as the main work still is to be able to read the file on the screen and to correct typing errors on sight.

€ 128 --- marks a <149> as automatically generated in an automatically generated <H4> entry

<H1>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m. (probably…fr.›¨˝¨‹1.›¨#{az}¨‚¨‹perf.›¨#{An-a4Mza}¨‚¨‹and…not…from…the…above›¨˝¨#{aMz}¨‹fictitiously…formed…to…serve…as…root) …,…a…share…,…portion…,…part…,…party› <L=10>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹partition…,…inheritance› <L=11>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹a…share…of…booty› <L=12>

The •*m.* appears explicitly in the first entry, but does not appear explicitly in the next records. It is inserted into the next records during the digitization process, and the € indicates that this has been done.

<H2>100{aMsa}2{a4Msa}¦ •m. ‹the…shoulder…,…shoulder-blade› <L=88>
<H4>100{aMsa}2{a4Msa}¦ •m.€ ‹corner…of…a…quadrangle› <L=89>
<H4>100{aMsa}2{a4Msa}¦ •m.€ ‹N.…of…a…king› <L=90>
<H4>100{aMsa}2{a4Msa}¦ •m. •du. ‹the…two…shoulders…or…angles…of…an…altar› <L=91>
<H4>100{aMsa}2{a4Msa}¦ •m. ‹a…share…(for›¨#{aMza}) ;
([»cf.¨‹Goth.›¨Â{amsa}¨˝;¨˝‹Gk.…\$…,…\$…;…Lat.›¨Â{humerus}¨‚›¨Â{ansa}.]) MW000054 <L=92>

In this example, the first four records follow the pattern described above. However for the fifth, I expected to see the € . Is this omission inadvertent?

| = not at the end of grammatical information; appears within H4 sub-entries generated from a semicolon.

<H3>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •mfn. ‹fibrous…,…rich…in…filaments› <L=65>
<H4>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •mfn.€ ‹rich…in…Soma…plants…or…Soma…juice› <L=66>
<H4>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •mfn.€ ‹radiant…,…luminous› <L=67>
<H4>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •mfn.€ ‹pointed› <L=68>
<H4>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •m. ‹the…sun…,…the…moon› <L=69>
<H4>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •mfn.€
‹N.…of…various…persons…,…especially…of…a…prince…of…the…solar…race…,…son…of…A-saman5jas…,…grandson…of…Sagara› <L=70>
<H4>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •mfn.|(#{ma4tI}) •f. ‹N.…of…a…river…(Yamuna1?)› ‹ ̄RV.…viii…,…96…,…13-15› <L=71>
<H4>100{aMzumat}3{aMzu4--ma4t}¦ •mfn.€ ‹Hedysarum…Gangeticum› ‹ ̄Sus3r.› MW000042 <L=72>

Several interesting points are seen in this example.
1. In the 5th record, the grammatical designation appears in the text as 'm.'; since this differs from the parent H3 records 'mfn.', there is no €.
2. In the next record, •*mfn.€* reappears; note that this came from the parent, not from the preceding record. However, in reading the definitions one might suspect that •*m.* was intended. At any rate, the automatically generated •*mfn.€* was done in a consistent way,
3. In the next record, •*mfn.|(#{ma4tI}) •f.* appears; the •*mfn.* was automatically generated from the parent H3 record, but there is no €; however there is the / indicating the further grammatical specification, namely *(#{ma4tI}) •f.* is to follow.
4. The last record of the example copies the parent information and as expected has the €.
5. One might ask why, in the 5th record with •*m.*, the grammatical information does not have the form •*mfn.|(#{An}) •m.*, since the text looks like the •*mfn.|(#{ma4tI}) •f.* case. First, the choice was made based on assumed general knowledge of Sanskrit grammar; the m. case was deemed obvious and the f. case not obvious. Second, on page xx of the preface, Monier-Williams says

"In this new edition, too, the letters 'mfn.' placed after the crude stems of words, have been generally substituted for the forms of the nominative cases of all adjectives, participles, and substantives (at least after the first 100 pages), such nominative forms being easily inferred from the gender."
Since this example is on page 1, omission of the obvious nominative case form #{An} is consistent with M-W's practice except for the first 100 pages.

In the next example, it is seen that sometimes there is a different kind of information after | namely a reference to other dictionary entries.

<H2>100{aMhas}2{a4Mhas}¦ •n. ‹anxiety…,…trouble› ‹ˉRV.› ‹&c.› <L=118>
<H4>100{aMhas}2{a4Mhas}¦ •n.€ ‹sin› ‹ˉL.› <L=119>
<H4>100{aMhas}2{a4Mhas}¦ •n.| ([»cf.¨#{agha4}¨,¨#{A4gas}¨¨;¨¨‹Gk.….$…,…$…,…$…,…$.])›
MW000075 <L=120>

ƒ 131   --- beginning and end of page.column

This element appears in the words which are at or near the top of each of the three columns of each page. Indeed there are 7852 instances of *ƒ* , which when divided by 6 (two per entry, 3 entries per page), is 1308, and the last word covered in the dictionary, (not including the 'additions and corrections' section, occurs on page 1308.

<H1>000{a}1{a}1⫲ ‹the…first…letter…of…the…alphabet› {;}
‹the…first…short…vowel…inherent…in…consonants.› ƒPage1,1ƒ MW000001 <L=1>

<H4>100{aMzu}1{aMzu4}⫲ •m.€ ‹end…of…a…thread…,…a…minute…particle› ƒPage1,2ƒ
<L=50>

<H3>100{aMhubhedI}3{aMhu--bhe4dI}⫲ •f. ‹having…a…narrow…slit…(pudendum…muliebre)›
‹¯VS.› ƒPage1,3ƒ MW000082 <L=129>

This represents a physically observable space in the printed dictionary.
Generally, one sees this in a sequence delimited by <139> and <155> codes.

<H3>100{akAra}3{a--kAra}⁞ •m. ‹the…letter…or…sound› #{a}. MW000002 <L=2>

Other letters can represent a space.
Most obvious is the standard space character, like that appearing between › and # in the example.
The character with code <168> also represents a space (see later section on this code).

There some instances of **…** occurring to represent a space within curly braces:

<H1>000{a}1{a}4⁞ ‹the…base…of…some…pronouns…and› •pronom. ‹forms…,…in›
#{asya…,…atra} , ‹&c.› _ MW000005 <L=5>

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† 134   --- special case of <176> marks ambiguity, the correct word for #{ghorA7ka†ra-rUpa} should be #{ghora-rUpa} I suppose
         to be deleted
         <H3>100{ghorAkAra}3{ghorA7kAra}¦ •mfn. »= #{ghorA7ka†ra-rUpa} ‹¯Das3.…iv…,…106.› MW046010

This code appears only once.

<H3>100{ghorAkAra}3{ghorA7kAra}¦ •mfn. »= #{ghorA7ka†ra-rUpa} ‹¯Das3.…iv…,…106.›
MW046010 <L=70211>

less heart,' a form of Īśvara, Sarvad. vii, 41. **Ghorā-kāra**, mfn. = °*ra-rūpa*, Daś. iv, 106. **Ghorâkṛiti**,

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‹ **139** --- begins a sequence of non-italic words

› **155** --- ends a sequence that begins with **<139>**

These symbols almost always occur in pairs.   They have been introduced in the digitization process and do not represent any typographical feature of the underlying text. Rather, they provide a level of semantic grouping. Malten and I have discussed these quite a bit, and generally agree that they function as grouping elements like parentheses and square brackets and quotations, which appear in the text, and like curly braces which separate out italic words. I have suggested that they should be regularized to always occur in pairs, and to function as grouping elements subject to the same rules of non-overlap as the other grouping elements. Malten generally agrees with this objective. As of this writing, a suitable method of rationalizing them is still under discussion.

Here are some examples.

1. The definition appears as a sequence.
2. The citation also appears as a sequence whose first element is the ˉ code.

<H3>100{aMhubhedI}3{aMhu--bhe4dI}⦀ •f. ‹having…a…narrow…slit…(pudendum…muliebre)›
‹ˉVS.› ʃPage1,3ʃ MW000082 <L=129>

3. A more complicated literature citation. It is devilishly hard to identify where citations begin and end, and their demarcation in the digitized version is extremely useful,

<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}⦀ •m.€ ‹stake…(in…betting)› ‹ˉRV.…v…,…86…,…5› ‹ˉTa1n2d2yaBr.›
<L=14>

There are instances where the choice of boundaries for a sequence might be better. For instance, we see ‹¯L.:› which might be better as ‹¯L.› ‹:› since the literary citation is just L. and the : demarcates the beginning of a derivative form for this root.

<H1>504{akS}1{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 <L=423>

• 149 --- grammatical categories as used in MW's abbreviations p. xxxv

 The preface to the dictionary at page xxxv has many kinds of abbreviations in addition to those that are marked with the <149> code. A few of these, e.g., 'cf.', are associated with another special code such as ». Some of these ,e.g., 'Eng.' are associated with no special code in the digitization.

This symbol is pervasive, occurring over 300,000 times. All the instances (plus possibly a few outliers) can probably by identified with the regular expression "<149>[a-zA-Z0-9.]+".

¦ 166   --- ends a headword sequence beginning with <Hn>

 This is a symbol used in the digitization, which has no correspondent in the printed version.
It appears in every H record, and makes identification of the headword sequence simple.

<H1>100{akSata}1{a4-kSata}¦•mfn. ‹not…crushed› <L=542>

The headword sequence itself is also very regular. Its parts are described formally as follows; there
is more to say about these than is written here,.
1. <H#>, where # = 1,2,3 or 4
2. a 3-digit code grammatical classification code (Malten has provided a guide to this),
3. key1: the word of the entry, enclosed in curly braces, and in the Kyoto transliteration
4. a number which for H4 entries refers to the H code of the parent of the entry
5. a secondary key, encoded in another transiliteration scheme which represents additional
information with numerical codes (this is very complicated and requires separate discussion),
6. optionally, a number from the dictionary entry identifying the variant of the word discussed in the
entry,
7, The 166 code, ending the headword.

<H3>100{akSAralavaNa}3{a-kSAra--lavaNa}¦ •n. ‹not…factitious› (•i.e.¨‹natural›…salt›
<L=627>
<H4>100{akSAralavaNa}3{a-kSAra--lavaNa}¦ •mfn. ‹not…composed…of…artificial…salt› ,
([‹¯Kull.¨‹on])› ‹¯Mn.…iii…,…257…;…v…,…73› <L=628>

अक्षार *a-kshāra*, mfn. free from alkali or factitious salt. **—lavana,** n. not factitious (i. e. natural) salt ; (mfn.) not composed of artificial salt, [Kullūka on] Mn. iii, 257 ; v, 73 ; xi, 109 ; or,

Question: why is 'Kull' abbreviated?

<H1>100{akSi}1{a4kSi}¦ •n. (¹.¨#{az}¨‹¯Un2.)› ([instr.›¨#{akSNA}¨   ....

अक्षि *ákshi*, n. (√ɪ. *aś*, Uṇ.) [instr. *akshṇā*, dat. *akshṇe*, &c., fr. *akshan*, substituted for *akshi*

<H4>100{akSi}1{a4kSi}¦ •n./
([»cf.¨‹Gk.…$…,…$…;…Lat.›¨Â{oculos}¨‹;…A.S.›¨Â{aegh}¨‹;…Goth.›¨Â{augo}¨‹;…Germ.›¨Â{A
uge}¨‹;…Russ.›¨Â{oko}¨‹;…Lith.›¨Â{aki-s}.]) MW000406 <L=636>

(*ī*), n. du. the sun and moon, RV. i, 72, 10 ; [cf. Gk. ὄσσε, ὄκταλλος ; Lat. *oculos* ; A. S. *aegh* ; Goth. *augo* ; Germ. *Auge* ; Russ. *oko* ; Lith. *aki-s.*] **—kū-**

® 174 --- variant headword following or compound following with same meaning

<H2>006{akSa}2{akSa}4¦ AND® ‹&c.› »see ‹col.3.› MW000349 <L=535>
<H3>006{akSacaraNa}3{akSa-caraNa}¦ ‹&c.› »see ‹col.3.› _ MW000350 <L=536>

4. **Aksha, aksha-carana**, &c. See col. 3.

<H3>100{aMzakalpanA}3{a4Mza--kalpanA}¦ •f. OR® ‹allotment…of…a…portion.› MW000012 <L=21>
<H3>100{aMzaprakalpanA}3{a4Mza--prakalpanA}¦ •f. OR® ‹allotment…of…a…portion.› MW000013 <L=22>
<H3>100{aMzapradAna}3{a4Mza--pradAna}¦ •n. ‹allotment…of…a…portion.› MW000014 <L=23>

an Āditya. **— karaṇa**, n. act of dividing. **— kalpanā**, f. or **-prakalpanā**, f. or **-pradāna**, n. allotment of a portion. **— bhāgin** or **-bhāj**, mfn. one

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The tagging of MBh as a literary source work in the following example seems problematical; in this case MBh. is used as an abbreviation for a word used as the object of the preposition 'of".

 <H4>100{aMzAvatarana}3{aMzA7vatarana}¦ •n.€ ‹title…of…sections…64-67…of…the…first…book…of…the› ‹¯MBh.› MW000026 <L=37>

tion. **Aṃśáṃśi,** ind. share by share. **Aṃśávata-raṇa,** n. descent of part of a deity; partial incarna-tion; title of sections 64–67 of the first book of the MBh.   **Aṃśī-√** 1. **kṛi,** to share.

In the first example, presumably *{AkS•}* stands for *{AkSaitrajJya}*.
<H2>100{akSaitrajJya}2{a-kSaitrajJya}|̷ •n. ‹spiritual…ignorance› ‹¯Pa1n2.…7-3…,…30›
<L=713>
<H4>100{akSaitrajJya}2{a-kSaitrajJya}|̷ •n.| »see #{AkS•}. _ MW000458 <L=714>

A-kshaitrajñya, *am,* n. spiritual ignorance, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30; see *āksh°.*

<H1>100{AkSaitrajJya}1{AkSaitrajJya}|̷ •n. »= #{a-kS•} »q.v. ‹¯Pa1n2.…7-3…,…30› <L=22427>
<H4>100{AkSaitrajJya}1{AkSaitrajJya}|̷ •n.| (gana‹¨#{brAhmaNA7di}¨»q.v.) _ MW016294
<L=22428>

आक्षैत्रज्ञ्य *ākshaitrajñya, am,* n. = *a-ksh°,* q. v., Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30; (gana *brāhmaṇâdi,* q.v.)

In this example, it's hard to guess what *a4kS•* is to be expanded to.

<H3>000{akSetrajJa}3{a4-kSetra--jJa}|̷ ([‹¯Pa1n2.›¨‹7-3…,…30])› OR®
([#{a4kS•}¨‹¯RV.…v…,…40…,…5…and…x…,…32…,…7])›, ‹not…finding…out…the…way›
{;} ‹destitute…of…spiritual…knowledge.› MW000455 <L=710>
<H3>000{akSetravid}3{a4-kSetra--vid}|̷
([#{a4kS•}¨‹¯RV.…v…,…40…,…5…and…x…,…32…,…7])›, ‹not…finding…out…the…way›
{;} ‹destitute…of…spiritual…knowledge.› _ MW000456 <L=711>

अक्षेत्र *á-kshetra,* mfn. destitute of fields, uncultivated, ŚBr.; (*am*), n. a bad field, Mn. x, 71; a bad geometrical figure. **—jña** [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30] or **-vid** [*áksh°,* RV. v, 40, 5 & x, 32, 7], not finding out the way; destitute of spiritual knowledge.

Here is an example showing occurs at the beginning:

*<H1>102{AkSyat}1{AkSyat}¦ ([‹¯AitBr.›]) ‹or› #{ArkSya4t} ([‹¯S3Br.›¨‹xii]) •mfn.
(fut…p.)…only› •nom. •pl. #{°anti} ‹with› #{a4hAni} ,
‹certain…days…for…the…completion…of…the…ceremony…Ayana…(performed…for…the…
A1dityas…and…An3girasas).› _ MW016298 <L=22432>*

± 177 --- abbreviated "english" word expanded from last occurrence of the letter before <177>
(this can go wrong and needs to be checked manually)

<H3>100{diGmArga}3{diG--mArga}¦ •m.
‹a…country…road…or…a…r±road…to…a…distant…c±country› ‹⁻MW.› MW059779
<L=92584>

indication, Kāvyâd. ii, 96. ▬ **mārga,** m. a country road or a r° to a distant c°, MW. ▬ **mukha,** mf(*ī*)n.

The character 'r' preceding the ± refers to 'road' and that referent is repeated after the ±. This completion was done in the digitization process.

That which precedes <177> may be a sequence of letters, and the referent may be in a preceding record of MONIER.

<H4>100{vezman}2{ve4zman}¦ •n.€ ‹an…astrological…house› ‹⁻VarBr2S.› <L=206415>
<H4>100{vezman}2{ve4zman}¦ •n.€ ‹N.…of…the…4th…astr±astrological…house› ‹⁻ib.› _
MW129895 <L=206416>

Véśman, n. a house, dwelling, mansion, abode, apartment, RV. &c. &c.; a palace, Āpast.; an astro-logical house, VarBṛS.; N. of the 4th astr° house, ib.

μ 181   --- usually used to mark sequences to be checked
in this case a skt word beginning with a dash and ending in
<176>
μ#{-adh°} (no automatic completion possible)

<H3>000{caturAdhyAyika}3{catur--AdhyAyika}⎮,® ‹for› μ#{-adh°}. MW046598 <L=71180>

NṛisUp.; Rājat. iv, 507 & v, 25 (Keśava). **━ ădh-yāyika,** °**yikă,** °**yĭ,** for -*adh*°. **━ ănana,** m. 'four-

Presumably in this case *#{-adh°}* refers to the word *#{catur--adhyAyika}:*

<H3>100{caturadhyAyika}3{catur--adhyAyika}⎮ •n. MW046577 <L=71143>
<H3>100{caturadhyAyikA}3{catur--adhyA¾yikA}⎮ •f. MW046578 <L=71144>
<H3>100{caturadhyAyI}3{catur--adhyA¾yI}⎮ •f.
‹`"…consisting…of…4…Adhya1yas…"'…,…N.…of…S3aunaka's› ‹¯APra1t.› MW046579
<L=71145>

gate of 4 atoms, Bādar. ii, 2, 11, Sch. **━ adhyāyika,**
n., °**yikă,** f., °**yĭ,** f. 'consisting of 4 Adhyāyas,' N.
of Śaunaka's APrāt. **━ anĭka** (*cát*°), mfn. four-faced

 <H1>500{aMz}1{aMz}¦ •cl.10.•P. #{aMzayati} , ‹¸to…divide…,…distribute› ‹¯L.›
‹;…also…occasionally› •A1. #{aMzayate} ‹¯L.› ‹;…also› #{aMzApayati} ‹¯L.› _ MW000009
<L=9>

अंश *aṃś*, cl. 10. P. *aṃśayati*, to divide, distribute, L.; also occasionally Ā. *aṃśayate*, L.; also *aṃśāpayati*, L.

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¹ 185   --- root sign

<H1>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m. (probably…fr.›¨˝¨‹1.›¨#{az}¨,¨‹perf.›¨#{An-a4Mza}¨,¨‹and…not…from…the…above›¨˝#{aMz}¨‹fictitiously…formed…to…serve…as…root)…,…a…share…,…portion…,…part…,…party› <L=10>

<H1>000{az}1{az}1¦ (in…classical…Sanskr2it…only)› •A1. #{aznute} (•aor.¨‹3.›¨ ....

The root sign has a space code ¨ before and after it in this example and is followed by a number ‹*1.*› representing which version of the root {az} is meant; this number corresponds to the 1 in the part *{az}1¦ (in…* of the associated record.

 This code was added in digitization, and does not have a printed representation. It often precedes certain abbreviations like q.v., see, cf.
It appears that the word referenced
The word referenced is sometimes before » .

<H1>000{a}1{a}2¦ (#{pragRhya}¨»q.v.) , ‹a…vocative…particle› ([#{a@ananta}¨,¨‹O…Vishn2u])› ‹ˉT.› {;} ‹interjection…of…pity…,…Ah!› _ MW000003 <L=3>

The word referenced is sometimes after » .

<H2>004{aMzala}2{aMzala}¦ »see #{aMsala4} ‹next…col.› _ MW000030 <L=44>

The following example shows that the reference is not always to elsewhere within MW, however the reference is to a word in italics in the text.

<H4>100{aMsa}2{a4Msa}¦ •m. ‹a…share…(for›¨#{aMza}) ; ([»cf.¨‹Goth.›¨Â{amsa}¨¨;¨¨‹Gk.…$…,…$…;…Lat.›Â{humerus}¨,›¨Â{ansa}.]) MW000054 <L=92>

xx

¾ 190   ---   rest of the nonhead?word to be supplied from preceding skt word

<H3>100{tvarita}3{tva¾rita}¦•mfn. (‹¯Pa1n2.›¨‹3-2…,…187)…hasty…,…quick…,…swift…,…expeditious› ‹¯MBh.› ‹&c.› <L=89099>

In *{tva¾rita}*, the preceding {tva} was supplied during digitization.
 Malten says (7-19-06):
   This indicates presence of small circle in a Sanskrit word .
   The small circle indicates that the author intended that
   a substitution be made from a preceding Sanskrit word.
   In the digitization, the substitution has been made.

Note Here is another example :
*<H3>004{amRtavindUpaniSad}3{a-mR4ta--vindU7paniSad}¦ »see #{-bind¾U7paniSad}.
MW010488 <L=14259>*

In this example, the expansion took place after the code.
These two examples together show that one cannot know whether the word on the left or the word on the right of the ¾ code is the one present in the dictionary.
-- double dash

This is not properly an Ascii code; I include it here because it has a relation to the ¾ in that the symbol represents a completion done in the digitization process.
 Malten says: (7-19-06)
 DOUBLE-DASH: The use of a double dash represents the
 typographical feature of a dash preceding a Sanskrit word in boldface,
 and represents that the author intended that
  a substitution be made from the preceding Sanskrit head word.

*<H1>000{a}1{a}1¦ ‹the…first…letter…of…the…alphabet› {;}
‹the…first…short…vowel…inherent…in…consonants.› ƒPage1,1ƒ MW000001 <L=1>
<H3>100{akAra}3{a--kAra}¦•m. ‹the…letter…or…sound› #{a}. MW000002 <L=2>*

अ 1. *a*, the first letter of the alphabet; the first short vowel inherent in consonants. — **kāra,** m. the letter or sound *a*.

The substitution 'a' in *{a--kAra}* was added in digitization.

As another example:

<H1>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m. (probably…fr.›¨˜¨‹1.›¨#{az}¨¨‹perf.›¨#{An-a4Mza}¨¨‹and…not…from…the…above›¨˜¨#{aMz}¨‹fictitiously…formed…to…serve…as…root) …,…a…share…,…portion…,…part…,…party› <L=10>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹partition…,…inheritance› <L=11>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹a…share…of…booty› <L=12>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹earnest…money› <L=13>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹stake…(in…betting)› ‹¯RV.…v…,…86…,…5› ‹¯Ta1n2d2yaBr.› <L=14>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹a…lot› (»cf.¨‹2.›¨#{prA7s}) <L=15>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹the…denominator…of…a…fraction› <L=16>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹a…degree…of…latitude…or…longitude› <L=17>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹a…day› ‹¯L.› <L=18>
<H4>100{aMza}1{a4Mza}¦ •m.€ ‹N.…of…an…A1ditya.› MW000010 <L=19>
<H3>100{aMzakaraNa}3{a4Mza--karaNa}¦ •n. ‹act…of…dividing.› MW000011 <L=20>
<H3>100{aMzakalpanA}3{a4Mza--kalpanA}¦ •f. OR® ‹allotment…of…a…portion.› MW000012 <L=21>

Here, in *{a4Mza--karaNa}* , *{a4Mza}* is filled in from the preceding H1 record, and similarly in *{a4Mza--kalpanA}.* The process is mechanical and probably could have been done mechanically.

Another double-dash example:

<H1>100{prauga}1{pra4-u0ga}¦ •n. (prob.…fr.›¨#{pra-yuga})
‹the…forepart…of…the…shafts…of…a…chariot› ‹¯RV.› (»cf.¨#{hiraNya-p•}) ‹¯TS.› ‹¯S3Br.›
‹¯Ka1tyS3r.› <L=129756>
<H4>100{prauga}1{pra4-u0ga}¦ •n.€ ‹a…triangle› ‹¯Ma1nGr2.› ‹¯S3ulbas.› <L=129757>
<H4>100{prauga}1{pra4-u0ga}¦ •mn. »= #{-zastra} ‹¯RV.› ‹¯VS.› ‹¯Br.› ‹¯S3rS.› MW083188
<L=129758>
<H3>100{praugacit}3{pra4-u0ga--ci4t}¦ •mfn.
‹piled…up…or…arranged…in…the…form…of…a…triangle› ‹¯S3Br.› MW083189 <L=129759>

Note here the '--' in *{pra4-u0ga--ci4t}* indicates that in the text a dash preceded *ci4t* which was in bold face; the preceding part *pra4-u0ga* was added in digitization; the single dash in *pra4-u0ga* reflects the single dash of the text.

<H4>100{aMsa}2{a4Msa}¦ •m. ‹a…share…(for›¨#{aMza}) ;
([»cf.¨‹Goth.›¨Â{amsa}¨;¨¨‹Gk.…$…,…$…;…Lat.›¨Â{humerus}¨,¨Â{ansa}.]) MW000054
<L=92>

A'nsa, *as*, m. the shoulder, shoulder-blade ; corner of a quadrangle ; N. of a king ; (*au*), m. du. the two shoulders or angles of an altar ; a share (for *aṇśa*); [cf. Goth. *amsa* ; Gk. ὦμος, ἄσιλλα ; Lat. *humerus, ansa.*] — **kūṭa,** m. the shoulder ; a bull's

<H4>100{Arambha}2{A-rambha4}¦ •m.€
‹killing…,…slaughter…(erroneous…for›¨#{Alambha}¨»see¨‹Zachariae…,…Beiträge…,…p.20…,…l.…9)› ‹ˉL.› MW018707 <L=26118>

Ā-rambhá, *as,* m. undertaking, beginning, Mn.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; a thing begun; beginning, origin, commencement, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Megh. &c.; (in dram.) the commencement of the action which awakens an interest in the progress of the principal plot, Sāh. 324 & 325; haste, speed; effort, exertion; pride; killing, slaughter (erroneous for *ālambha,* see Zachariæ, Beiträge, p. 20, l. 9), L. **—tā,** f. the

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ë 235   --- e umlaut

<H4>100{vIra}2{vIra4}¦ •mf(#{A})n.
‹heroic…,…powerful…,…strong…,…excellent…,…eminent›
‹ˉL.…[Cf.…Lat.›¨Â{vir}¨‹;…Lith.›¨Â{vy4ras}¨‹;…Goth.›¨Â{wair}¨‹;…Angl.…Sax.›¨Â{wër}¨,¨Â{wëre-wulf}¨‹;…Eng.›¨Â{werewolf}¨‹;…Germ.›¨Â{Werwolf}¨,¨Â{Wergeld}.] MW128053
<L=203601>

&c.; mf(ā)n. heroic, powerful, strong, excellent, eminent, L.   [Cf. Lat. *vir*; Lith. *výras*; Goth. *wair*; Angl. Sax. *wër*, *wëre-wulf*; Eng. *were-wolf*; Germ. *Werwolf*, *Wergeld*.] — **karā**, f.

<H1>007{upataiSa}1{upataiSa}¦ •v.l. ‹for› #{upa-naiSa} (‹¯Ka1s3.›) •g. #{gaurA7di} ‹¯Pa1n2.…6-2…,…194› (•ed.¨‹Böhtl.)› _ MW023908 <L=34647>

उपतैष *upataisha* v. l. for *upa-naisha* (Kāś.), gaṇa *gaurâdi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194 (ed. Böhtl.)

ü 252   --- u umlaut

There are only a few. Most are in spelling of German names or words.

 <H3>100{uddhArakavidhi}3{uddhAraka--vidhi}⎬ •m. ‹mode…of…giving…out…or…paying›
‹⁻Pan5cat.…ii…,…38…,…18› (•ed.¨‹Bühler).› ʄPage189,3ʄ MW023054 <L=33208>

> **Uddhāraka,** mfn. one who raises or lifts, draw-
> ing out, L.; paying, giving out, affording. **─ vidhi,**
> m. mode of giving out or paying, Pañcat. ii, 38, 18
> (ed. Bühler).

One usage is different, and seems a bit odd:

<H3>100{ubhayataHprauga}3{ubhaya4taH--prau0ga}⎬ •mfn. ‹having…a…Praüga› (»q.v.)
‹on…both…sides› ‹⁻TS.…v› ‹⁻S3Br.…vi› ‹⁻Ka1t2h.› ‹⁻Ka1tyS3r.› MW025594 <L=37105>

> **─ praüga,** mfn. having a Praüga (q. v.) on both
> sides, TS. v; ŚBr. vi; Kāṭh.; KātySr. **─ prajña,**