

**TECHNICAL STUDY OF THE DICTIONARIES  
PUBLISHED IN SANSKRIT LANGUAGE SINCE 1800 AD.**

**A Thesis submitted to the  
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune  
For the Degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph. D.)**

**Doctor of Philosophy in the Library and Information Science  
Under the Faculty of Moral and Social Sciences**

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## DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis entitled “**Technical Study of the Dictionaries Published in Sanskrit Language Since 1800 AD**” completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other Vidyapeeth or examining body.

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Technical Study of the Dictionaries Published in Sanskrit Language Since 1800 AD**” which is being submitted herewith for award of the degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph.D.) in Library and Information Science, Faculty of Moral and Social Sciences of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work, completed by Mrs. Manjiri A. Karambelkar under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body upon her.

Place : Pune

Date: April 2014

**Dr. N B Dahibhate**

Research Guide

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## **Abstract**

Indian languages have a long and glorious tradition of lexicographical work. Different types of dictionaries serving different purposes have been prepared at different times. Work on many dictionary projects are under progress by various agencies. In spite of this, a large amount of work still remains to be done in the different language fields. Efforts are made to compile bibliographies of the published dictionaries in different languages and covering different subject areas but efforts are concentrated more in English Language dictionaries. The analysis and reviews are compiled in this language prominently.

Sanskrit is base language for developing other languages but efforts are not yet visualized in developing bibliographies of dictionaries with annotations for enhancing its utility. The efforts of National Library Kolkata in developing bibliography of published dictionaries in Sanskrit are available but up to 1964 compilation in print form only. It is also possible that many publications are missing in the compilation as they may not be made available to National Libraries. It is a need to edit and update missing links. Similarly different languages developed many types of dictionaries to meet need of different learners, researchers, teachers and scholars. Similarly the existing dictionaries also do not reflect the modern developments in the field of linguistics and lexicography. With the growing use of Indian languages in the field of education, administration and mass communication the need of dictionaries assumes special importance. It becomes more necessary considering the large number of languages spoken in the country and need of getting proper meaning of the words and terms used through development of appropriate dictionaries.

Lexicography is developing as a branch of applied linguistics. It is gradually being given its due place in the teaching programme of linguistics in the country. There has been a widely felt need of professionalizing lexicographic work and for this purpose there is a need for imparting training to the persons engaged in lexicographical work as well as supporting to this venture by the documentalists.

The present work deals with the theory and practice of lexicography now called as dictionary making in the area of Sanskrit language and from the point of view of Indian languages attempts made to meet some of the needs in the field of lexicography by compiling Sanskrit dictionaries published since 1800 AD. The work is primarily designed as a basic work, giving the theoretical background and practical guidelines for different types of dictionaries available, its use, and development etc. The matter presented in the research study covers meaning, need, importance of dictionaries including types, also view the methodology adapted by Deccan College Pune for dictionary making in general. More efforts are concentrated on compilation of Sanskrit dictionaries published from 1800 AD and the role of modern dictionary (Online) development. The compilation of bibliography is also useful for researchers and librarians to locate the traditional Sanskrit dictionaries and annotated compilation might give value addition as such efforts are not yet reflected.

The present research study is focused in seven chapters. The **first** chapter deals with the general nature of reference sources, dictionaries as important reference source and tool used for getting varied information, importance and development of Sanskrit language, need of dictionaries in learning and teaching, background of the study and reason for the selection, aim, objectives, methodology and structure of the research study is highlighted. A brief literature review is also presented in this chapter and indicated the uniqueness of the study as compared with the studies in the past. The **second** chapter deals with historical perspectives of dictionaries which initiated from the theory of lexicology and its application to lexicographical work, historical development of dictionaries, role and types of dictionaries, etc. thus this chapter reflects an account of meaning, its different types and components and also different approaches to meaning, from the point of view of its treatment in dictionaries.

Chapter **three** explains the history and development of Sanskrit dictionaries and summarizes the origin and growth in dictionaries in Sanskrit, structure of Sanskrit dictionaries and trends in compiling dictionaries covering online dictionaries. Chapter **four** narrates the opinions of different scholars in evaluating the dictionaries. The different criteria for the evaluation of dictionaries are discussed given by scholars and

lexicographers and some prominent criteria are fixed by researcher to evaluate Sanskrit dictionaries and prepare annotated bibliography based on it. Chapter **five** is a development of practical orientation towards making Sanskrit dictionaries and a case study is presented along with some examples of similar efforts. The typology for designing and developing dictionaries and activities covered in it are presented. The research study is an attempt in presenting the bibliography of published Sanskrit dictionaries since 1800AD. Finally, in chapter six, the researcher's findings from the study are reported and suitable suggestions in improving the usage of Sanskrit dictionaries are highlighted, as well as problems faced while conducting the study is reported and study is concluded with scope for the further research.

The annotated bibliography of few prominent Sanskrit dictionaries is presented in the chapter **seven** with bibliography of Sanskrit dictionaries. This study is very useful to the Sanskrit researchers, students, tutors, scholars, Sanskrit lexicographers etc as well as library professionals in tracking the available resources for reference purpose. Annotations might increase the utility of the Sanskrit dictionaries.



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## List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description	Page No.
CAS	Current Awareness Service	3
INFLIBNET	Indian National Library Network Centre	18
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue	6
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information	3

## Chapter 1

### Introduction

“Sanskrit was at one time the only language of the world. It is more perfect and copious than Greek and Latin.”

.....Prof. Bopp

#### **1.0 Introduction:**

Library and information centers are playing vital role in the information society by providing required pinpointed information to the users. The functions of libraries are three-fold i.e. to acquire information, organize information in such a way that it can be retrieved whenever required, and disseminate the information, the library has acquired to users through various services like reference and information services. Reference services fulfill last function and may vary from library to library, but most of the libraries have an information or reference desk where assistance from librarian is made available to users. Library profession is expanding fast and helping readers in getting right and accurate information as promptly as possible using different published sources of information. The reference and information services are essential in all types of libraries that help users in getting proper information. The reference sources also possess its own specific criteria and use is also need based.

There are three main types of reference assistance made available to users from the libraries:

- Use of library, including location of materials, use of the catalog, use of computers to access information, and the use of basic reference sources.
- Identifying library materials needed to answer a question and solve the query.
- Providing brief, factual answers to questions, such as addresses, statistics, phone numbers, meaning of the words, meaning of terms etc.

Reference service has received prominence in any library as it solves the questions of the users may be a trivial one like knowing the exact meaning of term and words used in expressing the language. For providing reference services different reference tools are also made available and used based on its utility and content. The different reference



tools consulted while providing reference services are : encyclopedia ( General and Specialized) (which covers a large collection of paragraphs or essays about one or many subjects, often arranged alphabetically), directories (names and addresses of persons, organizations, or businesses, industries etc), dictionaries ( all kinds meaning attached to a particular word or phrase or term e.g. biographical, acronyms and abbreviations, sign and symbols, language, technical glossaries, thesaurus, etc. covers brief definitions of a word, or very detailed entries which include the etymology of a word etc), almanacs, atlases and year books (collections of facts, charts and statistics, news events from that year, famous birthdays, and lists of Presidents / Prime Ministers etc.), concordances (index, or listing of words in a book or text, referring the reader to the section of the book where the word appears), gazetteers (contain a list of names of places, usually with some additional information), field guides (a manual for identifying objects in the field of interest), handbooks and manuals (procedures for doing things, such as activities, or writing references), abstracting and indexing journals (contain references to sections of works, such as journal articles, conference papers, but also other literature which is difficult to find in library catalogues, such as theses, reports, patents, standards etc.) etc. Every reference tool has its own characteristics and speciality and helps users in getting basic information. While providing reference service to the users, especially ready reference service these reference tools, (except indexing and abstracting) are very useful and required in libraries to respond to day to day queries of users. Among these encyclopedia and dictionaries are the more powerful and useful and users themselves use these resources for getting the basic desired information.

### **1.1 Reference Service:**

Reference Service is the *Summum Bonum* (Latin word meaning highest good service) of all library activities, because through this process, information embodied in the sources such as books, periodicals etc, and transfers to the targets of utilization. It is essentially humanistic in approach. Perhaps quoting Foskett's observation ".....reference service is humanism in practice, because the aim is to help people, in one way or the other, to secure greater happiness through the possession of knowledge", here would be in order (Foskett 1952 and 1964). Hutchins (1948) also defined reference service as "a service

that includes the direct personal aid within a library to persons in search of information for whatever purpose, and also various library activities especially aimed at making information as easily available as possible”. Ranganathan (1961) defined the term simply as “the process of establishing right contact between a reader and his document in a personal way”. Similarly Katz (1969) also defined reference service but added basic information sources used for providing reference service to the users and these includes all the reference tools like encyclopedia, dictionaries etc.

These definitions covers basic facts about the functions of reference service which answers the queries received from users using different reference tools and sources as well as providing regular reference services to users. However for reference service to be efficient, availability and utilization of good reference tools are essential pre-requisites. These definitions also indicate the functions and activities covered in reference service and assist users for:

- i) Providing information on the queries received from users
- ii) Helping users in using reference tools and sources to get the desired information
- iii) Preparing reading lists and bibliographies as well as providing indexing and abstracting services
- iv) Providing CAS and SDI services

Reference service comprehends a wide variety of activities and involves broadly the following objectives:

- i) Providing information using reference books in response to specific queries of the users.
- ii) Giving instructions in the use of, and guidance in the choice of documents, and
- iii) Giving referral services for queries which the information centre/ systems cannot answer.

### **1.1.1 Types of Reference Services :**

The types of reference services are mainly grouped in two heads viz. ready reference service and Long range reference service. But different scholars identified different types based on the queries solved or information provided.

James I Wyer (1931) identified and proposed three theories of reference service i.e. conservative, moderate and liberal. Where as Samuel Rothstein called them minimum, middling, and maximum.

**i) Conservative:** It includes giving occasional personal assistance to the inexperienced and bewildered reader. It limits the help to pointing the way only and so it is traditional in nature.

**ii) Moderate:** The moderate reference service goes beyond providing mere instruction to actually helping the reader in using the book or finding the document and facts, etc.

**iii) Liberal:** It includes the provision of the full and direct supply of reliable information to the readers.

Edward B. Reeve and others (1976) have categorized the activities of reference staff into the following five categories on the basis of related functions. (also at <http://www.netugc.com/types-of-reference-and-information-service>)

**i) Instructional Activities:** These are characterized by explicit teaching function for consulting reference sources.

**ii) Skill Maintenance Activities:** These are related to up-dating the knowledge of reference tools and its proper utility.

**iii) Patron Service Activities:** This deals with providing information to the users of the reference service.

**iv) Maintenance Activities:** These are house keeping activities.

**v) Surrogate Activities:** These are those activities which the reference staff who performs on behalf of the other departments / sections of the library.

S. R. Ranganathan (1961) identified two aspects of reference work - Ready reference service and Long range reference service.

**i) Ready Reference Service:** Most of the ready reference services are of the nature of fact finding types that can be finished in a very short time – in a moment if possible. The librarian generally uses reference book for providing such kind of services. The need of ready reference services arises from the fact of the complex nature of a reference book, its artificiality, and arrangement of information. The eminent person, foreign dignitaries or scholars generally approach for such type of services. Sometimes some regular

customers also need the fact finding reference service because of shortage of time on their part.

**iii) Long Range Reference Service:** The long range Reference Service is based on consulting every possible source of information to arrive at the required information; as such, it is not possible to render this type of service immediately. The time needed may range from half an hour to weeks. The search in the long range reference service starts at the reference books and then goes to the ordinary books, pamphlets, reports, articles in periodicals, etc. If the information is not available in the library then the search can even go to other local libraries and occasionally to the other libraries in the country. The long range reference service provided today can become the ready reference service tomorrow, as by this time the reference librarian will be able to locate the material quickly from his past experience. Slowly, the scope of long range reference service started expanding. The bibliographical service, referral service, translation service, etc. are considered as long range reference services.

In 1942, the American Library Association (ALA) undertook a series of library job analysis. This association has stated the following six functions of Reference Service

**i) Supervision Function:** This function consists of the proper organization of facilities, reference section, selection of reference materials, direction of personnel, and study of the library clientele.

**ii) Information Function:** There should be an Information Desk where enquiries are received and routed to proper section. The Reference Librarians should be prepared to answer all types of questions and should be able to produce the sources that would answer the questions.

**iii) Guidance Function:** The Reference librarian should be able to recommend a good book for respective fields. He should be able to give guidance to the readers regarding higher education, career related information or profession or vocation. He can also give guidance to the readers in the location of the document, in the choice of books and other reading materials.

**iv) Instruction Function:** The Reference librarian should instruct the readers about the working of the library, the location of the material, the use of the catalogue card, the reference book, etc. An initiation or orientation program should be arranged to familiarize

the readers with the library practices and procedures.

**v) Bibliographic Function:** There should be a preparation of bibliographies of interest to the readers so that they are able to know about the books and other reading materials required for their respective subjects.

**vi) Appraisal Function:** The libraries should possess the right kind of materials and reference collections and the staff should be able to get the most out of it.

The focal point of reference service is answering questions posed by the user. Based on the activity that are performed to meet the user demand, the Reference and Information service can also be categorized as:

**a) Instructional:** Instruction in using the library and library resources (bibliography, encyclopaedia, OPAC), assisting the end user to locate the appropriate material within and outside the library, etc. are an important function associated with the Reference and Information Service of a library. Questions that range from as simple as "Where are the bound volume?" or "Where is the catalog?" to research questions that may take hours or even days to properly answer are to be dealt with in this section.

**b) Referral Service:** It directs enquirers to a source of information which may be an organization or an individual expert. Generally, when a library or information centre does not have the material and cannot obtain it from the sources but it knows the exact location of the document / information, then it can refer the user to the sources of information.

**c) Information Scouting:** Information scouting service consists of keeping abreast of who has what information and where. Then it can refer the request to the appropriate person and place in the organization or outside it or both. Information scouting is an extended form of referral service.

**d) Citation Verification Service:** Citation Verification Service is intended to verify the citations/references and authentication of bibliographical details of books, articles, reports, theses and other published materials obtained from sources other than the authoritative indexing and abstracting services offered by reputed publishers and licensed database producers. The library patrons need this type of service for the preparation of assignments, dissertations, theses, and project proposals.

**e) Literature Search / Bibliographical Survey:** Literature search may be defined as a systematic search for literature in any form on a particular topic. It forms the very first step of a research pursuit. Otherwise, if a research work is duplicated the valuable time, money and labour of the researcher will be wasted. The literature search is also needed to present the latest available facts in writing articles or topic on any theme. Special library and information centres generally provide literature search facilities to its patrons on demand. Later, the result of the literature search is circulated to the enquirers. A sub type of this service is also known as Database Search Service (DBSS), which intends to obtain information critical to the proposed or ongoing dissertations, theses, post-doctoral research and other project work by consulting different online and offline data bases.

Based on the above mentioned objectives, researcher isolated different types of reference services which have been developed in general. They are;

1. **Ready Reference Service:** This service consists of finding answers to specific queries put by users and usually involving search in the extraction of information from a reference book such as an encyclopedia, a handbook, a directory n, a dictionary etc. The finding of the answers usually takes a vey short time.
2. **Referral Service:** As no information centre/system is self-sufficient in its resources, it should at least be able to direct enquires which it can not answer to other institutions or individuals who may be able to provide the appropriate answer. This service should be facilitating through the use of aids, such as directory of institutions in the field, directory of the specialists in the field etc.
3. **Reader Guidance:** This service consists essentially in guiding the reader to identify sources of information in their fields of interests and to locate the relevant information in the center's library or elsewhere. Knowledge of the display and location of various materials can be provided through guidebooks, flowcharts, self-orientation kits, demonstration lectures etc.
4. **Retrospective bibliographies:** This service involves the compilation of the documents on a specific subject in response to a reader's query. It includes activities such as retrospective search, selection and listing of all documents- books, articles, technical reports, etc. with necessary annotations and abstracts.

### **1.1.2 Pre-Requisites for Reference Services**

One of the essential pre-requisites for providing reference service is an efficient and effective Reference Librarian who possesses following qualities and skills. (Karisiddappa 1983)

- a. Knowledge of reference books or resources available
- b. Knowledge of user needs for providing information
- c. Knowledge of evaluation methods and skills as well as gathering the information from different sources
- d. Ability to interlink information user needs to appropriate reference sources and tools
- e. Provide information and reference services to the users.
- f. Fairly good knowledge of different technologies and handling internet surfing , information retrieval system etc.

Another pre-requisite is the availability of reference tools. But, the world of information users is a changing fast. It not only means that the users themselves may change from time to time due to various socio-economic forces, but it may also imply that the same user may change in his mental makeup over a period of time. Thus, information built at one time may not be sufficient and may not be useful at all time to come. In addition, new resources may enhance the value of already existing resources or may make the earlier resources absolute. Thus the work of reference work goes on changing. Thus the work of reference books has to be kept ever up-to-date to make the collection useful. For this purpose, a mechanism- with suitable guidelines- has to be developed for evaluation of reference works. These guidelines for evaluation should cover factors such as authority, scope, and coverage, treatment, format, timelines, special features, etc.

### **1.1.3 Reference Tools:**

A reference work is a socio-economic product. It is the result of a kind of economic activity. A reference work hastens the deliverance of information for use. Thus the reference work is a carrier of information transfer. Therefore in its compilation and production, the information needs of the potential users should be kept in mind. Hence

there is always a need to identify the information requirements of the users and to tailor-make the reference works. As a result, a variety of reference works are generated to meet the demands of a variety of users.

Reference Book: The term “Reference book” is an elusive term which seems to defy an explicit meaning. Therefore Ranganathan (1961) rightly choose to define a ‘Reference book’ by internal characteristics of it, instead of basing the definition either on function or on the practice of library classification. To quote him “... it (a reference book) is characterized internally by an ensemble of disjointed entries of short, through varying lengths. The sequence of entries is not determined, strictly by intimates thought sequence. It is determined by the scheme of arrangement chosen. It is often alphabetical in main. It is occasionally asymmetric. Even then, the connection between consecutive entries is not as compelling and continuous or as free from jerks as between the paragraph in an ordinary statistics, diagrams, tables, maps or lists including lists of document with or without abstracts, annotations and other features” (Ranganathan 1961).

Reference sources such as dictionaries, encyclopedia, almanacs, atlases, etc. are the basic tools helps in getting the answers to fact finding answers. Reference sources provide answers to specific questions, such as brief facts, statistics, and technical instructions; provide background information; or direct you to additional information sources. In most libraries, reference sources do not circulate and are located in a separate reference collection. Reference sources are designed to be consulted rather than read through. Their design is generally dependent on the type of information and treatment provided. Although the term reference "book" is frequently used while providing reference services but, reference sources also covers books, serials, on-line databases or the Internet in the present era. Reference sources are selected choosing the right one based on the requirement and the base of the query.

In this present work documents that are used for providing ready reference services have been referred to as reference tools, reference books, reference works, etc. These terms have been used interchangeably to avoid monotony. However when a distribution was



sought be made for the different varieties of reference tools, terms such as “Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, Bibliographies etc.” have been used.

#### 1.1.4 Different Types of Reference Tools:

Two major categories of reference materials used are general and subject. General sources include all subjects and present overviews of topics. Reference materials focused on specific subjects can provide more in-depth coverage. There are reference sources that provide information on specific subjects as well as general sources that provide information on many subjects. In general, reference sources are either general or subject specific. Collins (1994) pointed out that despite the wide variety of reference sources available they are categorized into a handful of groups and selected right type of reference sources based on the requirements. The following table elaborated the usage of the reference sources.

Table 1.1: Use of reference tools.

<b>Queries</b>	<b>Reference tools or sources used</b>
Words	Dictionaries
General information/Overview of topic	Encyclopedia
Names & addresses of people, organizations, institutions, companies	Directories
Profiles of people	Biographical Dictionaries
Places/Maps	Gazetteers or Atlases
Facts and Statistics	Almanacs
Formula, Tables, How-To-Do-It	Handbooks and Manuals
A person's work	Reviews or Criticisms
Dates, outlines, historical timelines	Historical tables, Chronologies, Historical yearbooks
Periodical Articles	Indexes or Abstracts
Books and other sources	Bibliographies or Guides to Literature...

(Source: <http://library.uaf.edu/l101-reference-services>)

Thus varieties of reference tools or sources used frequently are Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, Biographies, Bibliographies, Catalogues and Indexes, Gazetteers, Maps and Atlases, Travel Guides, Directories, Handbooks and Manuals, Almanacs and Yearbooks etc.

### **1.1.5 Reference Tools Useful for Library Services:**

Library and Information Science is an empirical field which studies relation between the knowledge seeking behavior of individual and the knowledge content in the documents and in other information sources. It is a field in which every user's information needs are related to the information works from the point of view of its use, which can be very well derived from the principles of Library and Information Science. One of the most important sets of principles in Library Science is Dr. Ranganathan's five laws of Library Science. It says "Books are for Use". Here the term 'use' interrelated to mean intellectual use for the productive purpose. Further the definition of the 'use' is defined, perhaps, explicitly by the other laws – "Every reader his or her book", "Every book its readers", "Save the time of the readers", "Library is a growing organism". In other words, Ranganatha's five laws of library Science can form the basis for a critical evaluation of Sanskrit dictionaries in the present study.

Every reference tool has its own characteristics and speciality which helps users in getting basic information. While providing reference service to the users, especially ready reference service the above cited tools (except indexing and abstracting) are very useful and required in libraries to respond to day to day queries of users. Among these encyclopedia and dictionaries are the more powerful and useful and users themselves use these resources for getting the desired information. To provide reference service efficiently it needs the proper collection of reference tools which is the prerequisite of the service. Similarly there is a need to understand the real resource selection and its contents. Using the reference tools it is possible to provide fact finding services and quick reference services to the users.

### **1.2 Importance of Dictionaries:**

Dictionaries are proved to be the best reference tools for providing fact finding information to different users for different purpose. Dictionaries are always referred by the users for finding out the proper meaning and usage of the terms or words. There are different types of dictionaries available for getting required data and its scope also varies in its scope e.g. biographical, encyclopedic, historical, etymological, general and special

purpose dictionaries etc. A dictionary or encyclopedia is treated as best information tool used for getting authoritative primary information and proper use of words or terms in their writing in various contexts and these are referred quite often by the learner and teaching professionals.

Every language has brought out numerous dictionaries in different forms and formats for various uses and purposes covering different contents in to it. These are broadly grouped as general and special dictionaries as well as glossaries, thesaurus, biographical etc. The purpose behind developing such dictionaries is very specific. In all the languages the meaning of the words and terms varies in different concepts similarly is the case of Sanskrit language. In Sanskrit language manuscripts and literature is available in abundance as this is the base language or primitive language and all the languages are based on this language. The use of terms and words or phrases varies based on the concepts and hence every time users have to refer to the terms enlisted in it. Sanskrit is the basic language and its importance is different among all the languages. There are many projects established for creation of Sanskrit dictionaries using traditional literature available in various organizations.

### **1.3 Need of Dictionaries:**

Language is the vehicle for communication among human beings. Language has phonetic, written, semantic and syntactic features. To make languages standardized and communicative to large number of person, dictionaries are needed. Dictionaries are basic, common and familiar reference tool used by all for different purpose to get the proper meaning. A dictionary lists out the words of a language or subject in specific context and for different usage. Dictionaries are termed as “Lexicons”; and the word is derived from Greek word “Lexickon” meaning list of words of ancient language with meanings and the art of preparation of lexicon was called as Lexicography and the compiler of lexicon as Lexicographer. Thus dictionaries have traditional usage and also have importance in understanding the words used in classical literature. Dictionaries are available in different types and its use is also specific. It is just to consult and has reference value. Now online dictionaries are also available over the net. Different languages have developed dictionaries either monolingual or bilingual or multilingual for proper use of words as

well understanding the meaning of text developed by someone for reading or academic purpose. Since the dictionary is useful to learners and teachers it has received great value in education and research sector. There is need to study the different features and also record the different types of dictionaries available in different languages since past. Such type of compilation is not available but useful for the educationist of different spears and librarians can also perform the task well in providing reference services to users by understanding the meaning of terms spelled out by the users in different relations. Such studies may be very useful to the research scholars, academicians and literary experts as well as librarians to support user's expectations.

#### **1.4 Reason for Selecting the Research Topic:**

The art and science of preparing or compiling dictionary is known as lexicography. Before the development of modern Sanskrit dictionaries the dictionary compilation process started with developing monolingual, bilingual, trilingual or multilingual dictionaries. The dictionaries were compiled to serve the different purposes. Lexicography was defined as the writing or compiling of lexicon or dictionary, the art of writing dictionaries or the science of methods of compiling dictionaries. The term lexicography was coined as early as 1680 (Bharati 1991). Sufficient numbers of "Kosas" are available in manuscript form and also later edited and printed in book form. The kosas or lexicons were devoted to coverage of several domains from celestial (used to describe things that have to do with the heavens such as angels, spirits, stars and planets) to terrestrial mostly covering the synonyms, meaning of words and homonyms. All the lexicons do not claim to have exhaustive or complete, the purpose is to just amplify the meaning of words occurring in Sanskrit texts. The traditional lexicons in Sanskrit were having the linguistic principles base but the modern dictionaries in Sanskrit are not based on linguistic principles.

Increasing changes are occurring in the usage of different languages and have continued to upgrade and add the new words in it and becoming more complex for getting each word known to a layman. However to get the proper meaning of the words or terms to use and describe the concept it is difficult to present without understanding the meaning of the word used in language. The need of the dictionary is felt in such cases. A

dictionary is a very important tool for anyone who is learning a new language or gaining mastery over the language as well using a word after understanding the proper and appropriate meaning. Different types of dictionaries are available and it is necessary to evaluate them for its proper usage. Technical studies of dictionaries might be useful for increasing the use of dictionaries. The efforts made towards listing of dictionaries and its annotations definitely are useful to the learners, teachers and researchers in different areas. There are variety of dictionaries and types are available but there is no proper compilation and also not annotated for its effective use. The researcher has worked in the institute where the development of encyclopedic dictionary in Sanskrit language is in progress and assisted in compiling the Sanskrit literature available in the institute and performing the assistance task, came across many challenges in aggregating the dictionary sources in Sanskrit languages and hence it was decided to conduct a study to compile compendium of the available Sanskrit dictionaries since 1800 AD and also annotated physically available Sanskrit dictionaries to enhance its usage for the research and study purpose.

The researcher was actively participated in the project of Sanskrit encyclopedic dictionary development and involved in different activities related to library for assisting to Sanskrit scholars in rearrangement of entries of titles of books according to concept in required order and arrange as per the dictionary order for them. The requirements of scholars are fulfilled form the indexing of the terms i.e. vocables and locating the documents in Sanskrit department, for this purpose a unique development of Sanskrit related subject coding / grouping was developed by researcher to locate the physical references. The main purpose behind this activity was to develop an encyclopedic dictionary as well as preserve the literature in systematic way and also initiated a digitization project in the department to digitize the documents and vocables on the slips. The system developed by the Sanskrit scholars to locate the vocable references in the original document was mapped by the scholars and the documents were reorganized in the department accordingly to refer to the original document if required by the user. The experience of developing information products at institute developed a concept of collecting the data from Sanskrit literature and develops dictionaries.

While searching for the meaning of the Sanskrit terms, Sanskrit dictionaries available in institute were consulted and were used but it was noticed that sometimes single dictionary do no serve the purpose and more than two three dictionaries are to be consulted for getting proper or different meanings associated with the term. Hence the researcher searched for the availability of dictionaries in other libraries of Pune city. It was noticed that there is no proper compilation available for the dictionaries in Sanskrit language and hence tracing the availability of Sanskrit dictionaries were difficult. There are few exercises and efforts made by national library Kolkota and developed a compilation “A Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopedia in Indian Languages”, published in 1964. Since the compilation was for all the languages in spite of that the Sanskrit dictionaries recorded in it till 1964 were nearing to 600. But the publication covers only list and bibliographical details to get an idea of publication of dictionaries in Sanskrit, but contents and usage based evaluating criteria of a reference tool is not applied in it (Not annotated). Hence it was thought that there is a need of annotated compilation of Sanskrit dictionaries and made it available to the researchers for making best use of dictionaries. However, an effort of analyzing dictionaries from the ancient to the current is a fruitful exercise based on evaluating criteria, which provides guidance pointing which dictionary source is more useful to researchers as well as laypersons. Thus a proposed plan was made to annotate Sanskrit language dictionaries.

Further the compilation of Sanskrit dictionaries with annotations is going to be a useful source for researchers in Sanskrit language. Hence the concept developed in to action and decided to collect the possible available data of Sanskrit dictionaries published from 1800 AD, the beginning of developing the dictionaries. An effort is also made to trace Sanskrit dictionaries published before 1800 AD and this might be a best compilation for the Sanskrit language and literature. Hence the topic selected for the research study is “A Technical Study of The Dictionaries Published in Sanskrit Language since 1800 A.D”. In this process efforts are made to elucidate importance of dictionaries, their types and development, historical growth, as well as evaluation of dictionaries and typology for designing the dictionaries.

### **1.5 Development of Sanskrit Language:**

Sanskrit is a historical Indo-Aryan language, the primary liturgical language of Hinduism and a literary and scholarly language in Buddhism and Jainism. Developing from Vedic Sanskrit, today it is listed as one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and is an official language of the state of Uttarakhand. Sanskrit holds a prominent position in Indo-European studies. The corpus of Sanskrit literature encompasses a rich tradition of poetry and drama as well as scientific, technical, philosophical texts etc. Sanskrit continues to be widely used as a ceremonial language in Hindu religious rituals and Buddhist practice in the forms of hymns and mantras. Spoken Sanskrit has been revised in some villages with traditional institutions, and there are attempts at further popularization. The language is grouped in to Vedic Sanskrit and Classical Sanskrit. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit>)

Thus, Sanskrit is the classical language of Hinduism and world, and also is the oldest and the most systematic language in the world. This language has gigantic literary treasure related to all branches of science and all works of life. The vastness and the versatility, and power of expression can be appreciated by the fact that this language has 65 words to describe various forms of earth, 67 words for water, and over 250 words to describe rainfall. The Sanskrit grammarians wished to construct a perfect language, which would belong to no one and thus belong to all, which would not develop but remain an ideal instrument of communication and culture for all people and for all the time. Varakhedi et al (2007) rightly indicated in his publication “An effort to develop tagged lexical resources for Sanskrit” that Sanskrit is the first language to have a very precise grammar formalizing authored by Paa.nini, two thousand years ago. No other language has such a great tradition of grammar, formalism, which is sound, perfect and very formal in nature.

The Sanskrit scholars have deeply studied Sanskrit language and have developed various reference and information sources using Sanskrit literature to make the proper use of language and connote the meaning of the words to the followers. The original sources are available in the form of manuscripts and then in printed forms. Different information sources available in Sanskrit language like dictionaries, encyclopedia, bibliographies etc.

are scattered and are also not well organized. There is a need to conduct a study and find out various reference tools especially dictionaries stating different terms and relates to types developed using Sanskrit language and literature for better usage in different areas. Sanskrit is still one of India's official languages, although its use is limited only in the vernacular. Early Sanskrit was written using Brahmi or Kharosthi scripts. It is now usually written with the Devanāgarī alphabets and script.

Librarians working in the institutes or organizations, where more Sanskrit literature is available are busy in preserving the Sanskrit literature and also building new information resources for different usage like dictionaries, reference collections, bibliographies, compilations, encyclopedia, encyclopedic dictionaries, multilingual dictionaries etc. To maintain and use the resources there is a need to develop reference sources and make them available to users. The difficulty in using the resources is that there is no proper record of the collection of the resources at one place. As knowledge disseminators (libraries) have responsibility to develop and preserve the information products from the original literature with the help of Sanskrit scholars and library professionals for developing terms and finding appropriate meaning and its proper indexing and systematic presentation in useable form respectively.

In India Sanskrit and Indological Research Institutes are established at various parts. The function of these institutes is to develop information resources from the available collection or to record the resources properly. University departments, research institutes, Indological institutes, are the backbones in the development of Sanskrit information products based on literature. In Maharashtra State alone there are nine organizations managing and maintaining Sanskrit literature and out of these few prominent institutes in Pune are Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI), Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune University (Center for Advanced Studies in Sanskrit), are also imparting in generating information products using traditional Sanskrit literature.

Sanskrit literature is the base for all knowledge and need to preserve for developing various information sources. A review of information sources available in Sanskrit literature is necessary and need to compile such sources available since 1800. Among



various information sources available, dictionaries are used for getting meaning, concept, etymology, usage of different references in various contexts etc.

### **1.6 .Related Studies in the Context of Research Study**

Generally the literature review is an objective analysis of contributions made by authors, researchers, experts including technical specialists. It is a chronological presentation of growth and development of literature in a particular field over a period of time. The present review analyzes the way in which subject fields have grown indicating various components that have added value. The very purpose of a literature review is to understand the experimented methods, techniques and skills of a phenomenon and its procedural presentation. This is believed to guide the researcher to formulate and identify the objectives, hypothesis, methods for collection and analysis of data. Literature review enables the researcher to restructure, reorganize and recast the presentation in light of work done at various levels. Therefore review of a related literature is considered as an integral part of research studies.

While conducting literature review, the different secondary information resources and reference books were consulted. These include Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA), Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA), Allen Kent's Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, popular databases like Emerald, Jstore, Ebesco, Vidhyanidhi, Proquest UMI, Australian Digital Thesis Program, Science Direct, INFLIBNET Theses Database, etc. These resources enabled the researcher to get the information published in different forms and assisted in looking at the problem from various angles.

The effort was made to investigate the studies made so far in framing annotated compilation of dictionaries in Sanskrit or any other languages or any compilation available. The review of literature indicated that there are only efforts made in compiling bibliographical sources for dictionaries or reference sources in different languages but the literature related to Sanskrit annotated bibliography is not come across in search. The following few research studies or compilations are reported but they reflect in different concepts:

- 1) Kulkarni, V V (1951) Reference literature in Marathi, Thesis submitted to Nagpur University (Unpublished Thesis)
- 2) A Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopedia. 1964, National Library, Calcutta
- 3) Bibliography of Indian Literature 1901-1953 and 1962-1974. Sahitya Academy, New Delhi.
- 4) Karisiddappa C R (1983) Reference tools in Kannada published since 1800AD : A technical Study. (Thesis submitted to Gulbarga University, Gulbarga). Research Guide: Dr S R Gunjal. (Unpublished thesis).
- 5) Encyclopedia of Indian Literature (1987) , Sahitya Academy, New Delhi
- 6) Varma, Ajay Kumar (1988) Origin and development of reference literature in Hindi : A critical study. Thesis Submitted to Jivaji University, Research Guide: Dr S M Tripathi (Unpublished Thesis)
- 7) Bharati, H L.N. (1991) Sanskrit Lexicography: Theory and Practice. Thesis submitted to Mysore University, Resrach Guide Dr R A Singh (Unpublished Thesis)
- 8) Padhi, Pitamber (1994) Reference sources in Modern Indian Languages: A study on Oriya Language. Bhubaneshwar, Gayatri Publications.
- 9) Sankara Reddy N. (1996) Reference sources in Telugu: A comprehensive guide, New Delhi, B. R. Publishing corp.
- 10) Vyas, K. M. (1999) Reference sources published in Gujrati : A Technical Evaluation. Thesis submitted to Bhavnagar University 1999. Research Guide : Dr C R Karisiddappa. (Unpublished Thesis)
- 11) Eastern Tradition Research Institute (2006) Sanskrit Language study : an annotated bibliography of selected materials in English, Colorado, Eastern Tradition Research Institute.(First published in 1993 by Eastern School Press)

- 12) Varakhedi, S, Jaddipal, V and Sheeba, V (2007), An effort to develop a tagged lexical resource for Sanskrit. Proc. of FISSCL, Paris. Oct 29-31

However the present study focused only on Sanskrit dictionaries which are prominent reference tool used by every one. After analyzing these studies researcher felt to undertake the study in Sanskrit language dictionaries entitled “A Technical Study of The Dictionaries Published in Sanskrit Language since 1800 A.D.” which is the compilation of dictionaries with annotations.

### **1.7 Major Studies Having Exclusive Focus on Dictionaries in General:**

Dictionaries plays different role for different sectors and for different users, the main role is in education, learning and teaching, researchers, scholars, towards development of concepts, useful to translators, etymologists, for machine translations etc. Generally the users are relied on dictionaries as an authoritative source of information. The dictionaries ensure the successful access to information. Dakun (2001) made a detailed study on the usage and role of dictionaries and identified the best role is to assist users especially researchers, students, learners and teachers. The role is to explain the meaning and vocabulary involved in terms and words or phrases. The author concluded that dictionaries, whether monolingual or bilingual, play an important role in language learning. Dictionary-users in research studies all tend to show a clear advantage over non-users in the number of words learnt.

The types of dictionaries presents by Winchell (2012) are general purpose dictionaries, specialized, abridged, unabridged, rhyming, slang, polyglot, historical, illustrated, etymological etc. The dictionaries available in different forms e.g. print, online and sometimes available in word processing software’s for usage. The author also listed world’s top ten dictionaries viz. The American Heritage Dictionary, Barlett’s familiar quotations, Dictionary of American Regional English, MacMillan Dictionary for Children, Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, New Oxford American Dictionary, The Oxford English Dictionary, Roget’s International Thesaurus, Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language etc.

University of Alaska (<http://library.uaf.edu/lis101-reference-services>) has illustrated the types as general dictionaries ( for definitions, pronunciations, syllabication, and usage ), historical dictionaries (history of a word from its introduction into the language to the present), etymological dictionaries (analysis of components of words and emphasize the linguistic and grammatical history of the word usage), Dictionaries for foreign Languages, Subject dictionaries (definitions in a subject area), other dictionaries which include dictionaries of slang, abbreviations, synonyms, antonyms, acronyms, reversals, rhyming, idioms, phrases, and guides to correct usage etc.

Vocabulary.com site has listed the types of dictionaries as, bilingual dictionary (gives equivalent words in two languages specified), collegiate dictionary and desk dictionary (an abridged dictionary convenient to hold in hand and carry any where) , etymological dictionary ( gives historical origins of the words), gazetteer ( a geographical dictionary available at the end of atlas), learner's dictionary or school dictionary ( specially written for learners of languages), little dictionary or pocket dictionary ( Small enough to carry in pocket), Spell checker or spelling checker ( and electronic dictionary in a word processor used to catch misspelled words), un abridged dictionary (a dictionary not shortened by omitting terms or definitions, and becomes comprehensive), Wordbook ( a reference book containing words with meanings) etc.

(<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/lexicon>).

Arvind Kumar (2011) in his communication compiled the views regarding preparation or making of dictionaries. In this communication he has expressed the tradition of glossaries, thesauruses and dictionaries. Author goes back to the Vedic age, between 3000 and 1500 BC. The world's first-known and extant thesaurus reported is Nighantu, a glossary of 1,800 Vedic words, arranged subject-wise. Its compiler, Kashyap, was bestowed with the lofty title of Prajapati, the progenitor. Nirukt, the sage Yask's treatise on Nighantu, may have been the world's first dictionary-encyclopaedia; it gives words and their meanings which are elaborated in great detail. He further added that there were several subsequent compilations of Sanskrit dictionaries. The Shabdakalpadrum, a Sanskrit dictionary of an unknown date, lists twenty-nine such works, most of which were arranged subject-wise and were, in a broad sense, thesauruses.

According to the views of Arvind Kumar (2011) Amarkosh (roughly written between the fourth and the tenth centuries AD) is the bible of all the Sanskrit thesauruses. Its author, Amar Singh (Amar Simha in Roman Devanagari) gave his work the title of *Namalinganushasan* (the Discipline of Names and Genders). It was also called *Trikaand*, because it was divided in three hierarchical cantos (main division of long poem) with twenty-five chapters having a total of 8,000 words in 1,502 *shlokas* or verses. It is popularly known as *Amarkosh* to acknowledge the achievement of its author, just as the English thesaurus, in all its editions and variations, is better known as *Roget's Thesaurus*.

Even before Independence, many individuals and organizations in India were making dictionaries in different languages and modern India's attempts in lexicography was continued. India's independence from British rule in 1947 greatly accelerated the process; the nascent nation had to come to terms with a new world. This gave a new urgency to dictionary making. He further added that there were several subsequent compilations of Sanskrit dictionaries. The *Shabdakalpadrum*, a Sanskrit dictionary of an unknown date lists about 29 such works and most of them are arranged subject wise and were in a broad sense treated as thesauruses.

Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute (Department of Sanskrit and Lexicography) a pioneer institute in rearing the Sanskrit culture and has also made an effort in bringing out the encyclopedic dictionary named 'An Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles' based on the historical principles, rare manuscript and print literature available at this institute. The Sanskrit scholars were involved in preparing the dictionary. It consists of over one crore data references (from various disciplines) extracted during 1948 up to 1973, from 1500 Sanskrit texts right from the Vedas up to Hāsyaṛṇava Prahāsana of 19th century, which cover the entire gamut of Sanskrit Literature. This scriptorium is the treasure trough of information which proves useful for the scholars forever. From 1973 editing of the Dictionary began and in 1976 the first part of the Dictionary was published. So far 25 parts of the Dictionary i.e. 8 Volumes (consisting of 3 parts each) and 1st part of 9th Volume have been published.

These volumes have been highly appreciated by Sanskrit scholars in India and abroad. ([http://www.deccancollegepune.ac.in/dept\\_sanskrit.asp](http://www.deccancollegepune.ac.in/dept_sanskrit.asp))

### **1.8 Aim of Research:**

In the present research study an attempt is made to compile the Sanskrit dictionaries published since 1800 and also prepared the annotated bibliography of physically available dictionaries. An exhaustive bibliography is presented for which Sanskrit dictionaries are not physically available for evaluation. Thus main aim of research study is to compile the Sanskrit dictionaries and evaluate them for better usage.

### **1.9 Objectives:**

The specific objectives considered for this research study are:

- 1) To study the various types of reference sources
- 2) To provide a historical perspective of growth and development of Sanskrit dictionaries.
- 3) To highlight the importance of dictionaries in the development of language and literature.
- 4) To compile a comprehensive bibliography of published Sanskrit dictionaries
- 5) To evaluate Sanskrit dictionaries in terms of the established evaluation criteria.
- 6) To highlight the typology adopted in the compilation of Sanskrit dictionary on historical principles.

### **1.10 Research Methods and Materials:**

The present study has adapted the historical method of research wherein the sources are examined in terms of their physical format and extracting the bibliographical information along with the details of the competence of the lexicographer/s or compiler's or editor's or the institutions so as to establish the authenticity of the work. Apart from this as per the requirement of the historical research the content of the entire work is evaluated qualitatively as per the set parameters.

The historical method of research applies to encompass origins, growth, theories, personalities, crisis, etc. Both quantitative and qualitative\_variables can be used in the collection of historical information. Generally steps followed to achieve a reliable result. Charles Busha and Stephen Harter (1980) detail six steps for conducting historical research:

1. The recognition of a historical problem or the identification of a need for certain historical knowledge.
2. The gathering of as much relevant information about the problem or topic as possible.
3. If appropriate, the forming of hypothesis that tentatively explaining relationships between historical factors.
4. The rigorous collection and organization of evidence, and the verification of the authenticity and veracity of information and its sources.
5. The selection, organization, and analysis of the most pertinent collected evidence, and the drawing of conclusions;
6. The recording of conclusions in a meaningful narrative.

Complementary to this method the researcher has also used the documentary sources in which the explanation, review, critical appreciation and other details are extracted and support the evidences collected through the historical research. In addition as complementary methods the researcher visited the established and reputed oriental research institutes for discussion and interaction with the scholars, pandits and the Sanskrit lexicographers or the experts involved in the process of compiling the dictionaries. This method of meeting with experts has enabled the researcher to consolidate the issues pertaining to publication trends of dictionaries in Sanskrit language.

Evaluation and comparison techniques are also being used to assess the dictionaries based on criteria and to prepare annotated bibliography.

### **1.11 Procedure of the study:**

The following steps are considered for this research study

- 1) Identification of reference sources in general
- 2) Identification of types of dictionaries and their utility
- 3) Fixing the evaluation criteria for evaluating Sanskrit dictionaries
- 4) Preparing list of Sanskrit Dictionaries form different sources available since 1800 AD and preparing annotated bibliography.

### **1.12 Scope and Limitations of Research Study:**

- This study focuses on technical evaluation of published and available Sanskrit dictionaries and preparing its list as well as annotated bibliography based on fixed criteria for evaluation by the researcher.
- In case of non availability of published dictionaries reviews appeared in literature are considered for preparing annotation.
- The dictionaries published but not available physically or in review form are included in the form of bibliography.
- The analysis of the study initiates form 1800 AD till 2010 and list the publications published during period mentioned.
- In this study reference tools in general are considered but focused mainly on Sanskrit dictionaries in different types.
- The survey covers major institutes from Pune city, like Deccan College, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, and Centre for Advanced Study in Sanskrit, University of Pune, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI), Vaidika Samshodhan Mandal Pune and few private institutes publishing reference tools in Sanskrit.
- Apart from prominant major institutes there are few institutes also maintaining the sanskrit literature and brings out sanskrit publications viz. Vedashatrotejak Sabha,



Pune. They have very common dictionaries and hence omitted from the study. Few institutes like Kaivalyadham SMYM Smriti, Lonavala, Kaivaly Yog Institute Pune, K J Sommayya Center for studies in Jainism Mumbai, Yoga Institute, Lonavala, National Institute of Naturopathy Pune are also having Sanskrit literature but not having enough dictionaries with them and also available in the major iSanskrit institutes and hence not covered in the survey.

- Vedapathshalas are also excluded from the study as they are involved in teaching Sanskrit, Veda etc and not having literature related to this study.

### **1.13 Chapterization:**

Chapter one is the general description of research work by highlighting the objectives, scope, methodologies, reason to undertake the study, related studies analysis, and conclusion. Chapter two presents a brief description of varieties of dictionaries available and which are very significant. This chapter forms the basis for the study. As far as possible in this chapter very general and prominent dictionaries are covered. In chapter three efforts are made to trace the growth and development of Sanskrit dictionaries. This is very selective work in which very significant landmarks are mentioned. Chapter four is the main substance of the study wherein evaluation of the Sanskrit dictionaries is presented. The evaluation is done on the basis of set of established parameters.

The chapter five depicts a systematic typology of the Sanskrit dictionaries on the historical principles. This is the major ongoing project of the institute and the typology is exclusively highlights the preparation of the major dictionaries on historical principles with a library science point of view. Chapter six provides the finding of the study in addition to these possible and viable suggestions are also listed. The conclusion is also provided at the end. Chapter seven makes an attempt to present the annotated bibliography of the physically available dictionaries irrespective of the categories. This is arranged according to chronological order. This chapter also presents the exhaustive bibliography of the dictionaries which are collected through referring to various catalogues, bibliographies, and online websites. As far as possible in this chapter the

bibliographic details are given under each category of dictionaries and of course the chronological order is maintained.

At the end of thesis a modest attempt is made to provide the list of institutes wherein the information regarding the research studies as well as accessing the varieties of Sanskrit dictionaries are made from time to time covering the period of research work.

### **Conclusion**

Sanskrit literature and the language have a rich heritage. In fact Sanskrit has given birth to several languages and is still in a very commanding position to influence the modern languages. Scholars including communication and technology experts opined that Sanskrit language has been highly suitable for developing the computer language. Therefore the significance of Sanskrit is always realistic even in the internet era. This study is a comprehensive explanation of the total plan of the research. It gives an introductory presentation of the research work covering all essential components dealt in the thesis. In addition to this brief record of refernec service, types of reference services and different reference tools in use are dicussed and fuffill objective one in this chapter.

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## Chapter 2

### Historical Perspective of Dictionaries

“Dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true”  
- Samuel Johnson

#### 2.1 Introduction:

Reference sources are in different types and include catalogs, concordances, dictionaries, directories, discographies and bibliographies, encyclopedia, glossaries, handbooks, indexes, manuals, study instructions, union lists, yearbooks, almanacs, Atlases, Gazetteer, Guide Book, Hand Book Manuals, year books and so on. Dictionaries have been part of every ones life and required to understand the correct meaning of the different terms in different context. The first effort was made by Dr. Samuel Johnson and created “A Dictionary of the English Language “way back in the 1750s. It is commonly noticed that while browsing the reference section of any library or bookstore one can get dictionaries covering different topics like languages, medicine, law, engineering etc. including rhyming dictionaries, multilingual dictionaries, legal dictionaries, dictionaries of symbols, philosophy and so on. (McIntyre : <http://ezinearticles.com/>)

Dictionary is the most widely known and used as a reference source and includes various types of dictionaries available to users and also known by different names. Dictionaries are the most commonly used reference sources for identifying correct meaning and origin of the word. Among all reference books, they are the oldest and have been in use since a long time. They are widely used for getting meaning of the words. Though basic purpose is to provide the meaning in different context, in addition to these, dictionaries provide synonyms, antonyms, derivation and history, pronunciation, usage, illustrations etc. Hence its utility is universal and has unique importance among the all reference sources.

Each reference source has different coverage and contents and also used as per the requirements. These reference sources are research tools that help users for different purposes. Reference sources provide answers to specific questions, such as brief facts, statistics, and technical instructions; provide background information; or direct to

additional information sources or provide proper meaning of the word for usage. Every reference tool or resource has its own importance viz. Encyclopedia provide general background information; to start researching on a topic for which researcher knows little about. The dictionaries provide information about words as well as origin of the word or its different meanings in different concepts. Dictionaries, like other reference sources, also may belong to more than one category. Directories provide names, addresses, affiliations, etc. of people, organizations, or institutions. Biographical dictionaries contain short articles about people's lives. Geographic information is located in gazetteers, atlases and maps. Almanacs contain statistics and facts about countries, events, personalities, or subjects. Handbooks and manuals are subject area tools. Handbooks provide facts, terms, concepts, movements, etc. of a topic. Bibliographies lead to other information sources. They are lists of books and other materials that provide author, title, and publication information. Annotated bibliographies also include a brief description or summary of the item. Bibliographies are available on almost every topic and may focus on specific persons, groups, subjects, or time periods etc. Many bibliographies are selective and do not attempt to include all publications. Bibliographies are sometimes referred to as "Guides to the Literature. (<http://library.uaf.edu/l101-reference-services>).

Reference sources are often the best place to start research because they provide basic information which is useful for the understanding concept of terms. They are helpful in;

- Providing a good introduction to a topic to understand the basic concepts.
- Providing brief, factual information about the terms or words or phrases.
- Summarizing and clarify issues required.
- Defining unfamiliar terms in simple way with illustrations.
- Identifying additional relevant sources such as books and periodical articles on similar issues.
- Acts as an instant referring

Thus reference sources are unique in nature, value and can provide general background information (facts, definitions, dates, details), assistance in focusing topic, quick access to important factual and statistical information, and references to other sources of information. It is therefore a good place to begin research using these tools. The use of encyclopedia and dictionaries are very common and every one in the area of education

and research need the assistance of all the reference sources, but more dependency is on encyclopedia and dictionaries.

## **2.2 Importance of Dictionaries:**

Dictionaries play different roles for different users, the main role is in education, learning and teaching, development of concepts, useful to translators, etymologists, machine translations etc. Generally the users are relied on dictionaries as an authoritative source of information. The dictionaries ensure the successful access to information. Dakun (2001) made a detailed study on the usage and role of dictionaries and identified the best role is to assist users especially researchers, students, learners and teachers. The role is to explain the meaning and vocabulary involved in terms and words or phrases. The author also pointed out that dictionaries, whether monolingual or bilingual, play an important role in language learning. Dictionary-users in research studies all tend to show a clear advantage over non-users in the number of words learnt.

Dictionaries have been part of every one's life and required to understand the correct meaning of the different terms in different contexts. The first effort was made by Dr. Samuel Johnson and created "A Dictionary of the English Language" way back in the 1750s. It is commonly noticed that while browsing the reference section of any library or bookstore one can get dictionaries, covering different topics like languages, medicine, law, engineering etc. including rhymes dictionaries, multilingual dictionaries, legal dictionaries, dictionaries of signs and symbols, philosophy and so on (McIntyre : <http://ezinearticles.com/>). Dictionary is the most widely known and used as a reference source. Among all reference books, they are the oldest and have been in use since a long time. They are widely used for getting meaning of the words. Though basic purpose is to provide the meaning in different contexts, in addition to these, dictionaries provide synonyms, antonyms, derivation and history, pronunciation, usage, illustrations etc. Hence its utility is universal and has unique importance among all reference sources.



### **2.3 Meaning and Definitions:**

The word dictionary is derived from the Medieval Latin word “Dictionarium” originated from the Greek term “Dictio” meaning a word or a phrase. Various terms are used synonymically for the word dictionary like Lexicon (Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English / ed. by McArthur). Lexicon was earlier term used and this word was derived from the Greek word “Lexickon” meaning the list of words of ancient languages with meanings. The Greek – English Lexicon is an example of such type of Lexicon. The art of preparation of Lexicon was called as Lexicography i.e. compiling lexicon. The compiler of Lexicon was called as Lexicographer. Lexicology and Lexicography are two branches of Linguistics. Lexicology deals with study of the origin and meaning of words. Lexicography is the art of compiling a dictionary. Hence, Lexicon means ‘a dictionary of the words of a language’. It is generally used for dictionaries of ancient languages viz., Greek, Latin, Syriac, Arabic or Hebrew etc.

Thesaurus is another name popularly used for dictionary and this means the treasury of words. This word is derived from the Greek word. This is the source which gives multiple meaning to the same word (Antonyms). Roget’s thesaurus has its speciality that, the terms are listed in classified order and not in an alphabetical order. Peter Mark Roget was the first person to use ‘thesaurus’ for English dictionary in 1852 ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roget's\\_Thesaurus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roget's_Thesaurus)). Lexicon and thesaurus are known to only library and information science professionals but other means for dictionaries known to common users like dictionaries, word book, vocabulary, etc. which covers the same meaning as list of words in languages or text books and its meaning. The term glossary also used to denote dictionaries, which necessarily implies the list of technical / difficult words. The word Glossary is taken from the Latin word ‘Glassarium’ which means a ‘collection of words peculiar to a field of knowledge’. It explains the technical terms of specific dialect or a subject along with explanations. The examples of glossaries are The A.L.A. Glossary of Library and Information Science / ed. by H.Young. Chicago, American Library Association, 1983 and The Librarian’s Glossary of Terms used in Librarianship and the Book Crafts and Reference book, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Deutsch, 1977, Reprinted in Lexington Books in 1982. Vocabulary means a list of words. It is derived from a

Medieval Latin word 'Vocabularium'. It is often used for a stock of words and phrases with brief explanations and meanings restricted to a single work.

Karisiddappa (1983) has rightly pointed out that dictionary has two missions to perform i.e. primary and secondary. The primary purpose is to indicate the spelling, pronunciation, part of speech, and meanings of words. The secondary approach is concerned with etymology, synonym, geographical terms, phrases, antonyms, abbreviations, acronyms etc. The Oxford English Dictionary defines the term dictionary as a "book dealing with the individual words of a language so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification and use, their synonyms, derivation and history, or at least some of these facts, for convenience of reference the words are arranged in some stated order, now in most languages, alphabetical, and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature". A famous English dictionary creator and compiler Samuel Johnson in 1755 in his letter to his friend Francesco Sastres (August 21, 1784) in 1784 in which he presented a quote related to dictionary as "Dictionaries are like watches; the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true." (<http://www.samueljohnson.com/dictiona.html>).

From the definitions it is concluded that dictionary is a reference book consisting of a collection of words of a language or subject arranged in some definite order, mostly alphabetical in its arrangement. Harrod (1977) in librarian's glossary defines the term dictionary as "A book explaining the words of a language, the words being arranged in alphabetical order, it usually gives the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of each word. A dictionary of the words in a field of knowledge usually gives only the meaning" (Harrod 1977). The New Encyclopedia Britannica (1977) defined meaning of dictionaries as "A book listing words of a language with their meaning in the same or another language usually in alphabetical order, often with data regarding pronunciation, origin and usages." Chambers Encyclopedia (Law) (1955) defines dictionary as "A book containing the words of a language, alphabetically arranged with definitions of their meaning and often with examples of their use drawn from speech or from literature, together with indications of their etymology. Murray (1933) defined the term in Oxford English dictionary as " By Extension a book of information or reference on any subject or

branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged in alphabetical order, an alphabetical encyclopedia, as a dictionary of architecture of biography, of geography, of dates etc.” Winchell (1951) defined the term in detail as “Dictionaries are the main source for getting information about words their spellings, pronunciations, derivations, etc.”

From the above definitions it can be summarized that dictionaries means word books or list of words with meaning and many qualifying aspects arranged alphabetically for the different use by users as per need base.

## **2.4 Lexicon, Lexicology and Lexicography:**

### **2.4.1 Lexicon:**

The word lexicon was derived from the Greek origin “Lexikon” which connotes the meaning as word speaking (Combination of two words Lexis = word and legein= to speak). It is list or stock of terms and words used in a particular profession, subject, or style or vocabulary. The meaning further expanded as a set of all the morphemes of a language and an ancient language words. In short the meaning concluded as, Lexicon refers to a wordbook or dictionary or the vocabulary of a particular language, field, social class, person, etc. as well the total inventory of words or morphemes in a given language. (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/lexicon>). It is a reference book containing an alphabetical list of words with information about language user's knowledge of words. Wikipedia highlighted the meaning as a language's inventory of meanings of words. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexicon>)

Vocabulary. com also narrated a suitable definition in which it is stated that “Lexicons are really dictionaries, though a lexicon usually covers an ancient language or the special vocabulary of a particular author or field of study. In linguistics, the lexicon is the total stock of words and word elements that carry meaning. *Lexicon* is from Greek *lexikon (biblion)* meaning "word (book)," ultimately going back to *legein* "to speak." (<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/lexicon>). A reference book contains an alphabetical list of words with information about them. Similar meanings are also cited in

Merriam Webster, oxford dictionary etc. Thus meaning connoted for lexicon is a “dictionary of ancient words in a language with meanings of words”

#### **2.4.2 Lexicology:**

The meaning expressed by Oxford dictionary and indicated the meaning of lexicology (<http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/lexicology>) as “lexicology is study of the forms, meanings and behaviors of the words. Lexicology is the part of linguistics which studies words as stated by Wikipedia. Grammar.about.com expressed the term lexicology in a broader way as “Lexicology deals not only with simple words in all their aspects but also with complex and compound words, the meaningful units of language”. Since these units must be analyzed in respect of both their form and their meaning, lexicology relies on information derived from morphology, the study of the forms of words and their components, and semantics, the study of their meanings. A third field of particular interest in lexicological studies is etymology, the study of the origins of words. However, lexicology must not be confused with lexicography, the writing or compilation of dictionaries, which is a special technique rather than a level of language studies (<http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/lexicologyterm.htm>). Merriam Webster also defined the meaning as “a branch of linguistics concerned with the signification and application of words” (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/lexicon>). The similar definitions have been given by [fredictionary.com](http://www.fredictionary.com) etc. Thus the meaning connoted for the lexicology is study the meaning applications of words and morphology of words etc.

#### **2.4.3 Lexicography:**

Merriam Webster (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/lexicon>) defined the term lexicography as “Art of making dictionary or editing or making of dictionary, or principles and practices of dictionary making etc.” The Macmillan and Cambridge dictionary in a plain word defines the meaning as “job of writing a dictionary”. (<http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/lexicography>). Accessed on 7-10-13 (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/lexicography>)

Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexicography>) has summarized the meaning and function of lexicography and elaborated that the Lexicography is divided into two related

disciplines viz. Practical lexicography which is the art or craft of compiling, writing and editing dictionaries. Theoretical lexicography (synonymous term Lexicology) , which is the scholarly discipline of analyzing and describing the semantic, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships within the lexicon (vocabulary) of a language, developing theories of dictionary components and structures linking the data in dictionaries, the needs for information by users in specific types of situation, and how users may best access the data incorporated in printed and electronic dictionaries. This is sometimes referred to as 'metalexicography'. Thus it is clear that lexicography is making or producing dictionaries.

General lexicography focuses on the design, compilation, use and evaluation of general dictionaries, i.e. dictionaries that provide a description of the language in general use. Such a dictionary is usually called a general dictionary or LGP dictionary (Language for General Purpose). Specialized lexicography focuses on the design, compilation, use and evaluation of specialized dictionaries, i.e. dictionaries that are devoted to a (relatively restricted) set of linguistic and factual elements of one or more specialist subject fields, e.g. legal lexicography. Such a dictionary is usually called a specialized dictionary or LSP dictionary and following Nielsen 1994, specialized dictionaries are either multi-field, single-field or sub-field dictionaries. The term Lexicography is coined in English 1680, and the word "lexicography" derives from the Greek word *lexikographos*.

### **2.5 Difference between a Dictionary and a Lexicon:**

A dictionary is a book of alphabetically listed words in a specific language, with definitions, etymologies, pronunciations, and other information. In linguistics, the lexicon (from Greek *Λεξικόν*) of a language is its vocabulary, including its words and expressions. More formally, it is a language's inventory of lexemes (it roughly corresponds to a set of forms taken by a single word). Each human being possesses a mental lexicon (which is that person's knowledge of vocabulary). The most essential difference between the two is that in a dictionary one can find the undeclined or unconjugated form of the headword, while in the lexicon you find all the possible forms of a word (in the singular, in the plural, the adjective form...).

## **2.6 Difference between a Dictionary, a Lexicon, and a Glossary:**

All are the reference books and these reference books have slightly difference in denotations. A glossary is a specialized vocabulary with definitions but does not provide other information about the words. A glossary may also be called a *vocabulary*. A lexicon is generally an alphabetically-arranged list of words with their definitions, but the term does not imply that other information about the words is included. However, a lexicon can be used to mean glossary or dictionary, in which case it would contain what each of those words' definitions entail. Lexicon is considered by some to be a more formal word for dictionary. A dictionary is a reference book consisting of an alphabetically-arranged list of words with their definitions, as well as any or all of these: forms (spellings), pronunciations, functions (parts of speech), etymologies, and syntactical and idiomatic uses. So, dictionary is usually reserved for the more comprehensive type of word book. Lexicon's etymology is Greek, while dictionary's is Latin.

Dictionaries are necessary reference tool for all common and advanced learners of Sanskrit language. Dictionaries are useful for getting grammatical information and meaning of words, collocations, spellings, pronunciations, context and etymology of words. Thus dictionaries are one of the essential reference tools and act as a reference book or tool having collection of words listed alphabetically in a particular vocabulary, with all feasible explanation, pronunciations, synonyms, antonyms, and related as well as contrasted phrases. It is also used for language interpretation and language translation along with benefits to learners and teachers. Some of significant features of a dictionaries tend to be specific in nature and defines words and terms; confirms spelling, definition, and pronunciation; used to find out how words are used; helps to locate synonyms and antonyms and to trace the origin of words (e.g. Webster's Dictionary). Every subject has its own dictionaries prepared for different usage.

Dictionaries can be classified into different types on the basis of several criteria, varying from the nature of the lexical entry to the prospective user of the dictionary. Below are presented some main criteria for the classification of dictionaries.

- 1) Density of entries: whether the word list is general or restricted and special? Does it also cover regional and social dialects, jargons and slangs and archaisms?
- 2) The number of languages involved: monolingual, bilingual, multilingual etc.
- 3) The nature of entries: whether lexical only or also encyclopedic, the degree of concentration on strictly lexical data.
- 4) Axis of time: whether diachronic (dynamic) or synchronic (static).
- 5) Arrangement of entries: alphabetical or semantic or causal.
- 6) Purpose: whether normative or referential.
- 7) The prospective user: whether meant for the general reader to find out general linguistic information or for special users to know some special aspects of the lexical unit say etymology etc. Is it meant for the general language or only for the language of literature, there too, the language of some author, here again the language of some of his works?

Although a typological classification is essential and has been attempted by many writers, it is impossible to delimit the types into a strict water-tight frame work. While analyzing any entry from any dictionary it is found that many characteristics of different types of dictionaries have been included in it. It is observed that there is a large amount of overlapping in different types of dictionaries. But although there is no clear cut division between the scope and the coverage of the dictionaries, there are dictionaries with definite focus on some major aspect of the language.

### **2.7 Users and Uses of Dictionaries:**

Users of dictionaries are all related to education, teaching and researchers since their childhood to develop the language as well as use the words appropriately. The dictionary serves a very useful purpose. Dictionaries are frequently consulted by the different users due to following utilities.

- to find meanings of words and terms as well as check the pronunciation, verify spellings and noting the syllabication of words

- to track the origin, derivations, history of a word and indicate dialect of words and correct usage of a words
- to find out abbreviations, acronyms, signs, symbols, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms etc for a word, phrase etc
- Pictorial, multimedia and electronic dictionaries are now more useful and offer best use of dictionaries for getting information quickly.

The use of dictionary is based on the need of users and accordingly the dictionaries are selected by the users. However the maximum use is related to finding meaning, origin of words, standrd spelling, and translation purpose.

## **2.8 Types of Dictionaries:**

The dictionaries cover almost all fields of knowledge. Dictionaries are divided into different categories depending upon their nature, scope, function, purpose, usefulness or applicability and language etc. Usually, librarians categorize dictionaries into the following four groups, as it facilitates them in administration and organization of reference unit. (<http://www.cemca.org/braou/subject03/uodtext.pdf>). In Library profession dictionaries are also grouped according to physical form, contents, usefulness etc and following groups are preferred.

- 1) General Language Dictionaries
- 2) Subject Dictionaries
- 3) Translating Dictionaries
- 4) Special Purpose Dictionaries

According to physical form victories are grouped as under;

- 1) Abridged Dictionaries
- 2) Semi-abridged Dictionaries and
- 3) Unabridged Dictionaries



Scholars have grouped the dictionaries in different groups but on an average the above grouping is common in practice. Zugusta (1971) added Encyclopedic Dictionaries, and used term Linguistic dictionaries for general language dictionaries. He further divided Linguistic dictionaries in to Diachronic, synchronic, General, and special dictionaries.

### **2.8.1 General Dictionaries:**

The General dictionaries deal with common words of a language pertaining to all fields of knowledge. These are the most popular and readily used dictionaries. They are again classified into four groups according to the purpose, size, volume and user's age.

- a) According to Purpose (This is further divided in to Prescriptive and Descriptive)
- b) According to Size (This is further divided in to unabridged and Semi-abridged)
- c) According to Volume (This is further divided in to Single volume and Multi volume)
- d) According to User's Age (This is further divided in to Adult, Junior and Children)

Basically the purpose of compilation of dictionaries is to set authoritative standards for spelling, pronunciation, meaning and usage as well as to record the words of a language with their spellings, meaning and uses etc. The dictionaries compiled with the first purpose are called as prescriptive and these dictionaries include only standard and approved words worthy of use. They avoid slang, coined or borrowed expressions. e.g. Dr. Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of English Language. The dictionaries compiled with the second purpose are known as 'Descriptive'. They include all the words that are collected and recorded from contemporary sources of literature, popular, literary and technical journals and magazines and newspapers. e.g. Oxford English Dictionary; Webster's Third new International Dictionary.

U.K. and U.S. are the main countries of the world for publishing all types of dictionaries. The four big dictionary houses in U.K. are Oxford, Collins, Longman and Chambers. Now, Cassell is also emerging as one of the big dictionary houses. On the other hand in

U.S.A., Webster and Funk & Wagnals are leading publishing of dictionaries. More and more publishing houses are joining this enterprise. The standards of the new comers are high. The established dictionaries meet new challenges with improved editions. The future user may have wider choice and higher qualities of dictionaries. Oxford family of dictionaries published from England by Clarendon Press at Oxford and Webster's family of dictionaries published from America by G and C Merriam at Springfield, Massachusetts. The general dictionary, as stated earlier, covers the total language. The dictionary of any size may be a general dictionary. It contains words from all spheres of human activities and all areas of the life of the speakers of the language.

The general dictionaries are of two types:

- (a) Academic or normative dictionary,
- (b) Referential or overall descriptive dictionary.

The academic dictionary gives the lexical stock of the standard language. The aim of this dictionary is to present the language as it is expected to be and stop it from decay. It has an eye on the future usage of the language. The selection of entries is done from the works of the creative writers, may be both earlier and contemporary, literature of science, arts etc., newspapers, magazines and other materials which are considered representative of the standard language. These dictionaries do not contain words of local or regional variation. Such words are included in the dictionaries only when they have been used by some writers and have been standardized in the language. Archaic and obsolete words used by creative writers are also included in them. The whole data in the dictionary represents a self contained and homogenous system. The chief feature of such dictionaries is their inclusion of profuse illustrative examples from the corpus with or without citations. Different types of dictionaries including dictionaries of technical terms, grammatical dictionary, the spelling dictionary etc., come under this group. The referential or overall descriptive dictionary does not have any normative aim. The word stock of this dictionary is selected from different heterogeneous speech groups. The corpus includes not only literary texts but also oral literature. It contains words of regional, social and stylistic variations.

According to Shcherba (1995) a reference dictionary is "one behind which does not lie any unified language consciousness. The collected words may belong to heterogeneous speech groups of different periods and which do not in the least form a system" (Srivastava 1968. 120). From the point of view of coverage of languages dictionaries can be monolingual (or explanatory), bilingual and multilingual. But any type of dictionary described earlier can be either monolingual or bilingual.

In a monolingual dictionary both the entry words and their definitions or meanings are given in the same language. They may also be called explanatory dictionaries, although the latter term has assumed a special signification. The term monolingual refers to the language only irrespective of the information given in it. Some dictionaries may just give word lists and their meanings and may be monolingual dictionary. The explanatory dictionary, on the contrary, gives more information about different aspects of the lexical unit-script, pronunciation, grammar, meaning, etymology and profuse illustrations. These dictionaries are meant for the native speakers and "the target set for creating Explanatory Dictionary aims at native speakers with a view to explain one or the other lexical items which might be half known or totally unknown to them" (Srivastava 1968. 124) Most of the bigger dictionaries in all the well known languages are explanatory in nature.

### **2.8.2 Subject Dictionaries:**

The dictionaries which deal with terms of a particular subject field are known as subject dictionaries. The rapid growth and development, and specifications in all the fields of knowledge has resulted in growth and use of the new words or specialized terms for which the general dictionaries do not provide adequate information. Therefore, it necessitated to compile subject dictionaries which are devoted completely to specific subject fields. As a result many subject dictionaries and glossaries in Humanities, Social Sciences and Science & Technology are coming out day-by-day.

Subject dictionaries contain highly specialized technical terms of a particular subject. The terms are coined, adopted, synthesized and invented by specialist of the subject and also provides descriptive information on the technical term. Such dictionaries are compiled by

the subject experts and revised frequently and kept updated. Subject dictionaries are essential part of the reference library. These dictionaries are also found in various forms like unabridged or abridged, single or multivolume, bilingual or multilingual.

There are some leading publishers bringing out dictionaries on various subjects like McGraw-Hill, Elsevier, Penguin, etc. They have published popular series of subject dictionaries in various disciplines. Always the new terms are coined or borrowed or added to the subject fields. Therefore, the subject dictionaries need regular revisions and bring out new editions otherwise, dictionaries become obsolete. They are encyclopedic in nature since they provide explanations and accurate definitions of technical terms, contain bibliographies and include eminent subject specialists, names and address of agencies and institutions belonging to the particular subject field and provide illustrations too. The examples are

- 1) McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms (McGraw-Hill Professional 6<sup>th</sup> edition 2002)

This is amazingly comprehensive dictionary, which has been a standard international reference, containing more than 115,000 terms and 125,000 definitions--from 100 areas of science and technology--this trusted resource provides definitions written in clear, simple language, understandable to the general reader, yet is consistent with the specialized use of the term. The new entries are introduced in new editions and 6<sup>th</sup> edition has incorporated 5000 new terms in it. The entries are complemented by 3,000 illustrations; appendices containing biographic listings, conversion tables, taxonomic classification charts etc. The only dictionary of scientific and technical terms to be thumb-indexed and Invaluable to scientists, researchers, teachers, students, as well as interested lay persons and is truly the single best way for anyone to gain fluency in the language of science.

- 2) Dictionary of Concepts in Physical Anthropology: Reference Sources for the Social Sciences and Humanities. (Stevenson J C Greenwood, 1991)

This reference dictionary takes a new approach to the study focusing on the concepts involved in physical or biological anthropology, which is a synthetic discipline borrowed much from evolutionary biology, anatomy, genetics, medicine, zoology, paleontology, and demography. Thus, although none of the concepts are unique to the discipline, their relative importance and the contexts in which they are used are highlighted. The concise entries are presented describing the development of physical anthropological concepts followed by bibliographies including most of the major works in the field. The comprehensive bibliographies enable the reader to pursue further study of concepts of particular interest. Indispensable to students just

beginning their studies in the field, the dictionary is a valuable reference for scholars and researchers.

3) Dictionary of Human Resource management (Oxford University Press, 2008)

This dictionary is an authoritative source of precise and easy to understand definitions of words, terms, and phrases that are used in the fields of Human Resource Management, Personnel, and Industrial Relations etc. The source covers latest terms and management buzzwords, key theoretical terms and concepts from academics and consultants, technical terms used by practicing personnel/H.R. managers and trade unionists, major policies, practices, and institutions, thematic categorization of the main concepts, cross-referencing of entries etc. The second edition of the Dictionary of Human Resource Management is a vital companion for students and practitioners in H.R.M., Personnel, and Industrial Relations.

4) Oxford Dictionary of Biochemistry and molecular Biology ( Oxford University Press, 2006)

This dictionary contains more than 17,000 terms currently in use in the fields of biochemistry and molecular biology. Entries are uniformly concise, most complex topics. In a single alphabet, the dictionary includes topics and methods, chemical substances, and brief biographical entries of key scientists. The only illustrations are structure diagrams of the more complex chemical compounds. Appendixes help the reader to understand scientific nomenclature and Greek symbols, list organizations and Web sites of interest in the field, and cover current hot topics in biochemistry.

5) Howells Condensed Chemical Dictionary (Wiley Inter science 15<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2007).

This is a compilation of technical data and descriptive information covering thousands of chemicals and chemical phenomena, trade name products, processes, reactions, products, and related terminology. The dictionary updates and expands the coverage from the previous editions and adds entries for notable chemists and Nobel Prize winners, equipment and devices, natural forms and minerals, named reactions, and chemical processes etc., provides concise, condensed, and prompt definitions of terms and phenomena in Chemistry, Biology, Biochemistry, and more. It ideals for those with only minutes to devote to any given chemical substance or topic.

6) Dictionary of computing (Oxford University Press.2008)

This dictionary has been fully revised by a team of computer specialists, making it the most up-to-date and authoritative guide to computing, the expanded coverage of networking and databases, feature spreads on key topics, and the addition of

biographical entries etc. It is a comprehensive reference work encompassing all aspects of the subject. The dictionary contains over 6,500 entries and valuable for use at home and office, for students of computing. Web links for many entries and websites are provided for getting valuable information. It also contains coverage of computer terms in industry, school, work, education, and the home, including the Internet, multimedia, networks and databases, and security. This dictionary is suitable for anyone who uses computers, and is ideal for students of computing and the related fields of IT, Maths, physics, media communications, electronic engineering, and natural sciences.

Thus in every subject and for every language the dictionaries are made available for the use.

### **2.8.3 Translating Dictionaries:**

The Translating Dictionaries are not confined to one language like monolingual general dictionaries. They deal with words of two or more languages. Therefore they are also known as inter-lingual dictionaries. There are three types of translating dictionaries:

- a) Bi-lingual Dictionaries
- b) Tri- lingual Dictionaries
- c) Multi-lingual Dictionaries or polyglot Dictionaries

The dictionaries giving equivalent words in two languages are called Bilingual Dictionaries. Bilingual dictionaries are available for nearly every combination of popular languages. They also often exist between language pairs. The dictionaries which give equivalent words in three languages are known as Trilingual Dictionaries and the dictionaries providing equivalent words in four or more languages are Multi-lingual Dictionaries or Polyglot Dictionaries. In a multilingual dictionary, look up for a word or phrase in one language and are presented with the translation in several languages. Multilingual dictionaries can be arranged alphabetically or words can be grouped by topic. When grouped by topic, it is common for a multilingual dictionary to be illustrated. Special Features of translating dictionaries are, they do not define words but gives accurate equivalent words in one or more languages have limited vocabulary, do not cover historical or etymological details etc. The examples are:

1) Collins Bilingual Dictionaries in French, Spanish, German, Italian to English

Collins is a Pioneer in dictionary publishing since 1819 in different languages. Collins new two-way bilingual pocket dictionaries are perfect for English-speakers learning Arabic, Japanese, Turkish, Vietnamese, Korean and Mandarin Chinese, and for learners of English from these native tongues. These are very resource ful for the migrants and learning foreign languages.

2) Pocket Oxford German Dictionary: German English.

Oxford University Press is best contributor in developing different foreign Language dictionaries to English. i.e. French, Spanish, Irish, etc. Essential vocabulary, clear translations, usage and grammar help is the speciality of these dictionaries.

3) Practical Sanskrit - English Dictionary, by Apte V S Prasad Prakashan Pune 1957-59 (In three volumes)

This dictionary is bilingual and includes Devanagari and roman alphabets. In order to display the non-roman characters a Unicode font is installed. Information and instructions are available on the Font help page.

4) Students Sanskrit - English - Hindi and English Sanskrit - Hindi Dictionary. New Bhartiya Book Corporation Delhi Ed. Jain S. 2007.

This dictionary is multilingual and efforts made to provide meanings of Sanskrit words and terms in to Hindi, English languages.

5) The Students new Sanskrit Dictionary: Sanskrit in to English, Marathi and Gujrathi. Devasthali, G V, Dhawle Prakashan 1993

#### **2.8.4 Special Dictionaries:**

The dictionaries compiled to deal with special purpose and aspects of language are called Special Dictionaries. Some of them cater to special class of persons. They deal with special aspects of the words much more comprehensively than the general dictionaries. The special dictionaries are divided into three groups according to their content and scope.

- a) Dictionaries covering specific linguistic aspect of words (e.g. Dictionary of Pronunciation, Punctuation, Spelling, synonyms, Acronyms and Antonyms, Usage, Etymological, Abbreviations and Historical)

- b) Dictionaries covering a special type or class of words ( Dictionary of Slang words, New words, Difficult words, Abbreviations, Dialect words, Obsolete words, Names, Cross word Puzzles, Signs, Terminologies and symbols, Anagrams)
- c) Dictionaries dealing with literary aspects and catering to special group of persons ( Dictionary of Folktales, Rhymic words, Idioms, Proverb, Quotations, Phrases, Foreign Terms, Gradus, Nursery Rhymes, Concordances, Characters)

**Examples:**

- Oxford A-Z of Grammar and Punctuation (Revised Edition) John Seely. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013.

This type of dictionary provides the information about grammar and punctuation that people need on a day-to-day basis and covers terms included in making it useful for teachers in primary and secondary schools. Contains longer feature entries on a wide range of tricky issues, such as the difference between active and passive, and hyphens

- Oxford A-Z of English Usage (Second Edition ) Edited by Jeremy Butterfield, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013

This dictionary covers all the essential information about how to use correct, appropriate English in everyday situations and provide up-to-date guidance on questions of English usage, based on the latest analysis of the Oxford English Corpus. Over 600 entries on common language and grammar issues that people are uncertain about in handy A-Z sequence and more than 20 special features on troublesome subjects such as hyphenation or Latin plurals

Few more examples in this category are:

- Concise Oxford Dictionary of Quotations. Susan Ratcliffe. Oxford, Oxford University Press,
- 2011
- Oxford Dictionary of Phrase, Saying, and Quotation *and* Oxford Quotations by Subject.
- Encyclopedic World Dictionary Ed Hanks, P. London, Hamlyn,1971
- Dictionary of Idioms, Proverbs, Word Origins etc .Faber, 2006
- Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary 2nd ed. Longman, 2000



- Collins Bradford's Crossword Solver's Pocket Dictionary Bradford, A R , Collins, 2008
- The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory 4th ed., Cuddon, J A ,Penguin, 2000
- Webster's new explorer crossword Puzzle Dictionary, Webster, M. 2011
- Texting Dictionary of Acronyms by Manning, R C, C G Publishing, 2009
- The Merriam-Webster Dictionary of Synonyms and Acronyms by Webster, M 1992
- Oxford Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms by Oxford University Press, 2007
- Medical Abbreviations and Acronyms , Inc. BarCharts 2002
- The American Heritage Abbreviation Dictionary, 3rd ed. American Heritage Dictionary, 2007
- The Penguin Dictionary of Symbols, Penguin Books, 1997
- Dictionary of Rhyming slang. Franklin J Routledge 1991.
- Oxford Dictionary of Rhyming Slang, Oxford University Press 2003
- The Slang Dictionary ( Etymological, Historical and Anecdotal) Hotton, J C 2003
- American Slang Dictionary. 4th Ed McGraw Hill 2006
- Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. Brewer, 1999
- Scholastic Dictionary of Idioms. Terban, M Scholastic Reference 2006
- A dictionary of Literary Devices : Gradus A-Z University of Toronto, 1991
- A Dictionary of English Folklore , Jacqueline Simpson & Steve Roud, Oxford University Press, 2000

The special dictionaries are classified under different heads by different scholars e.g. word lists, lexical units, semantic aspects, collocational value and special lexical units.

The special dictionaries may be classed into the following groups on the basis of the nature of their word lists:-

- (1) Their coverage in special geographical regions, social dialects or special spheres of human activity,
- (2) Their formal shape,
- (3) Their semantic aspect and their relational value in the lexical stock of the language
- (4) Their collocational value,
- (5) Special language units and others.

The first group of special dictionaries based on word list includes,

- (a) dialects,
- (b) technical terms - glossaries

- (c) special professions, arts and crafts etc.,
- (d) slangs, jargons and argot etc.

**(a) Dialect Dictionaries:**

Dialect dictionaries present all the characteristic of a general dictionary in their description of the lexical units. But they deal with the word stock of a particular geographical region or social group. The dictionaries usually contain words not found in the standard language i.e. words which are variations of the standard form, or words whose meanings are restricted to a particular area or social group. The preparation of these dictionaries is generally associated with dialect surveys. The entries are selected from the data collected on the basis of extensive field work, preparation of linguistic atlases, recording of all the regional variations of the lexical units etc.

There are different methods of presentation. Sometimes one of the variants is selected as the head word on the basis of standard, frequency and universality of the variant, and all other variants are given in the entry. Such regional or social variations are labeled suitably. The other information provided is regarding the grammatical category, meaning and profuse examples illustrating the use of the lexical units. In some dictionaries all the lexical units are given as head words and their distribution in different regions is shown. Examples are given from these regions. (Wright 1898). The dialect dictionary may either deal with only one dialect or may contain variations from many dialects. Under the category of dialect dictionaries may be included the dictionaries of regionalisms. E.g. A Dictionary of Canadianisms. Barrelhouse words: A blue dialect dictionary (Calt, S. University of Illinois. 2009)

**(b) Dictionary of Technical Terms:**

Such dictionaries deal with technical terms in a language. Terminology is a major and vital part of the vocabulary of any language. These dictionaries are generally prepared by special bodies and commissions formed specially for the purpose. They contain either terms peculiar to a particular subject field or general words with special meanings for

special fields. e.g. McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms ( Ed Parkar, S P McGraw - Hill 2002)

**(c) Special professions, arts and crafts etc:** Closely related to the dictionaries of technical terms are those of different professions, trades, crafts, sports etc. These dictionaries present words peculiar to a particular profession e.g. Dictionary of fishing terms etc. Many dictionaries of agriculture terms have been compiled in India; Grieson's Behar Peasant Life is a good example of professional dictionary. Dictionaries: The Art and Crafts of Lexicography (Landau, S I. Cambridge University Press. 2001)

**(d) Slangs, Jargons and Argot etc.:** Not very far removed from these dictionaries are the dictionaries of slangs, jargons, argot etc. These dictionaries contain closed set of words used by a particular class of people. These words are either newly coined words or general words with some new special and secret meaning attached to them. In both cases the secrecy of the word is strictly maintained and is considered a taken of group solidarity. Any violations in the norms results in the disowning of the person in the group. Oxford Dictionary of Slangs, Oxford University Press 2003 is an example of such dictionaries.

Special Dictionaries are also classified on the basis of the formal aspects of the lexical units and are of the following types:

- (a) Spelling or orthographical dictionaries,
- (b) Pronouncing dictionaries,
- (c) Word formation dictionaries (including dictionaries of roots, verbs etc.),
- (d) Dictionaries of homonyms,
- (e) Dictionaries of paronyms,
- (f) Grammatical dictionaries,
- (g) Reverse dictionaries
- (h) Dictionaries of abbreviations, acronyms etc.

**(a) Spelling or orthographical dictionaries:** These dictionaries provide spelling of words with their phonetic variants. They give tones, stress and accents also, wherever

relevant. To this group belong dictionaries which give information whether words would be written together or separately. These dictionaries are normative in character and are used as reference points for correct spelling. The general dictionaries are also referred to for correct spelling, especially by the foreigners. But the orthographical dictionaries differ from the general dictionaries in not giving any other information than spelling e.g. Oxford English Dictionary.

(b) **Pronouncing dictionaries:** These dictionaries record contemporary pronunciation. They are also normative and are referred to for correct pronunciation. The information supplied in these dictionaries is different from the general dictionaries. They present variant pronunciation as well as the pronunciation of grammatical forms along with meanings. Cambridge English Pronouncing dictionary (Ed Jones, D et al . Cambridge University Press 2011) is an ideal example of such type of dictionaries.

(c) **Word formation or derivational dictionaries:** These give different word forming elements viz., prefixes, suffixes etc. Some of the learner's dictionaries attain the nature of word formation dictionaries in so far as they give lists of prefixes and suffixes. To this class belong the dictionaries of roots, verbs etc. Whitney's Dictionary of Sanskrit verb root belongs to this class. The Dhatupatha of Panini is a dictionary of this group. Similarly Russian Derivational Dictionary (Worth, D S Elsevier Science limited 1970) and Word Stems: A Dictionary (Kennedy, J Soho Press 2003) are few more examples of these categories of dictionaries.

(d) **Dictionaries of homonyms:** Present the homonyms of a language. Some of them give illustrative examples also. e.g. Dictionary of Homonyms, Wordsworth Reference Series, Wordsworth Editions Limited, 2007, ed. by Rothwell, D.

(e) **Dictionaries of paronyms:** Generally give paronyms in the language. Such dictionaries give a word which, is derivative of another and has related meaning with similar pronunciation but different meaning. e.g. Accept and Except; Collision and Collusion

(f) **Grammatical dictionaries:** These dictionaries are prepared to serve as guide or help book for the understanding of (correct) grammatical system of the language. This is more helpful, when the grammatical system of the language is very difficult and complex. In a grammatical dictionary, the whole grammatical structure of the language is given in the introduction. The different grammatical categories and paradigms are numbered. These numbers are given for gender, type of declension etc. These dictionaries are very useful for teachers of the language. e.g. A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics ( Ed Trask R L. Routledge 1996)

(g) **Reverse dictionaries:** In Reverse dictionaries the entry words are arranged in the alphabetical order of their final letters. Their earlier counterparts are the Rhyming dictionaries which were prepared as tools of aid for the poets for composing poems as rhyming was very important for the purpose. The scope of these dictionaries has become very wide at present. In these dictionaries words with similar endings appear at one place which give a sort of grammatical specification. Identical word forming suffixes and identical compound forming components are put at one place. These are very useful for preparing teaching materials and manuals. e.g. Illustrated Reverse Dictionary (Ed Kahn J E Readers Digest 1997)

(h) **Dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms:** they present the abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in a language. Many dictionaries give list of common abbreviations as appendices. e.g. Medical abbreviations and acronyms, Inc. BarCharts, 2002.

The dictionaries are also classified on the basis of their semantic aspect and their relational value in the lexical stock of the language and these are of the following types:

- (a) Dictionary of synonyms,
- (b) Dictionary of antonyms,
- (c) Ideographical or ideological dictionary,
- (d) Dictionary of frequency counts.

(a) **The dictionaries of synonyms:** Give the list of synonyms (near synonyms to be more specific). Sometimes this dictionary simply enumerates the different synonyms of particular lexical items but sometimes they are accompanied by illustrative examples of the occurrence of the synonyms. These dictionaries help in finding the finer distinctions of meaning of a particular lexical unit in terms of its relation to the other members of the group. They are useful for the writers to find out a proper word in writing. For learners these dictionaries are useful as they provide information on relation of words. Indian languages have a rich tradition of the dictionaries of synonyms. Starting from Nighantu, through Amarakosa, Halayudha and Hemacandra to the present times there is long history of the compilation of dictionaries of synonyms in India. Most of the Indian languages have a number of dictionaries of synonyms. e.g. Oxford Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms by Oxford University Press, 2007.

(b) **The dictionaries of antonyms:** Such dictionaries give antonyms in a language and can be useful in finding out finer sense distinctions of polysemous and synonymous words. e.g. Oxford Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms by Oxford University Press, 2007.

(c) **The Ideographic or ideological Dictionaries:** these types of dictionaries are also called 'systemic dictionaries', present words which are semantically related. They are grouped according to concept words or content words. "Lexical items in Ideographic Dictionaries are grouped into families where each one of them stands for one particular psychological dimension". (Srivastava 1968, 124). Dictionaries of synonyms are in one sense one of the sub-types of Ideographical Dictionaries. e.g. Ideographic dictionaries (C Morkovkin v v 1970) and Ideological dictionary of Russian Language ( Baranov, O S Izd-vo ETS, 1995)

(d) **The dictionaries of frequency counts:** Presents the frequency of the lexical units in a language. They usually represent a special corpus of reading material and are useful for the preparation of children's dictionaries, learner's dictionaries, teaching material etc. e.g. A frequency Dictionary of Contemporary American English. (Routledge Frequency Dictionaries) (Routledge 2010)

Special dictionaries classified on the basis of their value of a collocation as follows:

a) Dictionary of Collocations

b) Dictionaries of usages

a) **Dictionaries of collocations:** these dictionaries give usual collocations of the lexical units. They give list of all the words that can be collocated with the head word. But such dictionaries are usually limited in their scope and present only words of a few grammatical categories viz. nouns, verbs and adjectives etc. They are useful for language teaching. e.g. Oxford Collocation Dictionary, by Macintosh C., Oxford University Press, 2009.

b) **Dictionaries of Usages:** these dictionaries generally aim at providing guidelines for the correct and standard use of words and are normative in character. e.g. Oxford A-Z of English Usage (Second Edition), Edited by Jeremy Butterfield, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013.

Dictionaries of special lexical units are generally grouped in the following:

a) Dictionaries of phrases or phraseological dictionaries

b) Dictionaries of proverbs and idioms

c) Dictionaries of neologism

d) Dictionaries of borrowed words

(a) **Dictionaries of phrases or phraseological dictionaries:** these dictionaries present the phraseological units of the language and are usually accompanied with illustrative examples. e.g. Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, 2nd ed. Longman, 2000.

(b) **Dictionaries of proverbs and idioms:** they deal with proverbs and idioms of a language. e.g. Dictionary of Idioms, Proverbs, Word origins etc. by Faber, 2006.

(c) **Dictionaries of neologism:** such dictionaries present new words introduced in the language and the new meanings acquired by the existing words. They provide good material for the revision of the dictionaries. The addenda given in some dictionaries are

very much nearer to this type of dictionaries. e.g Neologism in Early Modern English (Paper, T K and Kupper, T. Grin Verlag 2013)

(d) **Dictionaries of borrowed words:** these dictionaries deal with words which are borrowed in the language from time to time. These dictionaries, in a limited sense, come under the class of etymological dictionaries. e.g. Dictionary of Borrowed words, A Wynwood Lexicon, Wynwood Press 1991.

Other dictionaries of this class are dictionaries of surname, toponyms (study of place names) e.g. Biblical toponyms in the United States, nicknames, dictionary of false friends, common vocabularies, etc.

## **2.9 Other Types of Special Dictionaries:**

a) **Exegetic dictionaries:** These dictionaries deal with the text of some author or many authors and are prepared in different ways. A dictionary of this type may cover a particular work of an author e.g. Padmaavata Kosa, of Jayasi, Maanasakosa of Tulasi, Dictionary of the Autobiography of Gorky. Such dictionaries also cover all the works of a particular author. e.g. Dictionary of Shakespeare ( Oxford University Press 2005), Tulasikosa, The Dictionary of Pushkin's (Bristol Classical Press 2000) etc.

This dictionary contains all the words available in the text or texts. All the meanings of a lexical unit are given with illustrations and the actual places of their occurrence. Sometimes the total numbers of the occurrences of the lexical unit are also given to show the frequency of the lexical unit. In some dictionaries only the first and the last occurrences are noted. They not only give the lexicographic definitions but also encyclopaedic information and include proper names also. These dictionaries provide guidance for understanding the special usages of the lexical units by different authors. They also help in knowing the new words used by writers as also the new meanings attached to the present lexical units. They are useful in preparation of the historical dictionary of a language.



b) **Concordances:** Similar to exegetic dictionaries are what generally called are concordances' wherein all the occurrences of a particular lexical unit are quoted systematically by giving the actual place of occurrence. e.g. Concordance to "The science of Mind" (Stewart, M A and Lowe, A. Science of Mind Communication 2007)

c) **Learner's Dictionaries:** This type of dictionary has been attracting the attention of the lexicographers all over the world. These dictionaries are designed to act as an aid for the learners of languages, both native and foreign, from various angles. e.g. Longman Handy Learners Dictionary of American English, Pearson Education ESL, 2000.

These dictionaries are broadly of two types:

(1) Dictionaries meant for the foreign learners,

(2) Dictionaries meant for native learners.

These dictionaries differ from general dictionaries and word books for the native speakers. The difference lies in the understanding of the problems and needs of the learners. An adult learner of a foreign language might find the use of many very common and simple words difficult. Many words for most commonly used things in daily life are not known to the foreign learners. The native speaker does not face this problem because although his word stock may be poor his language competence is quite sufficient.

The Compiler of learners' dictionary has the following two types of users:

(1) The native speakers, who although having command of the language, need guidance about the correct usage of different words.

(2) The speaker of the other language whose word-stock is limited and the language competence is very weak. In this case the interference of the native language is kept in mind while preparing the dictionaries.

The chief characteristic features of the dictionaries marking them different from other dictionaries are the following:

(1) The vocabulary is very limited. The selection of vocabulary items is very carefully done on different scientific principles.

(2) The emphasis is not on giving all the possible meanings of a lexical unit but its function and usage in the language.

These dictionaries may again be of different types depending upon the scope of the word lists contained in them and the nature of information with each lexical item. According to the scope of the word-list the dictionaries can be general and special. The general dictionary contains all the general words to be used by the learner of a language, e.g. Hornby's Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

To the second type belong the dictionaries of selected lexical items presenting a part of the total vocabulary, e.g. Dictionary of adjectives, verbs, nouns, etc. e.g. The Cassel's Dictionary of Appropriate Adjectives (Mikhail, E H Cassell 1994)

As for the nature of the information given in these dictionaries they may be of different types, e.g. presenting semantic or syntactic or grammatical information and emphasizing any of these aspects. Notable among them are the collocation dictionaries in different languages.

These dictionaries deal with the current and the common usage. Obsolete, archaic and dialectal words are not included in them. These dictionaries do not give certain derivatives which can be easily predictable. Variations in spelling and pronunciation are avoided as far as possible. The entries are selected on the principle of frequency. Usually more frequently used words are included in these dictionaries. The order of meanings in the learner's dictionary is empiric. The primary meaning is given first, the secondary meanings afterwards. The number of meanings is restricted to only very important ones. All possible meanings are not given. The emphasis is more on usage and collocations. The language of the definition is kept as simple as possible. For this common and more familiar words are used for defining the words. The learner's dictionaries give illustrative examples for all types of collocations. Illustrative pictures find greater place in the learner's dictionaries than general dictionaries.

Apart from the above following are few types of dictionaries also used most.

### **2.9.1 Encyclopedic and Linguistic Dictionaries:**

An encyclopedic dictionary typically includes a large number of short listings, arranged alphabetically, and discussing a wide range of topics. Encyclopedic dictionaries can be general, containing articles on topics in many different fields; or they can specialize in a particular field, such as Art, Biography, Law, Medicine, or Philosophy. They may also be organized around a particular academic, cultural, ethnic, or national perspective. Compared to a dictionary, the encyclopedic dictionary offers a more complete description and a choice of entries selected to convey a range of knowledge. Compared to an encyclopedia, the encyclopedic dictionary offers ease of use, through summarized entries and in some cases more entries of separate terms; and often reduced size, and the reduced publishing and purchase cost that implies.

The lexical or linguistic information pertains to linguistic characteristics of the lexical unit viz., pronunciation, definition, etymology, grammatical category, etc. the encyclopedic information has the following features.

- (a) The inclusion of names of persons, places, and literary works,
- (b) Coverage of all branches of human knowledge,
- (c) Extensive treatment of facts.

The dictionaries, giving information of the former type, are called linguistic or general dictionaries and those giving information of the later type, the encyclopedic dictionaries. But before these are described it would be useful to make a distinction between an encyclopedia and an encyclopedic dictionary. The encyclopedia is more concerned with the concepts and objects of extra linguistic world, that is the things and in a narrow sense they may be called 'things books'. Information presented in them is under few general topics. Their aim is to present information, as noted earlier, on all aspects of human knowledge. The items presented are more of denotational character including names of plants, animals, diseases. They also give historical events, geographical features,

biographical sketches of important personalities. Many items found in linguistic or general dictionaries do not find place in them. Such items are function words, verbal forms, and variety of other words. The information provided is more detailed and relates to the history and the description of the item.

The encyclopedic dictionary is a combination of an encyclopedia and a linguistic dictionary. It also includes items that are generally characteristic of an encyclopedia in addition to the items of a linguistic dictionary. In the amount of the information and the manner of its presentation, again, it combines the features of both. As a matter of fact, there can be no division like a linguistic dictionary and non-linguistic dictionary equating the latter with encyclopedic dictionary. As already stated any dictionary combines the features of both. The bigger dictionaries like The Century Dictionary, The Oxford English Dictionary, Malayalam Lexicon, Tamil Lexicon, Hindi Sabda Sagar etc., are encyclopedic but all of them are linguistic dictionaries.

Even the abridged and concise dictionaries present encyclopedic information in so far as they include proper names and explanation of culture items although it has been contended if proper names (realia) could be included in the purely linguistic dictionaries because it may make the dictionary encyclopedic. (Zgusta 1971, 245-246). So, many dictionaries give them not in the main body of the dictionary but in appendices. An ordinary dictionary includes them only when they attain the status of the common words.

The linguistic dictionary deals with only the lexical stock i.e. words as speech material and may be roughly called 'word book'. The linguistic dictionary usually attains the status of the encyclopedic dictionary in different ways, given below:-  
(a) when a linguistic definition becomes inadequate to describe the lexical item, especially when it is a culture bound word, the lexicographer has to include encyclopedic information e.g. Malto kud ko:la-n. means 'an earthen pot in which the umbilical cord is preserved'.

(b) In the definition of certain words the encyclopedic definition determines the underlying concept: e.g. Coal (noun) - Hard opaque black or blackish mineral or vegetable matter found in seams or strata below earth's surface and used as fuel and in

manufacture of gas, tar etc., Coal (Noun adjective)- A black, hard substance that burns and gives off heat.

(c) When different meanings of a polysemous words given and mark them with labels, to give a hint that the meaning belongs to a particular branch of human knowledge like botany, astronomy, medicine etc, impliedly indicating the encyclopedic information there. The same thing happens to the quotations in illustrative examples with citations. Again, when refer to some work for further details about any type of cultural information, indirectly encyclopedic information is provided.

From the point of view of time the dictionaries can be either diachronic (dynamic) or synchronic (static), the former dealing with words across time and the latter at a particular point of time. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to draw a line between diachronic and synchronic dictionaries. Bigger dictionaries of synchronic/descriptive character, for that matter even the smaller ones, have to include at least some amount of historical information. When a dictionary gives the derivative source of a word in form of the origin tag, usually appended to the head word in the lemma, there is an attempt to give, however superficial it may be, the etymology of the word and in this way the dictionary presents elements of diachronic nature.

### **2.9.2 Encyclopedic Dictionaries (Non-Lexical):**

The encyclopedic information has the following features. (a) the inclusion of names of persons, laces, and literary works, (b) coverage of all branches of human knowledge, (c) extensive treatment of facts.

In the amount of the information and the manner of its presentation, again, it combines the features of both. As a matter of fact, there can be no division like a linguistic dictionary and non-linguistic dictionary equating the latter with encyclopedic dictionary. As already stated any dictionary combines the features of both.

Larger dictionaries of many Indian languages, meant for the understanding of the literature of the language, include some words from texts of the earlier period. In these

cases the lexicographer has to arrange the different usages of the different senses of a lexical unit in some chronological order and thus the descriptive dictionary attains a historical color. Again, when describing the lexical units of the language, the lexicographer finds some words of rare use or gradually going out of use he makes use of some labels, e.g. archaic, obsolete, obsolescent etc., to describe these words. In doing so he takes his dictionary to the domain of the diachronic one.

### **Formats of Dictionaries:**

Generally dictionaries are available in a number of formats for easy applications, and often include grammar, references to the words, context of usage and usage examples etc.

- **Printed dictionaries** – Printed dictionaries range from small pocket-sized editions to large, comprehensive multi-volume works.
- **Handheld electronic dictionaries (Pocket electronic dictionaries or PEDs)** Electronic dictionaries are small devices that receive input via a miniature keyboard, speech recognition or a scanning device that reads printed text, and outputs the translation on a small LCD screen or speaks the translation audibly.
- **Dictionary programs** – It is a software that allows words or phrases to be input and translated on computers and smart phones.
- **Online dictionaries** – Online dictionaries similar to dictionary programs, these are often easy to search, but not always free to use, and in some cases lack the accuracy (particularly in open collaborative dictionaries), or scope of printed and electronic dictionaries.
- **Visual dictionaries** – A visual dictionary is a printed dictionary that relies primarily on illustrations to provide the user with a reliable way of identifying the correct translation. Visual dictionaries are often multi-lingual rather than bilingual—instead of containing translations between two languages they often cover four or more languages.

## **2.10 History and Development of Dictionaries:**

### **2.10.1 International Perspective:**

Aristophanes of Byzantium (c.257-180BC), librarian of Alexandrian Library, is known to have compiled a dictionary of Greek words and his successor Aristarchus of Samothrace (fl.153 BC) also did pioneer work in the area of Homeric Language and reported that the first ever known dictionary is "Homeric Glossary" compiled by Apollonius-The sophist. The ancient Chinese were pioneers and compiled first dictionary of 40,000 hieroglyphical characters dates back to 1100BC. In the first century AD the tutor of the grandson of Augustus, named Marcus Verrius Flaccus (fl.20BC), a grammarian had compiled a Latin dictionary which did not survive.

The compilations of dictionaries in English language initiated from 15<sup>th</sup> century but initiatives towards developing started from Anglo-Saxon times and covered difficult Latin words. Whittaker (1966) in his book "Dictionaries" narrated the evolution of English dictionaries briefly and recorded that the first step towards English language dictionaries were taken in Anglo-Saxon times by listing Latin words. Later when the English language was replacing Anglo-Saxon, it became common for monastic scribes to extract all the glosses from a manuscript and make a list of them, and sometimes they extended their lists over several manuscripts. The lists were called 'glossaries'. It was found that to trace any one word in a fairly long glossary was a laborious process, and so rudimentary alphabetizing came in practice since 14<sup>th</sup> century the words within each letter were themselves alphabetized, and true alphabetical order became the rule.

During the period 1440 to 1570 more efforts were taken in developing dictionaries especially in 1440 A.D. Geoffrey the grammarian, compiled 'Promptorium Parvulorum' (or store house for the little ones) useful for school children. Sir Thomas Elyot published his Latin English dictionary in 1538 A.D. Nearly 100 years after Geoffrey's dictionary Richard Huloet brought out his 'Abcedarium Anglico-Latinum pro typiculis' in 1552 A.D. This was a popular work useful for school children. In 1570 A.D. Peter Levin published 'Manipulus Vocabularum' (handful of words) shorter version based on Richard Huloet's work.

Robart Cwadrej's 'A table alphabetical' is supposed to be the first English dictionary published in 1604 A.D. This was an interlinear glossary to Latin and French texts. It was only in the 18<sup>th</sup> century that dictionaries started including words of common use. This trend was set by Nathaniel Baily who gave preference to commonly used words in his 'Universal etymological dictionary' published in 1721. In the year 1618 appeared Sanskrit dictionary "Kosakalpataru" of Vishwanath (fl. 1608-1649). Sahaja, King of Tanjoure (1684-1712) compiled "Sbadarth Samanvaya Kosha" which is the valuable contribution to the development of Sanskrit dictionary making in south India.

Since the 16th Century, there had been calls for the regulation and reform of what was increasingly seen as an unwieldy English language, including John Cheke's 1569 proposal for the removal of all silent letters, and William Bullokar's 1580 recommendation of a new 37-letter alphabet (including 8 vowels, 4 "half-vowels" and 25 consonants) in order to aid and simplify spelling. There were even attempts (similarly unsuccessful) to ban certain words or phrases that were considered in some way undesirable, words such as *fib*, *banter*, *bigot*, *fop*, *flippant*, *flimsy*, *workmanship*, *selfsame*, *despoil*, *nowadays*, *furthermore* and *wherewithal*, and phrases such as *subject matter*, *drive a bargain*, *handle a subject* and *bolster an argument*.

But, by the early 18th Century, many more scholars had come to believe that the English language was chaotic and in desperate need of some firm rules. Jonathan Swift, (1667) in his "*Proposal for Correcting, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue*" of 1712, decried the "degeneration" of English and sought to "purify" it and fix it forever in unchanging form, calling for the establishment of an Academy of the English Language similar to the Académie Française. He was supported in this by other important writers like John Dryden and Daniel Defoe, but such an institution was never actually realized. (Interestingly, the only country ever to set up an Academy for the English language was South Africa, in 1961).

In the meantime France, Italy, Spain, Germany and other national academics had undertaken the work of codifying their language in their scholarly dictionaries. A number of dictionaries in English language were published in the latter half of 18th century, of



which mention may be made of John Wesley's "The complete English Dictionary" in 1753. Dr. Johnson has developed a new trial in the development of English dictionary. His monumental work 'Dictionary of the English language' published in 1755 A.D. contains 58000 words, opened a new era in the history of lexicography. The notable feature in his dictionary is the introduction of well known quotations from the authority to illustrate clearly the meaning of words. Baileys dictionary is no where in comparison to this dictionary. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Noah Webster gave another equally outstanding dictionary called "An American dictionary of English Language" published in 1828 with 70000 entries. This dictionary was not only of a high standard but included many words not found in previous dictionaries especially technical terms. The work included some material of non dictionary nature such as tables of weights and measures and a list of post offices etc.

In 1851, "Imperial Dictionary" published by John Oligavie. In 1860 A.D. there appeared another dictionary of similar type "A Dictionary of English Language" by Joseph Worcester. This indeed is the first dictionary to contain illustrations. A big change come to English lexicography in 1857 when Dean Trench read before the London Philological Society his protest paper, "some deficiencies in existing English dictionaries". A dictionary, declared Dean Trench is an inventory of the language. (Shores 1954).

The enlightened dean Treanch's paper paved the way for the compilation of the great 'Oxford English dictionary on Historical principles'. This dictionary aimed to trace history, definition, meaning of all words known to have been in use since 1100 A.D. including all common words of speech and literature, scientific and technical terminology, dialectal words that were in vague before 1500 A.D. Acclaimed as 'the Emperor of dictionaries' the new Oxford English dictionary contains 414825 entries supported by 200000 quotations. This grand scale project was started in 1888 and ended in 1933 and brought out in 12 volumes and supplement. Whittaker (1966) opines "It is a pure dictionary not an encyclopedia one but the wealth of information given about each word makes its entries as long as many of the articles found in encyclopedia.

The best British example of encyclopedic dictionary was of John Hunter's "The Encyclopedic Dictionary" in 14 volumes. In America the greatest American Encyclopedic Dictionary s "Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia" which covered nearly two lakh terms and identifies 25000 biographical and geographical names, published during 1889-1999. In 20<sup>th</sup> century prominent dictionaries published were, The Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles (4Vols.) (1938-1944) by Willam Craigie, Middle English Dictionary 1952, by Hans Kurath, A dictionary of Americanism on Historical Principles 1951 by Mitford Mathews, A Dictioanry of Canadianism on Historical Principles 1967 by Mitford Mathews. (Vyas 1999). Further in 19th and 20th century there are many dictionaries published in German, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Slavic, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and also in other languages.

In the wake of Johnson's "*Dictionary*", a plethora (one could even say a surfeit) of other dictionaries appeared, peaking in the period between 1840 and 1860, as well as many specialized dictionaries and glossaries. Thomas Sheridan attempted to tap into the *zeitgeist*, and looked to regulate English pronunciation as well as its vocabulary and spelling. His book "*British Education*", published in 1756, and unashamedly aimed at cultured British society, particularly cultured Scottish society, purported to set the correct pronunciation of the English language, and it was both influential and popular. His son, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, later gave us the unforgettable language excesses of Mrs. Malaprop.

In addition to dictionaries, many English grammars started to appear in the 18th Century, the best-known and most influential of which were Robert Lowth's "*A Short Introduction to English Grammar*" (1762) and Lindley Murray's "*English Grammar*" (1794). In fact, some 200 works on grammar and rhetoric were published between 1750 and 1800, and no less than 800 during the 19th Century. Most of these works, Lowth's in particular, were extremely prescriptive, stating in no uncertain terms the "correct" way of using English. Lowth was the main source of such "correct" grammar rules as a double negative always yields a positive, never end a sentence with a preposition and never split an infinitive. A refreshing exception to such prescriptivism was the "*Rudiments of English Grammar*" by the scientist and polymath Joseph Priestley, which was unusual in

expressing the view that grammar is defined by common usage and not prescribed by self-styled grammarians.

The first English newspaper was the “*Courante*” or “*Weekly News*” (actually published in Amsterdam, due to the strict printing controls in force in England at that time) arrived in 1622, and the first professional newspaper of public record was the “*London Gazette*”, which began publishing in 1665. The first daily, “*The Daily Courant*”, followed in 1702, and “*The Times*” of London published its first edition in 1790, around the same time as the influential periodicals “*The Tatler*” and “*The Spectator*”, which between them did much to establish the style of English in this period. (The History of English ([http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/history\\_early\\_modern.html](http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/history_early_modern.html)))

In 1806 Webster published “*A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*” the first truly American dictionary. Followed by “*An American Dictionary of the English Language*”, for which Webster learned 26 languages, including Anglo-Saxon and Sanskrit, in order to research the origins of his own country's tongue. This book, published in 1828, embodied a new standard of lexicography; it was a dictionary with 70,000 entries that was felt by many to have surpassed Samuel Johnson's 1755 British masterpiece not only in scope but in authority as well. While Webster was promoting his dictionary, George and Charles Merriam opened a printing and bookselling operation in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1831. G. & C. Merriam Co. (renamed Merriam-Webster Inc. in 1982) inherited the Webster legacy when the Merriam brothers bought the unsold copies of the 1841 edition of “*An American Dictionary of the English Language, Corrected and Enlarged*” from Webster's heirs after the great man's death in 1843. At the same time they secured the rights to create revised editions of that work. It was the beginning of a publishing tradition that has continued uninterrupted to this day at Merriam-Webster. (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/info/noah.htm>)

### **2.10.2 Indian Perspective:**

In India the compilation of dictionaries has an early sign and knows the use and importance of dictionaries. Amar Simha compiled a lexicon “*Amarkosha*” also called “*Namalinganushasana*” and covered retrospective terminologies back to 400AD. In

Europe, origin of dictionary tracked back to 1225 AD when Johnes De Garlandia used this word for his collection of Latin Vocables arranged according to subject. Peter Berohorin's work "dictionarium morale ulrinsque Teetamenti" made its appearance in 1362AD.

In India the development of publishing dictionaries in different Indian languages was initiated and especially in Sanskrit, the authoritative dictionary is "Sanskrit Worterbuch (Word Book)" 1855-75 in 7Vols by Otto von Bohtilingk" also known as St. Petersburg Dictionary. Similarly in Pali "A Critical Pali Dictionary by Vilhellm Trenckner published in 1924,

In Hindi, Varnaratnakar by Jyotirishvar, is an oldest Hindi dictionary of Hindi words, issued around 1320 AD. Thesaurus type of dictionaries had also developed and the oldest dictionary of synonyms in Hindi was compiled in 1561, named as Dingal Namamala by Hariraj or Harraj (Vyas 1999). Later followed by Anekarth Namamala by Nand Das (1533-1583) in 1568. To record the developemnt of some prominent dictionaries in Hindi language were, Bharati Namamala (1628) by Kave Bhikajan. Prakash Namamala (1697) by Miya Noor, Nam Prakash (1736) by Bhikhari Das, Vishva Namamala (1780) by Balak Ram, Hindustani-Angreji (1773) by J. Ferguson and Angreji-Hindustani (1773) by J. Ferguson, both the dictionaries are published in London.Hindustani kosh (1790) by Henery Harris, Parsi Parsat Namamala (1800) by Kunvar Kushal Suri (Vyas 1999).

Apart from these dictionaries there were two dictionaries to be recorded in the development of dictionaries in different languages were, published and printed in India are, Hindi Kosh compiled by Reverend Mathew Thomson Adam (published by School Book Society, Calcutta), in 1829, the first edition and second edition was published in 1839 as "A Dictionary of Hindi Language" issued in 1839. But the credit goes to Radha Lal, first Indian to publish Hindi dictionary, Shabdakosh published by Light Press, Banaras in 1873. In Bengali, the first systematic attempt made was creation of Shabdasinghu and also a Bengali rendering of Amarkosh in early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Other well known and recognized attempt is the Foster's Dictionary (1799-1802), in two volumes and Carey's Dictionary also in two volumes (1815-1825). In 20<sup>th</sup> century the publications of dictionaries in Indian languages have been grown up tremendously in thousands.

Christian missionaries had taken tremendous interest in developing and publishing dictionaries in Indian languages, particularly in south Indian languages. But in the case of Gujarati not a single dictionary has been prepared and published by Christian missionaries. But unique example is that the first dictionary was published in Gujarati by English scholar Drummon's Glossary in 1808. There are thousands of dictionaries published in many languages and dialects of the world. Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science rightly indicates that, Zaunmuller's bibliography published in 1958 consist of or a compilation of about 5600 dictionaries published in different language covering more than 500 languages and dialects.(Kent, 1972, p.204).

The brief development is reviewed and presented in tabular form as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 2.1: Compilation of language dictionaries:

Sr. No.	Period	Compiler	Title
	1 <sup>st</sup> C. AD	Appolonious	
	1100 BC		40,000 hieroglyphical characters in Ancient China.
	400 AD	Amar Simha	Amarkosha or Namalinganushasana
	1225 AD	Joannes de Garlandia	Latin vocable
	1362 AD	Pierre Bercheure	Dictionarium Marle Ultrimenti Testamenti
	15 <sup>th</sup> C		Evolution of English Dictionary
	1440 AD	Geoffrey	Promptorium Parvulorum
	1538 AD	Sir Thomas Elyot	Latin English Dictionary
	1552 AD	Richard Huloet	Abecedarium Anglico-Latimum pro typiculis
	1570 AD	Peter Levins	Manipulus Vocabulary
	1604 AD	Robert Cowdrey	Table Alphabetical of Hard Words

	1618	Vishvanath	Koshakalpataru
	1684-1712	Sahaja King of Tanjore	Shabdarth Samanvaya Kosha
	1721	Nathaniel Bailey	Universal Etymological English Dictionary
	1753	John Wesley	The Complete English Dictionary
	1755	Samuel Johnson	Dictionary of the English Language
	1828	Noah Webster	An American Dictionary of English language.
	1851	John Oligavie	Imperial Dictionary
	1860	Joseph Worcester	A Dictionary of English Language
	1871	James Stormonth	The Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary

(Source: Vyas, K M 1999)

### **Conclusion:**

In this chapter, a modest attempt is made to provide a historical perspective of the dictionaries in general. Attention is also paid to discuss about the varieties of dictionaries and their significance in the different context. Dictionaries as a valuable reference tools, specially serving the cause of short range reference service has gone a long way in developing the language and literature. As there are several varieties of dictionaries published in the English language, it is very difficult to sum up them in a small chapter. However, very selective dictionaries are considered for the purpose of discussion. Efforts made in Presenting the brief perspective of dictionaries from the international and Indian perspective in this chapter, the next chapter is an attempt made to present the salient features of growth and development of Sanskrit Dictionaries. This chapter thus fulfils the objective listed at three.

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## Chapter 3

### Growth and Development of Sanskrit Dictionary

“The language of Samskrit is of a wonderful structure, more perfect than Greek, more copious than Latin and more exquisitely refined than either. Human life would not be sufficient to make oneself acquainted with any considerable part of Hindu literature.”

.....Sir William Jones

#### 3.1 Introduction:

Sanskrit was one of the most important keys to the Indo-European language. Sanskrit is classified as a Satem ('100') language, as opposed to the Centum ('100') languages, like Latin. It is part of the Indo-Aryan sub-branch of the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family. Sanskrit, Latin, and ancient Greek form a trio of classical literary languages. Sanskrit is the ancient language of India and the Indian subcontinent. Its literature, the Vedas, was written in Vedic Sanskrit, as in the *Rig Veda*, from about 1500 B.C. chronologically next came Classical Sanskrit (c. 4th century B.C.). Sanskrit was a complete success and became the language of all cultured people in India and in countries under Indian influence. All scientific, philosophical, historical works were henceforth written in Sanskrit, and important texts existing in other languages were translated and adapted into Sanskrit. For this reason, very few ancient literary, religious, or philosophical documents exist in India in other languages. The sheer volume of Sanskrit literature is immense, and it remains largely unexplored. India is an ancient country having very rich history and culture. It is also very difficult to indicate when the Sanskrit literature started. Sanskrit Literature is classified into two groups (1) Vedic Sanskrit (2) Classical Sanskrit.

#### 3.2 Importance of Sanskrit Language:

The importance to the Sanskrit language is global and without refereeing to a standard vocabulary guide it is difficult to digest the meaning of traditional complex words used in the scripts. Sanskrit language is the mother of major languages and was considered as "Dev Bhasha, Devavani" or the language of the Gods by ancient Indians. The word Sanskrit, relates to "refined" or "purified," which is the antonym of "Prakrut or Prakrit",

meaning "natural". It is made up of the primordial sounds, and is developed systematically to include the natural progressions of sounds as created in the human mouth. Jawaharlal Nehru ([www.hinduwisdom.info/Sanskrit.htm](http://www.hinduwisdom.info/Sanskrit.htm)) in "Tribute to Hinduism" had said that "Sanskrit is a language amazingly rich, efflorescent, full of luxuriant growth of all kinds, and yet precise and strictly keeping within the framework of grammar which Panini laid down two thousand years ago. It has spread out in knowledge development, added to its richness, became fuller and more ornate, but always it stuck to its original roots". The ancient Indians attached a great deal of importance to sound, and hence their writing, poetry or prose, had a rhythmic and musical quality. Modern languages of India are children of Sanskrit, and to it owe most of their vocabulary and their forms of expressions are being used in different languages. (<http://www.hinduwisdom.info/Sanskrit.htm>)

Thus, Sanskrit is the classical language of Hinduism and world, and also is the oldest and the most systematic language in the world. This language has gigantic literary treasure related to all branches of science and all works of life. The vastness and the versatility, and power of expression can be appreciated by the fact that this language has 65 words to describe various forms of earth, 67 words for water, and over 250 words to describe rainfall. The Sanskrit grammarians wished to construct a perfect language, which would belong to no one and thus belong to all, which would not develop but remain an ideal instrument of communication and culture for all people and for all the time. Varakhedi et al (2007) rightly indicated in his publication "An effort to develop tagged lexical resources for Sanskrit" that Sanskrit is the first language to have a very precise grammar formalizing authored by Paa.nini, two thousand years ago. No other language has such a great tradition of grammar, formalism, which is sound, perfect and very formal in nature.

The Sanskrit scholars have deeply studied Sanskrit language and have developed various reference and information sources using Sanskrit literature to make the proper use of language and connote the meaning of the words to the followers. The original sources are available in the form of manuscripts and then in printed forms. Different information sources available in Sanskrit language like dictionaries, encyclopedia, bibliographies etc. are scattered and are also not well organized. There is a need to conduct a study and find

out various reference tools especially dictionaries stating different terms and relates to types developed using Sanskrit language and literature for better usage in different areas. Sanskrit is still one of India's official languages, although its use is limited only in the vernacular. Early Sanskrit was written using Brahmi or Kharosthi scripts. It is now usually written with the Devanāgarī alphabets and script.

Librarians working in the institutes or organizations, where more Sanskrit literature is available are busy in preserving the Sanskrit literature and also building new information resources for different usage like dictionaries, reference collections, bibliographies, compilations, encyclopedia, encyclopedic dictionaries, multilingual dictionaries etc. To maintain and use the resources there is a need to develop reference sources and make them available to users. The difficulty in using the resources is that there is no proper record of the collection of the resources at one place. As knowledge disseminators (libraries) have responsibility to develop and preserve the information products from the original literature with the help of Sanskrit scholars and library professionals for developing terms and finding appropriate meaning and its proper indexing and systematic presentation in useable form respectively.

In India Sanskrit and Indological Research Institutes are established at various parts. The function of these institutes is to develop information resources from the available collection or to record the resources properly. University departments, research institutes, Indological institutes, are the backbones in the development of Sanskrit information products based on literature. In Maharashtra State alone there are more than ten organizations managing and maintaining Sanskrit literature and these are :

Anandashram Sanstha Pune,

Ananthacharya Indological Research Institute Mumbai,

Asiatic Society of Mumbai,

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI),

Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandal Pune,

Pune University ( Center for Advanced Studies in Sanskrit),

Deccan College PG and Research Institute,

Institute for studies in Vedic Sciences Akkalkot , Solapur

Institutue for the study of religion Pune

Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit Viswa vidhyalaya Ramtek

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Pune

Vaidika Samshodhan Mandal, Pune

Apart from these prominent institutes there are few institutes also maintaining the sanskrit literature and brings out sanskrit publications viz.; Vedshastrotejak Sabha, Pune. Few institutes like Kaivalyadham SMYM Smriti, Lonanwal; Kaivaly Yog Institute Pune, KJ Sommayya Center for studies in Jainism Mumbai, Yoga Institute, Lonanwala, National Institute of Naturopathy Pune are having Sanskrit literature but not having enough dictionaries with them and also available in the major Sanskrit institutes.

### **3.3 Growth of Sanskrit Language:**

Sanskrit language belongs to the Indic group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages. Sanskrit was the classical standard language of ancient India, and some of the oldest surviving Indo-European documents are written in Sanskrit; however, Hittite is probably the earliest recorded Indo-European tongue with at least one text dated c.17th cent. B. C. The oldest known stage of Sanskrit is Vedic or Vedic Sanskrit, so-called because it was the language of the Veda, the most ancient extant scriptures of Hinduism. The Veda probably date back to about 1500 B.C. or earlier, many centuries before writing was introduced into India. Vedic Sanskrit was current c.1500 B.C. to c.200 B.C. However, Sanskrit in its classical form, a development of Vedic, was spoken c.400 B.C. as a standard court language. It became the literary vehicle of Hindu culture and as such was employed until c.A.D. 1100. Even today Sanskrit survives in liturgical usage. Although it is a dead language, it is recognized in the Indian constitution of 1950 because of its association with the religion and literature of India.

Study of grammar by Indian scholars began early. The oldest existing Sanskrit grammatical work was written by the Indian grammarian Panini (c.4th cent. B.C.), who perceptively analyzed and commented on the Sanskrit language. Grammatically, Sanskrit has eight cases for the noun (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative, instrumental, vocative, and locative), three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter), three numbers for verbs, nouns, pronouns, and adjectives (singular, dual, and plural), and three voices for the verb (active, middle, and passive). The language is very highly inflected. The ancient Indian scripts known as the Brahmi and Kharosthi alphabets have been employed to record Sanskrit. Both Brahmi and Kharosthi are thought to be of Semitic origin. The Devanagari characters, which are descended from Brahmi, also were used for writing Sanskrit. The comparison of Sanskrit with the languages of Europe, especially by Sir William Jones, opened the way to the scientific study of language in Europe in the 18th cent. (<http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Sanskrit.....> Sanskrit Language)

Sanskrit is an ancient and classical language of India in which ever first book of the world Rigveda was compiled. The Vedas are dated by different scholars from 6500 B.C. to 1500 B.C. Sanskrit language must have evolved to its expressive capability prior to that. It is presumed that the language used in Vedas was prevalent in the form of different dialects. It was to some extent different from the present Sanskrit. It is termed as Vedic Sanskrit. Each Veda had its book of grammar known as Pratishakhya. The Pratishakhya explained the forms of the words and other grammatical points. Later, so many schools of grammar developed. During this period a vast literature -Vedas, Brahmana-Granthas, Aranyakas, Upanishads and Vedangas had come to existence which could be termed as Vedic Literature being written in Vedic Sanskrit.

Panini (500 B.C.) was a great landmark in the development of Sanskrit language. He, concising about ten grammar schools prevalent during his time, wrote the master book of grammar named Ashtadhyayi which served as beacon for the later period. Literary Sanskrit and spoken Sanskrit both followed Panini's system of language. Today the correctness of Sanskrit language is tested upon the touchstone of Panini's Ashtadhyayee.

Sanskrit is said to belong to Indo – Aryan or Indo Germanic family of languages which includes Greek, Latin and other alike languages. William Jones, who was already familiar with Greek and Latin, when came in contact with Sanskrit, remarked that Sanskrit is more perfect than Greek, more copious than Latin and more refined than either. He said – “Sanskrit is a wonderful language”. It is noteworthy that though ancient and classical, Sanskrit is still used as medium of expression by scholars throughout India and somewhere in other parts of the world e.g. America, and Germany. Sanskrit is included in the list of modern Indian Languages in the eighth schedule of the constitution of India. As per the Indian tradition Sanskrit Language has no beginning and no ending. It is eternal. Self-born God has created it. It is divine. It is everlasting. It was first used in Vedas and thereafter it has been the means of expression in other fields.

Sanskrit has been the source of later languages and literature in India. Pali and Prakrit were first to develop from Sanskrit. Pali was taken as means for exposition of Buddhistic ideas and Prakrit was used for the spread of Jain doctrines. Most of the Buddhistic literature is written in Pali and that of Jain cult in Prakrit. A vast amount of Buddhistic and Jain literature was also written in Sanskrit simultaneously. Prakrit language had different shades in different parts of India. So they were named as Paishachi, Shourseni, Magadhi, Ardha – magadhi and Maharashtri. These Prakrits were used for writing ornate poetry like Gaha Saptashati and Karpur Manjari and also in Sanskrit drama as dialogues of ladies and illiterate characters. From each type of Prakrit various Apabhramsha languages developed bearing the same name as Paishachi Apabhramsha, Shaurseni Apabhramsha and so on. Modern Indian Languages are developed from these Apabhramsha languages.

Hindi, the official language of India, is developed from Shauraseni Apabhramsha. It is said that all the modern Indian languages used in north part of India are evolved from Sanskrit and the other Modern Indian Languages of South India- Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu are evolved from the Dravidian family of languages. The South Indian MILs are well enriched and nourished by Sanskrit language. Rashtriya Sanskrit Santhan (<http://www.sanskrit.nic.in/evol.htm>)

### **3.4 Classification of Sanskrit Language:**

Sanskrit Literature is classified into two groups (1) Vedic Sanskrit (2) Classical Sanskrit.

#### **3.4.1. Vedic Sanskrit (Oral Sanskrit):**

Vedas are considered as the most ancient works of not only India but the world. According to Ganga Ram Garg (1992) "The Vedas are the oldest works in Sanskrit, perhaps the oldest books available in any library of the world. The Vedas are "apaurusheya", which means that they were revealed to certain sages by Brahma himself and are not the creations of man. The Vedas are four in number: Ṛgvēda, yajurveda, Sāmaveda and Atharvavēda, revealed respectively to the sages Agni, vāyu, Āditya, and Aṅgiras. The Vedas are collections or compilations of hymns, Prayers, benedictions, sacrificial formulae, litanies, etc. The total number of Mantras in all the four Vedas or Vedic saṁhitās is taken to be 20,389, though this number varies slightly according to diverging recensions of the Vedas. Of the four Vedas or the saṁhitās, the Ṛgvēda is the oldest and is the most important. Of the 21 recensions of the Ṛgvēda that were known at one time, only one namely, the śākala recension, consisting of 1,017 hymns (sūktas) of 10,552 Mantras, has come down to us apparently complete. The second Veda is yajurveda, which is a ritual Veda, and consists of 1975 Mantras. Of the 101 schools of the Adhvaryu-Veda or yajurveda mentioned in the Mahābhāshya of patañjali, the saṁhitās of only four (kāṭhaka, kapiśṭhala, Maitrāyaṇī and Taittirīya) of the Kṛishna (Black or Unarranged) and one (Vājasaneyi) of the śukla (white, or well arranged yajurveda are known. The third Veda, sāmaveda is the song book of the priests and comprises 1875 Mantras, most of them taken from the Ṛgvēda. Of the traditional 1,000 recensions of this Veda, only three have come down to us, the best known of the three being that of the kauthumas. The fourth and the last Veda, which is practically unknown in southern India, is Atharvaveda. Of the nine recensions supposed to have existed, only two - the paippalada (or Kashmirian) and the śauna-kīya have come down to us, and it is the latter that is usually meant when the Atharvaveda is mentioned. The Atharvaveda consists of 20 books, containing in all 731 hymns comprising 5,987 Mantras. This Veda



consists principally of prayers, formulae and charms for protection against evil spirits, diseases, snakes and other noxious creatures.

The pre-Classical form of Sanskrit is known as Vedic Sanskrit, with the language of the Rigveda being the oldest and most archaic stage preserved, its oldest core dating back to as early as 1500 BCE. This qualifies Rigvedic Sanskrit as one of the oldest attestations of any Indo-Iranian language, and one of the earliest attested members of the Indo-European language family, the family which includes English and most European languages. The corpus of Sanskrit literature encompasses a rich tradition of poetry and drama as well as scientific, technical, philosophical and Hindu religious texts. Sanskrit continues to be widely used as a ceremonial language in Hindu religious rituals in the forms of hymns and mantras. Spoken Sanskrit is still in use in a few traditional institutions in India and there are many attempts at revival. The language referred to as *saṃskṛta* "the cultured language" has by definition always been a "sacred" and "sophisticated" language, used for religious and learned discourse in ancient India, and contrasted with the languages spoken by the people. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit>)

Sanskrit, as defined by Pāṇini, had evolved out of the earlier "Vedic" form. The beginning of Vedic Sanskrit can be traced as early as 1500-1200 BCE. Scholars often distinguish Vedic Sanskrit and Classical or "Pāṇinian" Sanskrit as separate 'dialects'. Though they are quite similar, they differ in a number of essential points of phonology, vocabulary, grammar and syntax. Vedic Sanskrit is the language of the Vedas, a large collection of hymns, incantations (Samhitas), theological and religio-philosophical discussions in the Brahmanas and Upanishads. Modern linguists consider the metrical hymns of the Rig-Veda Samhita to be the earliest, composed by many authors over several centuries of oral tradition. The end of the Vedic period is marked by the composition of the Upanishads, which form the concluding part of the Vedic corpus in the traditional view; however the early Sutras are Vedic, too, both in language and content. Around the mid 1st millennium BCE, Vedic Sanskrit began the transition from a first language to a second language of religion and learning (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit>).

### **3.4.2 Classical Sanskrit (Written Sanskrit):**

Classical Sanskrit literature comprises of works of different poets. These works are called epics. Ganga Ram Garg says on classical Sanskrit literature as follows: "What is known as classical Sanskrit literature, originated around 4th century B.C. The most outstanding figure in classical Sanskrit literature is kālidāsa. In the pre-Kalidasa period, prose, poetry and drama were cultivated, but early works of these classes appear to have been lost. Of the pre-kālidasa works, we have the Dramās of Ashwaghosha and Bhāsa and two poetical works: Buddha-Charita (On the life of the Buddha, which was translated into Chinese in A.D. 420) and Saundarānanda of the former, who is placed by tradition as early as the time of Kanishka, whose reign began in A.D. 78." As quoted from Ganga Ram Garg, Classical Sanskrit literature can be classified into 3 parts: (1) Pre-kālidasa (2) Kalidāsa (3) Post Kālidasa.

### **3.5 History of Sanskrit Literature:**

Sanskrit literature is as vast as the human life. There are four aims of human life which are called Purusharthas. They are Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. Dharma stands for the duties and responsibilities of man. Artha communicates the monetary necessities, Karma stands for the human desires of all types and Moksha is freedom from birth and re-birth and worldly involvement. Any and every literature surrounds these four aims of human life. Sanskrit literature first of all presents Vedas which are the basis for Dharma. Vedas are the root of Dharma. There are four Vedas Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samveda, and Atharvaveda. Brahman granthas explain the Vedic literature and give the detailed process to perform the Yajnas. Aranyakas and Upanishads discuss the internal meaning of the Vedas and the path of renunciation – Moksha Purushartha. Pratishakhyas explain the grammatical issues of the Vedas. Six Vedangas i.e. Shiksha, Vyakarana, Kalpa, Chhandas, Nirukta, and Jyotish help to understand the Vedas. As per the Indian tradition the Veda is not written by any author but in fact it is the respiration of God. Veda has been seen by the seers, the Rishis. Later it was diversified into four Samhitas by the great seer Vyasa. Some Scholars hold that the Vedas were written by different seers and they

estimated the time of these writings from 6500 BC to 1500 BC. The rest of the Vedic literature might have been completed before 600 BC.

Valmiki was first to write the worldly poetry; Loka – Kavya. He wrote the Ramayana the great-epic which had the great impact on the later literature. Even today the latest poetry is written on the line of Valmiki. The Ramayana was written in 500BC. The second epic Mahabharata was written by Krishanadwaipayana Vyasa which is known as encyclopedia of knowledge. Later the Poets like Kalidasa, Ashvaghosa contributed considerably during the Gupta period. Bharavi, Bhatti, Kumardasa and Magha – all wrote Mahakaavyas. Harishena and Vatsabhattacharya were also prominent writers. Some other divisions of the classical literature and some names of the classical writers are: Kalhan and Bilhan in the field of historical Kavyas : Bhartrihari, Amaruka, Bilhana, Jayadeva, Somadeva etc. are famous as lyric poets. The Brihatkatha, Romantic and Didactic Fables, erotic poetry, champu kavyas, works on poetics and anthologies, gnostic and didactic poetry etc. form an unparalleled part of Sanskrit literature.

The contribution of Maharshi Valmiki (AdiKavi) , Veda Vyasa, Kalidasa, Harshawardhan, Panini, Patanjali, Adi Shankaracharya, Kalhana, Jaidev, etc is valuable in developing sanskrit language and literature and this forms the basis for the further development of language and lexicans. The vedas, dramas, granthas, puranas, aranyakas, upnishidas, sutras, niruktas (comentaries), Ramayana, Mahabharta, Bhagawat Geeta, also played vital role in developing Sanskrit literature and language.

### **3.6 Sanskrit Dictionaries:**

#### **3.6.1 Historical Background and Growth:**

The history of Sanskrit dictionary is, perhaps, older than that of the Sanskrit Grammar. It started with Vedic Concordance named ‘Nighantu’. In reality, instead of being a dictionary, Nighantu is more or less a word. During later period, various dictionaries were compiled but, unfortunately, we have lost their original scripts. (<http://sanskritebooks.wordpress.com/tag/sanskrit-dictionary/> ). ‘Amarakosa’ (Amara

Simha's) has been considered to be the oldest and most popular compilation. It is also known as Namalinganusasana. In later period, Halayudha-kosa, Vaijayanti-kosa, Mankha-kosa, Nama-mala and Anekartha-samgraha etc. names are worth mentioning while tracking the development. Two voluminous dictionaries compiled in the 19th century are – Vacaspatyam and Sabdakalpadruma, which stand apart their modern style and technique, both the volumes, are replete with the quotes from the contemporary literature to explain the words convincingly. These efforts may be called as a link or bridge between the dictionary and the encyclopedia.

In the modern times, Sanskrit English Dictionary of H.H. Wilson, W. Monier and Sanskrit Worterbuch of Otto Böhtlingk's and Sanskrit English Dictionary by Vamana Sivarama Apte are the excellent works in this tradition.

Sir Monier Monier-Williams published "A Sanskrit-English Dictionary" (etymologically and philologically arranged with special reference to cognate Indo-European languages) with its First Edition. Published by Oxford University Press, 1899 and later Reprint: Delhi, 1963, 1964, 1970, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1990, 1993, 1995, 1997 through Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Private Limited for India. ISBN: 81-208-0069-9 (Deluxe Ed.) ISBN: 81-208-0065-6 (Ordinary Ed.). The first edition appeared in the summer of 1872. The extent of its indebtedness to the great seven-volumed Sanskrit-German Thesaurus compiled by the two eminent German Sanskritists, Otto Böhtlingk and Rudolf Roth, with the assistance of many distinguished scholars, such as Professor A. Weber of Berlin

### **3.6.2 Growth in Sanskrit Dictionaries (Classical):**

From the survey of the literature it is found that few prominent Sanskrit classical dictionaries developed since AD 500 to AD 1800 are compiled and listed in the Table 4.1 ( See also Appendix 1 for detailed description of each dictionary)

Table 3.1 Chronological Sanskrit Dictionaries: Growth and Development

Sr. No.	Title of the Book	Chronology
1.	Dvirupakośa (Paṇini)	4 <sup>TH</sup> CBC
2.	Vyādi	5 <sup>th</sup> CAD
3.	Dhanvantarinighaṇṭu (Dhanavantari)	500 AD
4.	Amarkośa/ Nāmalīṅgānuśāsana	560
5.	Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāśvatakośa	600 AD
6.	Anekārthanāmamālā(Dhananjaya)	End of 9 <sup>TH</sup> C
7.	Anekārthanighaṇṭu	End of 9 <sup>th</sup> C
8.	Vaidikakośa (Bhāskarārya)	9 <sup>th</sup> CAD
9.	Nāmamālā	900
10.	Paryāyaratnamālā	900
11.	Anekārthadhvanimañjari	925
12.	Abhidhānratnamālā	925-75
13.	Vaijayantī	C 1050
14.	Tikāṇḍaśeṣa	1050-1159 AD
15.	Hārāvali	1050-1159 AD
16.	Śabdabhedaparakāśa(Puruśottama)	1050-1159 AD
17.	Śabdacandrikā (Cakrapāṇidatta)	1060 AD
18.	Śeṣanāmamālā	1089-1172
19.	Anekārthasamgraha	1089-1172
20.	Abhidhāncintāmaṇi	1089-1172
21.	Śabdapradipa (Sureśvara)	11 <sup>th</sup> CAD
22.	Nāmamālikā	11 C

23.	Ekākṣarakośa	11-13 CAD
24.	Agastyanighaṇṭu	1110 A D
25.	Viśvaprakāśa	1110 A D
26.	Śabdabhedaprakāśa(Maheśvara)	1120
27.	Dharaṇikośa	1130
28.	Anekārthakośa(Maṅkha)	1140 CAD
29.	Nānārthasaṁgraha	1140 CAD
30.	Dvirūpakośa(Harṣa)	1150-1170
31.	Nānārthārṇavasamkṣeka	C 1160
32.	Paryāyaśabdaratna	12 C
33.	Anekārthakośa (Ajayapāla)	12 CAD
34.	Medinikośa	1200-50
35.	Hṛdayadipikā (Vopadeva or Bopadeva)	13 <sup>th</sup> CAD
36.	Ekākṣarnāmamālā(Sudhākalaśa)	1350
37.	Anekārthatilaka	1365
38.	Madanavinodanighaṇṭu (Madanpāla)	1375 AD
39.	Nāmamālāśiloṅcha	1377
40.	Nānārthamañjarī	1377
41.	Dravyaguṇaśatakaśloki (Trimallabhaṭṭa)	1383-1499 AD
42.	Avyayasamgranighaṇṭu (Sakalamallabhaṭṭa)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
43.	Bhuriprayoga (Padmanābhabhaṭṭa)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
44.	Ekākṣararatnamālā (Mādhava)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
45.	Rājanighaṇṭu (Narahari)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
46.	Nānārtharatnamālā	1400

47.	Avyayasamgranihanṭu (Gadasimha)	1431 AD
48.	Śabdaratnākara(Vāmanbānabhaṭṭa)	1400-60
49.	Pañcavargasamgrahanāmālā (Subhāśila)	1450-1500 AD
50.	Uṇādināmamālā (Subhāśila)	1450-1500 AD
51.	Ekākṣarnāmamālā(Amar)	1500
52.	Abhidhānatantra(Jatādhara)	15 <sup>th</sup> CAD
53.	Anekārthasamgraha(Paramānanda)	1525
54.	Parmānandīyanāmamālā	1525
55.	Śrautaśabdasaṃuccaya (Someśvara)	1550 AD
56.	Śāradīyākhyānanāmamālā	1575-1625
57.	Ekārthanāmamālā	1580
58.	Dvyakṣarnāmamālā	1580
59.	Ekākṣaranāmamālilkā(Viśvambhu)	C 1590
60.	Rupamañjarināmamālā (Rupacandra)	16 <sup>th</sup> CAD
61.	Uktiratnākara(Sādhusundaragaṇi)	1614-1618 AD
62.	Vallabhagaṇi	16 <sup>th</sup> CAD
63.	Vaṇṇaprakāśa (Kaṇṇapura)	16 <sup>th</sup> CAD
64.	Pārasiprakāśa (Vihārik <sup>a</sup> iśṇadāsa)	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
65.	Viśvalocanaakośa	1600
66.	Śabdaratnākara(Sādhusundaragaṇi)	1624
67.	Pañcatattvaparakāśikā	1634
68.	Kośakalpataru	1644
69.	Kalpadrakośa	1660
70.	Śabdaratnāvali (Mathureśvara)	1600-1650 AD

71.	Śabdaratnasamanvayakośa	1684
72.	Jyotiṣaśāstranighaṇṭu	17 C
73.	Pathyāpathyavibodhanighaṇṭu (Kaiyadeva)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
74.	Pārasiprakāśa (Vedāṅgārya)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
75.	Rājyavyavahārakośa (Raghunātha)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
76.	Śabdārṇava (Sahajakirti)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
77.	Śivakośa	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
78.	Uṇādinighaṇṭu (Venkteśvara)	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> AD
79.	Kavidarpaṇanighaṇṭu ((Rāmabhadra Dikṣita)	18 <sup>th</sup> cAD
80.	Kośāvatamsa	1810-30
81.	Śabdamuktamhārṇava (Tārāmaṇi)	18 <sup>th</sup> CAD

(Source: Patkar M M (1981), Bharati, H L N 1991)

The same dictionaries are arranged in alphabetical order and listed in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Alphabetical Arrangemnet

Sr. No.	Title of the Book	Chronology
1.	Abhidhānatantra(Jatādharma)	15 <sup>th</sup> CAD
2.	Abhidhāncintāmaṇi	1089-1172
3.	Abhidhānratnamāla	925-75
4.	Agastyanighaṇṭu	1110 A D
5.	Amarkośa/ Nāmaliṅgānuśāsana	560
6.	Anekārthadhvanimañjari	925
7.	Anekārthakośa (Ajayapāla)	12 CAD
8.	Anekārthakośa(Mañkha)	1140 CAD



9.	Anekārthanāmamālā(Dhananjaya)	End of 9 <sup>TH</sup> C
10.	Anekārthanighaṇṭu	End of 9 <sup>th</sup> C
11.	Anekārthasaṁgraha	1089-1172
12.	Anekārthasaṁgraha(Paramānanda)	1525
13.	Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa	600 AD
14.	Anekārthatilaka	1365
15.	Avyayasamgranighaṇṭu (Gadasimha)	1431 AD
16.	Avyayasamgranighaṇṭu (Sakalamallabhatta)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
17.	Bhuriprayoga (Padmanābhabhaṭṭa)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
18.	Dhanvantarinighaṇṭu (Dhanavantari)	500 AD
19.	Dharaṇikośa	1130
20.	Dravyagūṇasatakaśloki (Trimallabhaṭṭa)	1383-1499 AD
21.	Dvirupakośa (Paṇini)	4 <sup>TH</sup> CBC
22.	Dvirūpakośa(Harṣa)	1150-1170
23.	Dvyakṣarnāmamālā	1580
24.	Ekākṣarakośa	11-13 CAD
25.	Ekākṣaranāmamālilkā(Viśvambhu)	C 1590
26.	Ekākṣararatnamālā (Mādhava)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
27.	Ekākṣarnāmamālā(Amar)	1500
28.	Ekākṣarnāmamālā(Sudhākalaśa)	1350
29.	Ekārthanāmamālā	1580
30.	H <sup>a</sup> dayadipikā (Vopadeva or Bopadeva)	13 <sup>th</sup> CAD

31.	Hārāvali	1050-1159 AD
32.	Jyotiṣaśāstranighaṇṭu	17 C
33.	Kalpadrukośa	1660
34.	Kavidarpaṇanighaṇṭu ((Rāmabhadra Dikṣita)	18 <sup>th</sup> cAD
35.	Kośakalpataru	1644
36.	Kośāvatamsa	1810-30
37.	Madanavinodanighaṇṭu (Madanpāla)	1375 AD
38.	Medinikośa	1200-50
39.	Nāmamālā	900
40.	Nāmamālāśiloṅcha	1377
41.	Nāmamālikā	11 C
42.	Nānārthamañjarī	1377
43.	Nānārtharatnamālā	1400
44.	Nānārthārṇavasamkṣeka	C 1160
45.	Nānārthasamgraha	1140 CAD
46.	Pañcatattvaprakāśikā	1634
47.	Pañcavargasamgrahanāmālā (Subhāśila)	1450-1500 AD
48.	Pārasiprakāśa (Vedāṅgārya)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
49.	Pārasiprakāśa (Vihārik <sup>a</sup> iśṇadāsa)	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
50.	Parmānandīyanāmamālā	1525
51.	Paryāyaratnamālā	900
52.	Paryāyaśabdaratna	12 C

53.	Pathyāpathyavibodhanighaṇṭu (Kaiyadeva)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
54.	Rājanighaṇṭu (Narahari)	14 <sup>th</sup> CAD
55.	Rājyavyavahāraśāstra (Raghunātha)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
56.	Rupamañjarināmamālā (Rupacandra)	16 <sup>th</sup> CAD
57.	Śabdabhedaprakāśa(Maheśvara)	1120
58.	Śabdabhedaprakāśa(Puruiśottama)	1050-1159 AD
59.	Śabdacandrikā (Cakrapāṇidaṭṭa)	1060 AD
60.	Śabdāmuktamhārṇava (Tārāmaṇi)	18 <sup>th</sup> CAD
61.	Śabdapradīpa (Sureśvara)	11 <sup>th</sup> CAD
62.	Śabdaratnākara(Sādhusundaragaṇi)	1624
63.	Śabdaratnākara(Vāmanbāṇabhaṭṭa)	1400-60
64.	Śabdaratnasamanvayaśāstra	1684
65.	Śabdaratnāvali (Mathureśvara)	1600-1650 AD
66.	Śabdārṇava (Sahajakirti)	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
67.	Śāradīyākhyānanāmamālā	1575-1625
68.	Śeṣanāmamālā	1089-1172
69.	Śivakośa	17 <sup>th</sup> CAD
70.	Śrautaśabdasaṃuccaya (Someśvara)	1550 AD
71.	Tikāṇḍaśāstra	1050-1159 AD
72.	Uktiratnākara(Sādhusundaragaṇi)	1614-1618 AD
73.	Uṇādināmamālā (Subhāśila)	1450-1500 AD
74.	Uṇādinighaṇṭu (Venkteśvara)	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> AD

75.	Vaidikakośa (Bhāskarārya)	9 <sup>th</sup> CAD
76.	Vaijayantī	C 1050
77.	Vallabhagaṇi	16 <sup>th</sup> CAD
78.	Vaṇṇaprakāśa (Kaṇṇapura)	16 <sup>th</sup> CAD
79.	Viśvalocanakośa	1600
80.	Viśvaprakāśa	1110 A D
81.	Vyādi	5 <sup>th</sup> CAD

(Source : Patkar M M 1981 and Bharati H L N 1991)

All the above dictionaries are monolingual and cover Sanskrit to Sanskrit. But there are many other resources which are bilingual like Sanskrit to English or any other languages. The multilingual dictionaries are also available to connote meaning in other group of languages.

The classical and modern developments in dictionaries in Sanskrit reported are:

**Sabda Kalpadruma:** A Comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary in 5 volumes. Sabda Kalpadruma is a well known Sanskrit lexicon compiled by a few Bengali scholars at the instance of Raja Radhakanta Deb of Bengal. In this book, the words have been analyzed into their base-forms and suffixes, their genders determined and their Sanskrit synonyms noted. **Vacaspatyam** is a Sanskrit Lexicon, of 5442 pages, by Pandit Taranatha Tarkavacaspati, Calcutta. A good dictionary is an indispensable companion of a Sanskrit student and of scholars.

There are many popular Sanskrit-English dictionaries like Monier Williams, VS Apte, AA Mac Donell etc. But these are generally useful to only those who know English well along with Sanskrit. The great work known as Vachaspatya is a standard work and is very useful for scholars. But until a well edited edition of this work comes out, it could not be of much help to even an average Sanskrit student. When the author Chaturvedi compiled a dictionary called Samskrita Sabdartha Kaustubha , there were only three Sanskrit Hindi

dictionaries available for the Hindi speaking students. They were all too small for much practical use, so the author Dwarikaprasad Chaturvedi compiled Samskrita Sabdartha Kaustubha with the hope of answering the needs of Hindi speaking Sanskrit students who are studying Sandkrit in a college or school. Samskrita Sabdartha Kaustubha is designed to be an adequate guide to knowledge of Sanskrit words (<http://sanskritebooks.wordpress.com/category/sanskrit/dictionary-sanskrit/>). This dictionary is perhaps the most comprehensive and largest Sanskrit-Hindi Dictionary ever to be published.

Amarakosa, Amarasinha's Sanskrit thesaurus well-known to every Sanskrit student, is the oldest work of the kind now extant. According to tradition Amarasimha was one of the nine distinguished men (nava ratna) of the court of King Vikramaditya (4th Century CE). The Amarakosha consists of verses that can be easily memorized. It is divided into three khandas or chapters. The first, svargadi-khanda ("heaven and others") has words pertaining to gods and heavens. The second, bhuvargadi-khanda ("earth and others") deals with words about earth, towns, animals and humans. The third, samanyadi-khanda ("common") has words related to grammar and other miscellaneous words.

### **3.7 Synonyms Used for Sanskrit Dictionary:**

The richness of the language is gauged on the basis of the abundance of the words in use. Words are the treasure of any language and are conveniently stored in dictionaries in different forms and types. Language dictionaries are monolingual, bilingual and intralingua or multilingual dictionaries. Though the word dictionary is very popularly used everywhere but in different languages many words connote the meaning related to dictionary. In English, Sanskrit and Marathi while consulting the literature following synonyms were noticed for dictionaries or lexicon.

- Nighantu
- Kosha
- Sangraha
- Samucchaya
- Chintamani

- Kaustubha
- Manjari
- Manjusha

This clearly indicates importance attached to the dictionary in Sanskrit like other languages.

### **3.8 Types of Sanskrit Dictionaries:**

Sanskrit dictionaries are not elaborately grouped and recorded as per the classification of reference material and they are only treated as kosas or group of words or concepts in Sanskrit under the different nomenclature used for Sanskrit dictionaries( as listed under 3.7). Sanskrit scholars do not treat kosas as dictionaries but they call them only "Samuchaya or group of words" of words like Nyaya Kosas, Loukiknyayanjali. The similar concept is also expressed by Patyal (2000-01) in his article "Sanskrit Lexicography: Retrospect and Prospect" and opined that Sanskrit lexicography's are slightly different from modern languages. The lexicographical material was available from Nighantus (Nirukta) to medieval and late Kosas etc. The traditional Kosas primarily of two types i.e. homonymic (Anekarth or nanarth i.e more than one meaning) and Synonymic (Ekarth or samanartha). The concept of synonymy and polysemy are not properly maintained in these kosas. The Nighantus and kosas do not follow alphabetical system of modern lexicography. However the strings of words, denoting a particular meaningful concepts are grouped together. The lexical work was primarily developed for the scholars, poets, writers etc and later the efforts made to develop dictionaries for lay persons for studying, learning and teaching languages. From the literature review dictionary grouping in Sanskrit is traced as kosas, glossaries, anekartha, samanartha etc. But it is also possible to group the dictionaries published as in case of other languages like English i.e. general, special, subject, translating, abridged, unabridged etc after evaluating the contents as per the reference material covered in them .

1) **General Sanskrit Dictionaries** : These are specifically developed to get the meaning from Sanskrit to Sanskrit (monolingual, samanartha and anekarth), Sanskrit to Sanskrit

and Marathi (Bilingual) Sanskrit to English, Tamil, Pahlavi (trilingual or multilingual dictionaries).

The General dictionaries deal with common words of a language pertaining to all fields of knowledge to set authoritative standards for spelling, meaning and usage.

2) **Subject Sanskrit Dictionaries:** These dictionaries are related to a particular subject and connote the meaning from Sanskrit to Sanskrit and other languages. e.g. Ganitnamamala, Sankhyayog kosa, Jyotishshastra Nighantu etc. Thus, the dictionaries which deals with terms of a particular subject field are known as subject dictionaries e.g medical, ayurveda, engineering etc. Subject dictionaries contain highly specialized technical terms of a particular subject.

3) **Translating Sanskrit Dictionaries:** These are generally multilingual dictionaries or polyglots. e.g. Sanskrit- Tamil-Pahalvi, Sanskrit-Hindi-Tamil-English and useful for translators. The Translating Dictionaries are not confined to one language like monolingual general dictionaries. They deal with words of two or more languages. Therefore they are also known as inter-lingual dictionaries.

#### 4) **Special Purpose Sanskrit Dictionaries:**

The dictionaries compiled to deal with special purpose and aspects of Sanskrit language are called Special Dictionaries. Some of them cater to special class of users and also deal with special aspects of the words much more comprehensively collected than the general dictionaries. The special dictionaries are also of different types like synonyms, acronyms and antonyms, homonyms, usage, etymological, historical, names, terminologies, rhymic words, idioms and phrases, quotations, characters / personnel, glossaries etc.

Examples :

1. Nagwekar, Lakshman Pandurang, Sanskrit New Dhāturupkośa, Bombay, Indu Praksh Steam Press, 1906
2. Alekar, Vasudev Ramkrishna, Laghukriyapadarupakośa, Kolhapur, Lakshmibai Vasudevrao Alekar, 4<sup>th</sup> ed.,1929
3. Narvane Vishvanath Dinkar , Bharatiya Vyavahar Kosha (sixteen language kosha), Bombay, Narvane Vishvanath Dinkar, 1961

Based on size the dictionaries in Sanskrit are also grouped under comprehensive, midsized, and concise. Vacaspatyam, Shabdakalpadrum, Shabdachintamani are the examples of comprehensive i.e. an-abridged Sanskrit dictionaries, the half or midsized dictionaries like Girwanlaghukosa (Sanskrit-Marathi), the small or abridged Sanskrit dictionary is Sanskrit -English dictionary by Benfey. These dictionaries may be either mono or bi or multilingual in nature.

Other types of dictionaries are:

### **3.8.1 Other Forms of Sanskrit Dictionaries:**

Sanskrit dictionaries are also available in a number of formats for easy applications, and often include grammar, references to the words, context of usage and usage examples etc.

**Printed dictionaries** – Printed dictionaries range from small sized editions to large, comprehensive multi-volume works.

**a) Small (Concise) size dictionary**

1) Khandekar, S. A., Kośāvataṃsa (Rāghavakavi), Poona, 1945, 234 pp.

**b) Voluminous or comprehensive dictionary (Unabridged)**

1. Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh and K.V. Krishnamurti Sarma Ed., Koshakalpataru of Vishvanath, Sources of Indo-Aryan, Lexicography 14.1, Poona, Deccan College Post Graduate, Research Institute, 1957, Fasc.1:315 pp. Fasc.2-1966:400 pg.

2. Shastri, Hargovind, Vijayantikośa of Yādavaprakāśacārya, Jaikrishnadas – Krishnadas Prachyavidya Granthamala,, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1971, 424 pp.

**c) Multi volume monolingual dictionary:**

1) Bhattacharya Taranath Tarkavachaspati, Vācaspatyam: Comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary, Calcutta, Kavya Prakash Press, 1873, Vol. 1:1873, 586 pp. Vol. 2:1873, 587 -1292 pp. Vol. 3:1873, 1296- 2412 pp. Vol. 4:1873, 2413 – 3002 pp. Vol. 5:1873, 3003 - 3834 pp. Vol. 6:1873, 3835 - 4616 pp. Vol. 7:1873, 4617-5442 pp.



- 2) Radhakantadeva, Śabdakalpadruma. 5 Vols.1886 (A.D.) edition in Devanagari by Vasu, Varadaprasad, Calcutta., Baptist Mission Press, 1886, Vol. 1:1886, xiv, 8, 315 pp.Vol. 2:1886, 4, 937 pp. Vol. 3:1886, 792 pp. Vol. 4:1886, 565 pp.Vol.5:1886, 555 pp.
- 3) Natha, Sukhananda, Śabdārthacintāmaṇi. 4 Vols. Agara, Udaipur, 1885, Vol. 1 (1884), 7,1-876 pp. Vol. 2 (1884), 877-1469 pp.Vol. 3(1885), 684, 53 pp.Vol. 4 (1885), 1040, 42 pp.

**d) Synonymous Dictionary**

- 1) Hargovinddas and Bechardas, Śabdaratnākara (Sādhusundaragaṇi), Benaras, Art Printing Press, 1912, 207 pp.
- 2) Tripathi., Shambhu Natha Amarkīrti, Nāmamālā, (Dhanañjaya), Bombay, Jñānapīṭha Mūrtidevī Jain Granthamāla No. 6, Ayodhya Prasad Goyaliya, 1889,
- 3) Dhananjaya, Nāmamālā, Bharatiya Jnyanapith, Kashi, 1950,
- 4) Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh, Śāradīykhyanamamālā, (Harškīrti), Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography 6, Pune , Deccan College, 1951, 102 pp.
- 5) Sharma, B. R., Śabdaratnākara (Vāmana Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa), Darbhanga, Mithila Institute, 1965, 813 pp
- 6) Sharma, Shrikanta, Kalpadrukośa (Keśava) Pune, Bhanadarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol.1928: 567 pp; Vol2:19323: 293 pp

**e) Homonymous Dictionary**

1. Borooah, Anundoram, Nānārthasaṅgraha, Gauhati, Publication Board, 1969, 554 pp 1 frsp.
2. Chintamani, T. R., Nānārthasaṅgraham by Ajayapāla, Madras University Sanskrit Series 10, Madras, 1937, 145 pp.
3. Hoshing, Jaggannath Shastri ed., Medinikośa (Medinikara), or Nānārthasabdakośa, Jai Krishna Das Hari Das Gupta, Kashi Sanskrit Series 41, Varanasi,1940, 234 pp.
4. Jivananda Vidyāsagar, Nānārthasabdakośa Medinikara, Calcutta, 1897, 195 pp.

5. Kashi Sanskrit Series, Benaras, Medinīkośa or Nānārthaśabdakośa, (Medinīkara) Kashi Sanskrit Series, 41, Benaras, 1916, 203 pp.
6. Kulkarni, E D, Dharanīkośa (Dharanīdāsa), Building Centenary and Silver Jubilee Series, 9, Pune, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, 1968, 245 pp.
7. Oka, Krishnaji Govind ed., Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa of Śāsvata, 1918, Poona, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 90 pp.
8. Sharma, B. R., Nānārtharatnamālā, Irugapa Daṇḍādhinātha, Pune, Deccan College, 1954, 315 pp.
9. Śilaskandha Sthavira and Ratna Gopal Bhatta, Viśvaprakāśa (Maheśvara), Benaras, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, 160, 168, 1911, 193 pp.
10. Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthakośa (Mañkha), Bombay, Education Society's Press, 1897, 233 pp.
11. Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa Śāsvata, Berlin, Weidrannsche Buchhandlung, 1882, 108 pp.

**f) Subject Dictionary**

1. Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyaratnamālā (Madhavkara), Reprint from Patna University Journal Vol.2, Patna, 1946, 142 pp.
2. Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyamuktavali, Reprint from Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vols. XXXI and XXXII, Patna, 1947
3. Devchand Lalbhai Jain Pustak Fund, Abhidhānacintāmaṇi kośa by, Hemachandracharya, Devchand Lalbhai Jain Pustak Series no. 92, Surat, 1946, 788 pp
4. Lokesh Chandra, Jyotiśaśāstranighaṇṭu Lakshmi Venkateshvara Press, 1920, Kalyan, 16 pp.
5. Mishra Shivadatta, Śivakośa, Poona, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, 1952, 210 pp.
6. Purandare, Narayan Vitthal, Dhanavantarinighaṇṭu and Rājanighaṇṭu, Pune, Anandashram Sanskrit Sr.no.33, Anandashram, 1925, 605 pp.
7. Tripathi, Kedarnath, Sāṅkhyayogakośa, Varanasi, 1974.

8. Venkata Ranganathacharya Aryavaraguru. Laghu Shabdarthasarvasva: A Sanskrit Encyclopaedic Lexicon, Vizagapatnam, S P V Ranganathaswami Ayyavaralugaru, 1898,
9. Virkar, Krishnaji Bhaskar, Sulabha Dhaturupkosha, Bombay, Keshav Bhikaji Dhavale,1943,

**g) Other dictionaries (Electronic or online)**

- **Electronic dictionaries** - Generally available in CD or DVD form i.e. in electronic form. The best example of this form is Monier Williams Sanskrit English Dictionary on CD-Rom
- **Dictionary softwares** –Software that allows words or phrases to be input and translated on computers and smart phones.
- **Online dictionaries** – Online dictionaries are easy to search using Internet, but not always free to use. The exemplars are covered in 3.10
- **Visual dictionaries** – A visual dictionary is a printed dictionary that relies primarily on illustrations to provide the user with a reliable way of identifying the correct translation. Visual dictionaries are often multi-lingual rather than bilingual—instead of containing translations between two languages they often cover four or more languages. Ex. Ranade, H G : Illustrated Dictionary of Vedic Rituals. Delhi, Manohar Publication, 2006

The Sanskrit dictionaries available in above formats are detailed in this chapter and especially in

**3.9 Emerging Online Sanskrit Dictionaries:**

The use of technology in all fields is essential and the development of online dictionaries are more helpful to users in getting quick referencing as compared to manual searching. The multiple accesses, multi dictionaries searching is possible due to online dictionaries to get the meaning covered by different lexicographers. Sanskrit dictionaries are now available on line and found more useful to users as they can be accessed over the net and

smart phones also. The prominent dictionaries in Sanskrit available on the net are noted below.

**3.9.1 Cologne Digital Sanskrit Lexicon** is online Sanskrit dictionary and provides searchable access to the Monier Williams Sanskrit Dictionary, with selected items for Capellars Sanskrit dictionary, Tamil and Pahlavi dictionaries. Both searches with Sanskrit/Tamil/Pahlavi and English words are allowed. An improved version of the search for just Sanskrit words for English meaning is available at Monier Williams Online Sanskrit English Dictionary which allows Sanskrit word input in Kyoto, SLP1, and Itrans transliterations, and output in Devanagari Unicode, Harvard-Kyoto, ITRANS, Roman Unicode, Roman CSX, Roman Manjushree CSX formats. An advanced search covers Sanskrit and English word searches with maximum of "All" word displays in different formats. This dictionary is accessible at <http://members.ams.chello.nl/l.bontes/>.

Ajit Krishnan's Mudgala kosha, a searchable compilation of various dictionaries including Monier William's and Apte's dictionaries with additional grammar utilities are excellent addition to Sanskrit learning. These explore the site of various scanned books and software including mobile applications for Sanskrit dictionaries. The Applications are available at <http://www.aupasana.com/stardict>, along with installation instructions.

SanDic - **Sanskrit-English Dictionary** prepared by Artem Novikov. novikovag which is an electronic version and based on combination of three dictionaries viz.:

- The practical Sanskrit-English dictionary of Apte Vaman Shivaram (Revised and enlarged edition)
- A practical Sanskrit dictionary with transliteration, accentuation, and etymological analysis throughout of Macdonell
- Sanskrit-English Dictionary by Monier Williams

All files of these dictionaries are made available over <http://sourceforge.net/projects/sandic/files>

**Dhatu-Patha** - Sanskrit-English Dictionary, which is a collection of verbal roots with final forms and Compiled by Mandala Pati dasa (Petrovsky Vladislav). The dictionary is searchable using Devanagari and English terms through whole database.

The dictionary is based on combination of :

- Dhatu-sangraha of Srila Jiva Gosvami.
- Sri Hari-namamrita-vyakarana of Srila Jiva Gosvami with Samshodhini-Tika of Matsya-avatara dasa.
- Brihaddhatukusumakarah Pt. Harekanta Mishra
- Dhatu-ratnakara of Muni Sri Lavanya Vijaya Suri.
- Rupa-chandrika. Edited by Dr. Brahmananda Tripathi. Published by Chaukhamba Surabharati Prakashan, Varanasi.

It is available over <http://sourceforge.net/projects/dhatu-patha/files>. Ajit Krishnan has also developed a mobile application using these dictionaries. The Applications are available at <http://www.aupasana.com/stardict>.

Halayudha Kosha is a Sanskrit to Sanskrit dictionary and can be downloaded in three Zip files of dictionaries Apte's, Monier Williams and Dhatupatha

- apte-bi.dictionary.zip (8Mb)
- mw-bi-itrans-dev.dictionary.zip (16 Mb)
- dhatupatha.dictionary.zip (106 Kb)

This online resource can be accessed at the online site made available to users at <http://www.scribd.com/collections/3567269/Halayudha-Kosha>

**Sanskrit Kosha Samucchaya** which is a searchable online Sanskrit dictionary portal available at <http://www.andhrabharati.com/dictionary/sanskrit/index.php> and includes word meanings covered in the following group of dictionaries :

- **Sanskrit to English Dictionaries**
- A Dictionary in Sanskrit and English : H. H. Wilson (2nd Ed., 1832)
- A Dictionary in Sanskrit and English : Rev. W. Yates (1846)
- A Sanskrit - English Dictionary : Theodore Benfey (1866)
- The Standard Sanskrit-English Dictionary : Lakshman Ramchandra Vaidya (1889)
- A Sanskrit - English Dictionary : Carl Cappeller (1891)
- Sanskrit-English Dictionary : Sir M. Monier Williams (2nd Ed., 1899)
- The Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary : Vaman Shivram Apte (2nd Ed., 1912)
- A Practical Sanskrit Dictionary : Arthur Anthony MacDonell (1924)
- **Sanskrit to Sanskrit Dictionaries**
- Sabdakalpadrum : Sri Raja Radha Kanta Deva (3rd Ed., 1967)
- Vachaspatyam : Sri Taranatha Tarkavachaspati (1962)
- **English to Sanskrit Dictionaries**
- Dictionary, English and Sanskrit : Sir M. Monier Williams (1851)

- English - Sanskrit Dictionary : Anundoram Borooh (1877)
- The Student's English-Sanskrit Dictionary : Vaman Shivram Apte (3rd Ed. 1920)

**3.9.2 Sanskrit Heritage Dictionary:** a small hypertext encyclopedia of Indian Culture, arranged according to Sanskrit entries. This site also gives access to automated lexical and grammatical resources for Sanskrit. This is accessible at <http://sanskrit.inria.fr/portal.html>, a Sanskrit portal which provides link to Sanskrit Literature.

### 3.9.3 Reversed Sanskrit Dictionary:

The purpose of this file is to search for Sanskrit words ending with a certain word or ending e.g. if some one wants to know all compound words ending with ...yoga, then search for the term yoga# . If need to find all nouns declined like rÀjan, i.e. the nouns ending in ...an, then search for an#. The meaning of the words also found in the ordinary dictionaries, e.g. in "Böhtlingk, Sanskrit-Wörterbuch", or in "Monier-Williams, Sanskrit Dictionary", etc.

Apart from these online Sanskrit dictionary resources, following few dictionaries and Sanskrit literature is also made available to users at net.

- Sanskrit utilities tools of Chetan Pandey ( [sanskrit.inria.fr/portal.en.html](http://sanskrit.inria.fr/portal.en.html)). (It is a portal which provides detailed information on different aspects like Sanskrit dictionaries, Sanskrit digital libraries, Sanskrit educational institutes in India and South East Asia, Sanskrit Scholars, Sanskrit publications, Sanskrit on web etc.)
- Apte's dictionary search (Chicago) <http://dsal.uchicago.edu/dictionaries/apte/>
- Sanskrit Wordnet at IIT Bombay ([http://www.cfilt.iitb.ac.in/wordnet/webswn/english\\_version.php](http://www.cfilt.iitb.ac.in/wordnet/webswn/english_version.php))
- On-line dictionaries for Sanskrit. <http://sanskritdocuments.org/dict/>
- Small portal to Sanskrit dictionaries. <http://sanskrit.inria.fr/portal.html>
- Monier-Williams scanned in Djvu format. <http://www.djvu.org/>
- Glossarium Sanscritum by Francisco Bopp. <http://www.abebooks.com/book-search/title/glossarium-sanscritum/page-1/>
- Macdonell's dictionarysearch (Chicago) <http://dsal.uchicago.edu/dictionaries/macdonell/>
- Dictionnaire sanskrit-français de N. Stchoupak, L. Nitti et L. Renou. <http://livre.fnac.com/a1465632/N-Stchoupak-Dictionnaire-sanskrit-francais>
- Dictionnaire sanskrit-français d'Emile Burnouf (1866) [http://www.lexilogos.com/sanskrit\\_dictionnaire.htm](http://www.lexilogos.com/sanskrit_dictionnaire.htm)

- Taantrikaabhidhaanakoza (Somadeva Vasudeva)  
<http://krutiapoemoflife.blogspot.in/p/sanskrit-literature.html>

The list of dictionaries are also compiled for the different languages and made available at [www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/su/southasia/sa-dics-list.pdf](http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/su/southasia/sa-dics-list.pdf), in which compilation of prominent Sanskrit dictionaries are covered from 1808 onwards and Amarsinha, Apte, Bothligk, Cappeller and Mahipa are included. But these are few on the records.

Huet (2004) has presented architectural design for developing Sanskrit computational platform, where lexical data base has a central role to play while developing Sanskrit dictionary databases. Electronic dictionaries are generally available in two group viz. digital sources for dictionaries and another is encyclopedia for different usage. In his communication the procedure for developing online dictionaries and lexical databases are highlighted covering structure of entries, coverage of terms like homonyms, grammatical engines, index generation, syntactic analysis, its tagging is reported which helps others to develop online dictionaries.

It is noticed that Sanskrit Dictionaries and important resources are made available to the users for quick referencing.

### **Conclusion:**

The perspective presents vivid and varied saga of dictionary compilation activities. True to its wealthy literature and rich treasure of vocabulary Sanskrit lexicography has set a strong foundation and branded as a Royal Language with all types of majestic compilations of varieties of dictionaries. This chapter deals with branches of numerous compilations which have stamped their own everlasting impressions in the Sanskrit literature.

Major landmark is the unpredicted efforts made by the outstanding technicians, some linguists having great flair for Sanskrit language, which has come out successfully in evolving the lexicographic art with the varying and cutting edge technologies. Sanskrit online dictionaries have made a mark and set a new trend in achieving the success in this direction. Though the description given in this chapter is tiny attempt, but it is indicative of the number of explorative studies in the line. In nutshell, Sanskrit dictionaries have

maintained the royal status among the best of best rich languages and literature of the world. This chapter thus fulfills the objective listed at two.

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- Garg, Ganga Ram (1992) Encyclopedia of Hindu World. New Delhi, Concept Publishing Co.
- Huet G (2004) Design of the lexical database for Sanskrit. Accessed at <http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1610045> and [acl.ldc.upenn.edu/W/W/W/04-04-2102](http://acl.ldc.upenn.edu/W/W/W/04-04-2102)
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## Chapter 4

### Evaluation of Dictionaries

#### 4.1 Introduction:

Dictionaries are generally descriptive, reflecting how language is used in society. They can also be prescriptive and advocate for correct usage based on academic standards; thus they standardize written language (e.g., Garner's Modern American Usage). Generally the use of dictionary is to verify (meaning, definitions, spellings of words (orthography), pronunciation (breaking words in syllables to properly spell the words)), etymology and usage of words (origin of words, history of word, regional usage of words, synonyms, antonyms etc. Since varieties of dictionaries are available for the consultation, there is also a need to evaluate dictionaries by every one to fix its usage. In such cases one has to select the criteria. The criteria fixed by many scholars and reference specialist for the evaluation criteria's of the dictionaries are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Dictionaries are very popular reference tools to many like human users in learning and teaching for understanding the correct technical meaning, computer programmers to prepare digital dictionaries for human instant use and providing lexical services, production and marketing of lexical products etc. University of Bielefeld (2010) has communicated the criteria for the evaluation of lexical work in 2010 and the major points discussed in the document were color, polysemous words or homonyms, users ( potential users) , size ( number of pages, average length of definitions given), illustrations (addition of pictures, statement of articles in support to discussions), reliability (comparing set of words with other sources to fix reliability), methodology adapted (method of creation), Authority, age (dichromatic perspective), clarity or blurb (providing hints on other criteria), structure or arrangement and contents, introspection, empirical (corpus based or questionnaire based), representation of language, controlled vocabulary usage, pronunciation, authors or editors, etc

The evaluation of dictionaries deals more specifically with pedagogical and linguistic aspects. The pedagogical aspects concern with contents (conformity with the program;

organization of content to facilitate consultation; adaptation to the students concerned). The linguistic aspects pertain to the relevance and coherence of linguistic elements (including translation, if required) and to sociolinguistic adaptation etc. Dictionaries are also evaluated for their material and socio-cultural aspects. Works submitted in digital format are also evaluated according to criteria established for online type of material or dictionaries.

In the era of information technology online dictionaries are being placed in digital form for the user's convenience, either free or commercial. The criteria set for the use of online dictionaries though same as of print media as discussed above in this chapter but there is few additional criterions defined like navigation, contents, appearance, animation, durability, easy accessibility, availability, download time, time for searching, hyper linking of similar terms, cluster forming, navigation of lexical resources, multimedia usage for right pronunciation, etymology coverage, color usage, no popup (unnecessary advertisement), sponsored, etc. Closet-Crane and Perry-Hanses and Cassell & Hiremath, (2009), discussed the criteria for the evaluation of dictionaries like: authority and understandability are the prime criteria for evaluating word sources. Scope (Coverage, features, etymology, pronunciation, illustrations), quality of content (accurate, up to date information, depth), authority and reputation, currency (new additions and deletions), arrangements, usability, appropriateness to audience, format (print, online, digital), cost are the other points of criteria discussed by them. Swanwpoel (2008), De Jong and Van der Geest (2000) elaborated the criteria like specificity, exhaustiveness, and explanations in their communication.

#### **4.2 Trends in Publishing Dictionaries:**

Initially the print versions were popular but since use of computers a different trend of publishing dictionaries is very popular i.e. electronic or on line dictionaries. The print media has some advantages but also not free from limitations. The advantages of print media dictionaries are:

- students do not need any electronic device to use them; portability
- the effort made to look up a word may influence the retention

Disadvantages:

- They are easily torn or damaged
- The content of a dictionary depends on its size; the size and weight of a dictionary

### **4.3 Electronic or Online Dictionaries:**

Tickoo (185) mentions two basic criteria which help to make use of dictionaries i.e. range of inclusiveness and price. Even if the price is not directly related to learning English it is still very important together with quality of paper, printing and binding. Some users have an access to computer laboratories and are not limited only to paper dictionaries they use electronic and online dictionaries. Advantages and disadvantages of electronic dictionaries can be described as follows:

#### **4.3.1 Advantages:**

- they are cheaper
- they are quick and easy to use (search function)
- they contain updated information
- they provide more information (they are not limited by space)
- they provide pronunciation examples, pictures
- students cannot forget the dictionary at home
- the information the entry provides can be adjusted to the level of the students
- students can record their pronunciation and compare it with the dictionary records

#### **4.3.2 Disadvantages**

- students need special equipment and computer skills to use them
- when using electronic dictionaries, students may be distracted by other programs

#### **4.4 Evaluation of Dictionaries:**

##### **4.4.1 Reasons for evaluation of resources:**

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary defines the word “evaluate”, which means “to determine the significance, worth, or condition of usually by careful appraisal and study”. The evaluation of information is the process of critically analyzing a document, or information in order to establish its quality or value and decide the credit to give to it. The analysis is done by applying judgment criteria to establish its reliability, authenticity, credibility of the source, the reliability, the validity of the information.

There are many reasons to evaluate the resources including reference. The documents or resources are generated for the specific purpose and use, evaluation criteria helps in assessing the utility and economic parameters. Among the many reasons few prominent are:

- The number of availability of resources and documents is very huge and information growth is very high. Hence it is impossible to refer to all the published literature. Thus it is important to select the best out of all the documents which provides most comprehensive understanding about a subject or topic.
- Some information is false, erroneous, incomplete or misleading: Scientific literature is usually peer reviewed in order to reduce errors. However, there many cases of erroneous documents being published and falsehoods becomes greater in documents that are not peer reviewed such as web sites and many other printed information resources.

##### **4.4.2 Evaluation Criteria Set by Scholars:**

The criteria are basis for comparison; a reference point against which other things can be evaluated the ideal in terms of which something can be judged. Jackson (1996) proposed criteria for the evaluation of dictionaries and according to him the main criteria for evaluating dictionaries are vocabulary, word formation, homographs, definitions, lexical relations, pronunciation, grammar, usage, examples, etymology, special features, criticism etc. The criteria are also suggested by Chan and Loong (1999), Chan and

Taylor (2001), Jackson (1996, 2002), Nakamoto (1994), Steiner (1984), Zgusta (1971) etc. However the other criteria covered by them are exhaustiveness or comprehensiveness, value, validity, and findability etc.

Several criteria have been suggested for evaluating dictionaries by different lexicographers also. Barnhart (1969) gave a list of essential features for evaluation and also suggested that they can be treated as “Yard Stick” in evaluating dictionaries. Macmillan (1949) also listed out the criteria’s which includes quality and quantity of information, number of entries, effectiveness of presentation etc. Similarly Read (1963) also narrated set of criteria and estimated on the size of dictionary rather than characters, words or lines etc in dictionary. Gates (1972) also suggested a set of criteria for evaluation of dictionaries based on coverage, usefulness and facility of use. Malkiel (1967) listed range, perspective and presentation as evaluating criteria. Bharati ( 1991) classified the evaluation criteria’s as internals and externals of a dictionary. Kelkar (1980) also gives a list of components.

From the discussions made by different scholars in respect of evaluation criteria, it seems there is a necessity to distinguish between pure descriptive statements about the design features of dictionaries and evaluation etc, based on the analysis of dictionary evaluation, researcher made a framework consisting of the following parameters as core criteria for evaluating dictionaries: meanings, etymologies, grammatical usage, pronunciations, functions, and syntactical, idiomatic uses, origin of words, history of word, regional usage of words, synonyms, antonyms, color, polysemous words or homonyms, users ( potential users) , size ( number of pages, average length of definitions given), illustrations (addition of pictures, statement of articles in support to discussions), reliability (comparing set of words with other sources to fix reliability), methodology (method of creation), authority, age (dichromatic perspective), clarity or blurb (providing hints on other criteria), structure or arrangement, contents, introspection, empirical (corpus based or questionnaire based), controlled vocabulary usage.

#### **4.4.3 Evaluation Criteria for Online Dictionaries:**

The criteria set for the use of online dictionaries though same as of print media as discussed above in this chapter but there is few additional criterions defined like animation, durability, easy accessibility, availability, download time, time for searching, hyper linking, cluster forming, navigation of lexical resources, appearance, content, multimedia usage for right pronunciation, etymology coverage, color usage, no popups (unnecessary advertisement), sponsorer, etc. Authority and understandability are the prime criteria for evaluating word sources. Scope (Coverage, features, etymology, pronunciation, illustrations), quality of content (accurate, up to date information, depth), authority and reputation, currency (new additions and deletions), arrangements, usability, appropriateness to audience, format (print, online, digital), cost are the other points of criteria.

The set criteria for evaluation of dictionaries or similar to those, criteria which are applicable to other reference sources/ works, Louis Shores (1939) in his masterpiece “Basic Reference Books” has mentioned nine distinctive criteria as – authority, scope, treatment, arrangement, bibliographies and special features. Each of the nine criteria has contributed considerably to judge the credibility of the dictionary. In general the criteria used for the Print is also valid to certain extent viz. Authority, comprehensiveness, usability, etc but in addition to the criteria few additional parameters are to be considered while evaluating the on line dictionaries. The following parameters are to be considered.

University of Alaska (<http://library.uaf.edu/ls101-evaluation>) indicated that for evaluation of online or web resources criteria used are **AAOCC** (**A**uthority, **A**ccuracy, **O**bjectivity, **C**urrency, and **C**overage) and useful for all information sources like books, journal articles, web pages, blogs, videos, sound recordings and e-books etc.

##### **1. Authority**

- Can be traced using information about the author or creator (who is responsible for the intellectual content) and his or her credentials. There is a note or paragraph available in the back of the book or on the jacket (cover, jewel case, or supplementary brochure) describing the author's credentials.

## 2. Accuracy/Quality

- accuracy appropriate to the topic at hand should be verifiable, in the nature of the presentation, with available supporting documentation, or both, conclusions based on research or actual figures etc. High-quality writing, including good format, grammar, spelling and punctuation, can enhance the appearance of accuracy.

## 3. Objectivity

- While using any information resource, one must decide whether the information is sufficiently objective for the topic and purpose at hand or whether it is biased.

## 4. Currency

- Currency is especially important in the sciences where new developments occur frequently. In the arts and humanities, currency needs to be judged as appropriate..

## 5. Coverage

- Decide whether the information source adequately covers the topic. It is too easy to go with one or two documents that seem otherwise to be of value but which really cover the topic only partly or marginally. Consider and evaluate coverage from one source compares with coverage by other sources.

### 4.4.3.1 Collocations in Dictionaries

Collocation is a relationship between words; it defines a sequence of words which usually stands together. The electronic version of *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* and many other dictionaries divide words which collocate with a keyword (the word "safety" is chosen as an example) into categories:

verbs – assure/improve/run for safety,

nouns – safety belt/ helmet/reasons,

adjectives – comparative/relative safety,

types – air/rail/road safety,

prepositions – in/for/to safety,



phrases - there's safety in numbers.

This categorisation assists in building or developing their sentences. Having decided the topic and having looked up the keywords, they can learn a range of suitable expressions for their sentence.

#### **4.4.3.2 Idioms in Dictionaries**

An idiom is a fixed expression whose meaning usually cannot be derived from the meaning of its constituents. Generally monolingual dictionaries offer a solution to this problem covering the most common idioms and providing their explanations and situations in which they can be used. As an idiom is not a single word, problems in finding idioms in a dictionary can emerge.

#### **4.4.3.3 Semantic Relations**

To connect synsets in a meaningful way, a set of semantic relations are used that describe how two concepts increase and/or specialize each other's meanings. Below is a list of some of the most common semantic relations used in wordnets (Saeed, 1997; Fellbaum, 1998c; Alonge et al.1998). The examples for each relation are gathered from searches performed in the WordNet3.0 command line application available from <http://wordnet.princeton.edu/wordnet/download/>. Most words are part of larger synsets but are represented as one word only for the sake of clarity.

**Synonymy** Relates two concepts using equivalence in meaning. This is a symmetric and reflexive relation. Example: kind is a synonym of benign.

**Hyperonymy** Describes a typical is-a relationship, indicating that one concept subsumes another. Example: interact is a hyperonym of communicate, which is a hyperonym of utter.

This is a transitive relation, meaning that interact also is a hyperonym of utter.

**Hyponymy** It is the opposite of hyperonymy. Example: utter is a hyponym of communicate.

**Troponymy** Gives a relation between verbs that corresponds to the hyponymy relation, with some differences.

**Antonymy** Relates two lexical opposites. Example: evil is an antonym of good.

**Meronymy** Used to describe a part-whole relationship. Example: pad is a meronym of paw, which is a meronym of feline.

**Holonymy** Denotes the opposite of meronymy. Example: feline is a holonym of paw.

**Entailment** Denotes one concept as a prerequisite for another. Resembles logical entailment but with looser restrictions. Example: To snore entails to sleep.

**Cause** Implies a causal relationship between two concepts. Example: to kill causes something has to die.

#### **4.5 Prominent Criteria Considered for Evaluation of Dictionaries:**

##### **4.5.1 Authority:**

Authority reflects the responsibility and the accuracy of the lexicographer. The value of dictionary is based on the reputation of the author, of the lexicographers or the compilers. Much of the information on terms, concepts, words, is gleaned from the authentic texts in addition to compilers, degrees, fellowship; list of contributions enables to estimate the high value of the work. In some cases the competition is valued on the basis of the editorial board of the compilation.

##### **4.5.2 Scope:**

Scope of the dictionary enables to know the coverage of the meaning and limitation of the usage.

Scope is fundamental to use that source of information. Supplementary facts also help in presenting clear coverage. The conclusive evidence of the dictionary as a source of information comes with the true statement of the scope.

##### **4.5.3 Treatment:**

There are certain dictionaries requiring large explanation to the concept or a term and there are some which require limited explanation. For a select group for users the treatment aspect becomes essential. However the original meaning should not be sacrificed in the pretext of the treatment. Dictionary as ready reference tool is desired

brief and readable explanation with good evidences to clearly understand the concept. Inaccuracy and falsification of information is inexcusable. Particularly in dictionaries as it is one of the standard tool for knowing the spelling, etymology, pronunciation and other grammatical features. The treatment criteria are to be properly taken care of.

#### **4.5.4 Arrangement:**

Facility in the use of dictionary is dependent on the systematic arrangement of the words, concepts, and terms. Normally alphabetical arrangement is employed in the dictionaries. Even then there are dictionaries which are arranged on the basis of closeness of the meaning. Meticulous procedures of arrangement, apart from alphabetical arrangement systems are used in some cases.

#### **4.5.5 Format:**

The physical make-up of the dictionary has to be attractive, durable with a print on quality papers, generous margin, striking illustrations so as to be appreciated by even a common man.

For the purpose of large scale selling the paperbacks are commonly brought out, whereas for library purposes in order to withstand the repeated use of the sources, the binding should be strong enough.

#### **4.5.6 Special Features:**

To consider the large scale use of dictionaries, it is essential to keep in mind some of the distinguishing features. The very printing use of colour, thumb index provision, proper and approximate foot notes, makes an impression in the reader to refer with ease the dictionary. Similarly Bharati (1991) and Steiner (1984) have also discussed the issues of the criteria for fixing the evaluation of lexical or dictionaries. Bharati (1999) in the context of evaluation of dictionaries fix up the criteria. These are viewed from the study

of lexicography where in the value of the work in the form of linguistics features considered qualitatively as well as quantitatively, to assess the worthiness of the work.

Several criteria have been suggested for evaluating monolingual and bilingual dictionaries in the past by various lexicographers in their reviews of dictionaries. Some of the opinions of scholars in relation to fixing the evaluation criteria are discussed as follows:

R. A. Singh (1987) has rightly recognized that this statement is an articulation of similar fillings of lexicographers all over the world. James B. MacMillan (1949) compared five college dictionaries. Viz. (1) American collegiate dictionary, (2) New College Standard, (3) MacMillan modern Dictionary, (4) Webster's Collegiate Dictionary... (5<sup>th</sup>Edition.), and (5) Winston's Dictionary, and gave list of criteria for evaluation as follows:

- 1) Quantity information.
- 2) Quality information.
- 3) Effectiveness of presentation.
- 4) Number of entries.
- 5) Occurrence of entries whether in all sources.
- 6) Number of definitions for given word.
- 7) Method of defining – statement of synonym.
- 8) Number of new words and meaning.
- 9) Use of subject labels and their frequency.
- 10) Subject limitations in the definitions.
- 11) Usage and geographical labels.
- 12) Number of synonyms,
- 13) Amount of information on each etymological entry,
- 14) Pronunciation variants.
- 15) Use of illustrative phrases.
- 16) Completeness of transcription.
- 17) Placement of information.

A.W. Read (1963) compared four college dictionaries, viz. (1) Webster's 7<sup>th</sup>, (2) Standard College, 3) American College and (4) Webster's New World. Author sets a unique test to estimate the size of a dictionary by- Counting characters rather than words, and lines or pages and left the differences in sheer bulk of dictionary which may result from such variables as (a) line length, (2) type size etc. The author Read (1963) evaluates a dictionary on the following criteria:

- 1) Recentness.
- 2) Number of outstanding scholars.
- 3) Number of pages.
- 4) Technical and scientific vocabularies.
- 5) Weight.
- 6) Overall usefulness.

John Edward Gates (1972) also puts forth a set of tests under three main heads for evaluating dictionaries. They are:

- 1) Coverage of field.
- 2) Usefulness of information
- 3) Facility of use

These heads include –

- 1) Inclusion of all needed types, texts, providing appropriate and availability types of information.
- 2) Quantity of information requires.
- 3) Accuracy of language data.
- 4) Adequacy of linguistic description.
- 5) Documentation of information.
- 6) Up-to-datedness of information.
- 7) Adequacy of front matter.
- 8) Arrangement of information.
- 9) Convenience of typography.
- 10) Format.

Yakov Alkiet (1967) as cited by Bharati (1991) gives a set of broad classificatory criteria that by range, perspective and presentation could also be used as a basis to determine different evaluating criteria. Prominent among these are:

- 1) Density of entries.
- 2) Extent of concentration on purely lexical data (range).
- 3) Basis of arrangement of entries (i.e. the contrasting patterns of arrangement).
- 4) The three contrasting levels of tone (perspective).
- 5) Definition.
- 6) Verbal documentation.
- 7) Graphic illustration.
- 8) Presence of special features (presentation).

The above features could be well reckoned as significant criteria for evaluation of dictionaries. They may be broadly classified as internal and external of a dictionary.

The internals constitute:

- 1) Dictionary proper (actual of the dictionary)
  - (a) Entry proper (components of the entry)
  - (b) Presentation and,
  - (c) Extra entry (matter relating to vocabulary, Arrangement of entries, arrangement of meanings of polysemous words).

The components of a dictionary entry may be according to the purpose, scope and intended audience.

The external constitute:

- 1) Front matter (adequacy of front matter).
- 2) Appendices.
- 3) Number of outstanding scholars.
- 4) Weight.
- 5) Overall usefulness.

- 6) Facility of use,
- 7) Typography.
- 8) Abbreviation, signs and symbols.
- 9) Format.

The front matter could be used from the point of view of including adequate information in its quantum and presentation process outlining the general characteristics of the dictionary, as regards its-

- A)
  - 1) Purpose.
  - 2) Audience.
  - 3) Coverage
  - 4) Language profile
  - 5) History of lexicographical works, if any.
  - 6) Notes (with charts, etc.) on pronunciation.
  - 7) Etymology.
  - 8) Criteria for fixing head-word.
  - 9) Number of order of meanings.
  - 10) Labels.
  - 11) Cross references.
  - 12) Nesting process (arrangement of entries).
  - 13) Alphabetical order of arrangement of entries etc.
- B) Whether the front matter describes the different stages of the compilation of the dictionary.
- C) Criteria for inclusion or non-inclusion of variations of lexical items etc.
- D) The number and nature of appendices as one more criterion for evaluation.

However, the grouping of evaluation criteria as internals and externals should not be treated as strict compartmentalization or independent of each others. There may be overlapping features also.

Kelkar (1980) provided a list of components in the structure of an entry in a traditional dictionary of an Indian language:

- 1) Entry word in the respective script.
- 2) Transliteration in Roman or Devnagari,
- 3) Origin tag such as Sanskrit, Persian, and English etc.

- 4) Part of speech tag.
- 5) Sub-class tag – gender of a noun, transitivity of a verb etc.
- 6) String of gloss in the same language in a monolingual dictionary or in the target language in a bilingual dictionary, with rudimentary punctuation structuring like comma, semi colon or, number such as (1), (2), (3), etc.
- 7) Idioms and glosses of the idioms.
- 8) Criterion from literary texts – chosen without any visible plan, such as covering all the entries or all the meanings.
- 9) Etymology.
- 10) Derivative. Etc (The list excludes illustrative pictures).

It is observed that the criteria mentioned by the reviewers / evaluators as presented above have several features in common. Although these criteria are ideal for evaluation of dictionaries, it would perhaps be expecting too much to apply them to dictionaries of Indian language, particularly Sanskrit. Singh (1987) observes that the reviews of dictionaries from time to time try to preset those ‘yard stocks’ in the words of Barnhart, but generally some of them highlight feature like definition, others like word list or pronunciation or synonyms or usage, rather than covering the entire content of the dictionary.

The criteria enumerated above are based on the review or survey on evaluation of a large number of dictionaries in the English language. The lexicographic tradition in English is at least 300 years old, if not more, with much larger area and speakers, spread all over the world. There have been researches and a constant improvement in each subsequent dictionary. Moreover, the dictionaries which have been made the object of study are of different types - most of them are collegiate or general readers’ dictionaries. We may not be able to apply all those criteria to Sanskrit dictionaries.

From the overall discussions of experts in the context of evaluation criteria following prominent criteria are selected by the researcher for the evaluating dictionaries and grouped them in to four facets.



#### 4.6 Criteria Fixed by the Researcher for Evaluation:

From the different general criteria discussed above the researcher has analysed and isolated following evaluation criteria for evaluating Sanskrit dictionaries and to prepare annotated bibliography.

- a) Coverage: Source, type, exhaustiveness, value, size, age (period), arrangement, format and subject/topic
- b) Content: Explanations, meaning, product like vocabulary, word formation, synonym, homonym, acronym, grammar, criticism, illustrations, word treatment
- c) Validation: Foundation, Novelty, Authority, reliability
- d) Application: Level (Usage) Easy access, scope

#### 4.7 Evaluation of Sanskrit Dictionaries:

Based on the criteria's selected in section 4.7 i.e. coverage, content, validation and applications the available Sanskrit dictionaries are evaluated and presented in the following chapter 7. However few entries are sampled below.

##### a) Coverage:

1. **Amarkośa** by Amarsimha, is a work of paramount authority. Numerous commentators on various different works have frequently quoted Amarsimha's lexicon in support of the explanation of a particular word of any Sanskrit text. Amarkośa is regarded as a work of standard authority in Sanskrit lexicons. The authoritative words covered in this source are still prominently used by the scholars and also used in spite of oriental source. This is combination of homonyms and synonyms and standard reference tool for writers, poets, researchers.
2. **Subject Sanskrit dictionaries: Paryāyaratnamālā** by Mādhavakra is a synonymous medical dictionary covering meanings of medical terms and also

cover botanical terms, contains the names of plants and herbs generally used by physicians for medical purposes. It is not purely medical dictionary like Rājanighaṅṭu. The dictionary contains names of a large number of drugs and plants and many of them are not found in other glossaries. This is used by the specialist in the field of Medicine.

### **Conclusion:**

Evaluation of dictionaries is essential to get the proper utility of dictionaries. Every dictionary has a speciality and structure. This chapter elaborated the criteria set by eminent personalities and based on these criterion researcher selected prominent criteria for the preparation of annotated bibliography. The following chapter has discussed the typology used for preparing dictionaries and cited the efforts of Deccan College in developing encyclopedic dictionary. The criteria suggested by the reviewers and evaluators of dictionaries have several features in common but they are suitable for evaluating a dictionaries in Indian languages including Sanskrit. An attempt is made by the researcher to isolate the prominent criteria's and evaluate the Sanskrit dictionaries critically to prepare annotated bibliography of Sanskrit literature. This chapter fulfills the objective set at five.

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## Chapter 5

### Typology for Design and Development of the Dictionary

#### 5.1 Dictionary on Historical Principles: A Basic Approach

The historical dictionary has a special class in which etymological contents are also sometimes covered. Although etymological dictionary focuses to present the history of a lexical unit, its form and purpose is totally different from historical dictionary and it has a limited readership. Its word list is different from the general dictionaries, even from the historical dictionary and in this regard historical dictionary comes under special type of dictionaries.

The main function of both the historical dictionary and the etymological dictionary is to present the history of a lexical item. The difference lies in their approach. The historical dictionary records the development of a lexical item in terms of both the form and the meaning of the particular lexical unit, whereas the etymological dictionary presents the origin of words by tracing the present day words to their oldest forms.

The historical dictionary is concerned with a systematic study of changes affecting a lexical unit during its life i.e. within a period from which there is evidence. e.g. in OED from the days of King Alfred to the present time. In order to present these changes in the structure and meaning of a word the lexicographer traces it back to its earliest available occurrence in the literature of the languages and records its development in subsequent stages of the language. In order to do this the lexicographer makes use of all the available works of the language. All the occurrences of the lexical units in different contexts in all works are found out. These contexts are analysed and compared with each other. By doing this, the lexicographer finds out the different senses of a lexical unit and finer nuances of its meanings. Then these meanings and sub meanings are arranged in chronological order. As for the forms, the changes in their shape are also recorded chronologically. But this is by no means a simple task. The number of words in a language is very large and changes in case of all the words are difficult to record in all

their minor details. Moreover, the semantic changes of individual lexical items are arbitrary and cannot be generalized. As a result the lexicographer has to analyse a large amount of data to find out the semantic changes of a lexical unit.

The problem arises as to whether a historical dictionary can cover all the works available in a language and give all citations for all the lexical items. No dictionary, whatever be its resources, can afford to give all this. The lexicographer has to choose some workable way for his dictionary. In order to do this, works are at first listed. Then a selection of works as to which of them would form the corpus of the dictionary is done. For selecting works for the dictionary, two considerations govern the decision of the lexicographer: (1) time and (2) the subject or theme. First, certain broad classifications can be made of the entire period. This classification is based on some criterion like some landmark in the history of the development of the language e.g. some outstanding author or some notable literary or other event. Works from all the periods are selected for the dictionary. The lexicographer has to see that all the periods in the history of a language are given due and even attention. No period should be left without proper representation, otherwise it would be impossible to find a coherent semantic development of a lexical item. It has been contended whether a dictionary like OED, which deals with all the periods of the history of the language, can be a true historical dictionary. It is suggested that it would provide more scientific and accurate account of the history of the words of a language if a particular period is taken up and a detailed analysis of all the works of that period is done, rather than taking total history and divide it into some periods and then making generalizations. For this Period Dictionaries dealing with some particular period may be prepared. A dictionary dealing with the entire period of the history of the language may not do justice in presenting full picture of the semantic history of the lexical stock of language.

The second point a lexicographer has to keep in mind while selecting works for a historical dictionary is to see that all the subject fields are equally and evenly represented in the corpus of the dictionary. For this representative works of all the branches of human knowledge available in the language should be analysed. Variation of region, style and subject matter should be carefully marked and entered in the dictionary. The Sanskrit

Dictionary (Poona/Pune) has used 1500 books as its source material. Malayalam Lexicon has utilized 7000 works in addition to manuscripts etc. besides these works, even the available dictionaries can be utilized. Kannada Dictionary (Bangalore) analysed 2000 books and all available inscriptional material.

The etymological dictionary, as stated earlier, traces the present word to its oldest form and gives the parent form. The interest of an etymological dictionary is primarily in the pre-history of the language. For arriving at the parent form the lexicographer takes recourse to historical comparative method, wherein on the basis of recurring correspondences of form and meaning of words in different cognate languages, the protoword form or etymon is reconstructed.

In some cases even when the dictionary does not give reconstructed protoforms it may be considered etymological. In these cases a particular point in the development of a language is fixed as a terminal point and the etymologies are traced back to that point. For Indo-Aryan languages this point may be Sanskrit hypothetical or reconstructed forms are given. Sometimes, though it is not scientific, the nearer attested forms are given as the source word. Some dictionaries give only the cognate forms e.g. Dravidian Etymological Dictionary.

The etymological dictionaries have been classified in several categories on the basis of the range of coverage, the number of languages covered etc. the most common is the one which classifies the dictionaries on the fact whether the focus of the dictionary is a single language or many languages. The dictionary with one language as focus deals with the lexical items of one language. The entry of the dictionary is given in that language. The origin of the words of this language is traced back to the proto language. In this process cognate forms from related languages are cited. Since the help of comparative method is taken by giving cognate words such dictionaries develop into comparative dictionaries.

For borrowings in the language, the etymological dictionary gives the immediate source of the borrowing, its original meaning and forms in cognate languages. If the borrowing is through some other language, the name of the intermediate language and the form

therein are also given. The dictionary of borrowed or foreign word in a language can be included in the class of etymological dictionary, because by giving the origin of these words the dictionary provides clue to the etymology of these words. Although the focus of the etymological and historical dictionaries is different, they are not opposed to each other. Each one, on the other hand, can be helpful for the other to get more reliable results. For an etymological dictionary the reconstruction of proto forms gets greater authenticity if they are attested by forms in the earlier stage of the history of the language. This information is made available by the historical dictionary. Again, it is in the historical dictionary that we find what new words are derived from the original word and at what stage.

Most of the analytical and descriptive dictionaries contain some elements of an etymological dictionary is so far as they give what is the derivation or the origin of the word. In descriptive dictionaries, the etymological analysis helps in solving some of the basic problems of lexicography, Etymology helps in deciding the cases of homonymy and polysemy and in ordering the sequence of the meanings of the polysemous words by giving the original or basic meaning. Etymology also helps in solving the problem of unclear meanings of some lexical units. The synchronic dictionaries are generally grouped into two classes, general and special. General dictionaries contain those words of the language which are of general use representing various spheres of life and presenting a complete picture of the general language. They are meant for the general user of the language. Special dictionaries either cover a specific part of the vocabulary or are prepared with some definite purpose. By general dictionary it should not be understood that it contains the entire lexical stock of the language. No dictionary, except the dictionary of dead languages wherein the possibility of creation of new words is severely restricted, can give all the words of a language. Although the general dictionaries contain general word list some of the special dictionaries with their focus on some particular purpose contain the general word lists. For example, the dictionaries of pronunciation, the reverse dictionaries, the frequency counts have special purpose but their word list is general.



## **5.2 The Principles of Historical Dictionary:**

It is not easy to lay down the basic principles of a historical dictionary in the present state of lexicological studies due to the paucity of historical dictionaries. No clear picture of the nature of a historical dictionary and the basic principles to be followed in it emerges from the existing literature. The historical dictionary, then, take for its study the formal and semantic aspects of the lexical material of the language from an evaluative point of view.

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) of the Philological Society, originally called the New English Dictionary, which stands alone in its majestic form to represent this type of lexicographical work, and that too because it was conceived before the rise of comparative linguistics into great prominence. As the dictionary is meant to be used as a help to read older literature as also to ascertain the current usage, a distinction has to be drawn between the obsolete and the current meanings. Any large-scale dictionary conventionally also includes some indication of the derivative history of a word, its cognates, striking changes in its meaning and the range of its occurrence.

“A historical dictionary such as the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and the many other large academic dictionaries of national languages has the following defining characteristics. Each of its word-entries is accompanied by a comparatively copious selection of illustrative quotations and references; these are set out so as to display, as fully as may be, the distributions of the word in question in various dimensions the linguistic dimensions of form, sense or meaning and habitual collocation and the syntactical situation and the extra-linguistic dimensions of time, region and genre. Thus by its arrangement of illustrative quotations a historical dictionary purports to display all available distributional information about each word, except the purely statistical; and even this can be displayed or at least implied in a rough and ready way, for example by the proportions of references given under the different heads or by means of brief explicit statements. The definitions and descriptive notes, which are also a normal feature of such dictionaries, may be regarded as fulfilling a somewhat secondary purpose, that of sign posts providing labels to particular subset of quotations which follows.”

The nature of a historical dictionary: “The logical avenue of approach to the unadulterated diachronic view is the historical dictionary, provided its materials are so ordered as to bring out plastically the dynamics of lexical development, with heightened attention to the succession and mutual compatibility of meanings. In the existing historical dictionaries all too frequently the meaning listed first is not the oldest on record nor indeed the oldest by the standards of reconstruction, but the one most familiar to moderns or held ‘fittest’ to have acted as a semantic fountainhead”

The main purpose of such a historical dictionary is to supply the reader with an instrument of decoding and such an attempt, illustrated to some extent by the French dictionaries of Littré and Robert, is far from the structural concept of a language. An integral historical dictionary of a panchronic nature does not exist for any language today. The historical information is considered useful for a proper understanding of the word of a language at a given period and is found necessary for their proper use.

Before deciding upon the exact nature of a Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical Principles, indicating its scope, its perspective and its presentation, it is necessary to survey the nature of lexicographical material of Sanskrit so far available. In this connection two things must be borne in mind. The survey of the earlier works is not intended to indicate their shortcomings but to assess the amount of material in them which can be useful for a historical dictionary.

An early dictionary of Sanskrit for general use is the one prepared by H.H. Wilson with the help of the Pandits of the College of Fort William, first published in 1819 and revised and extended in the second edition of 1832, covering 982 pages of large size. As explained by the author in his preface, ‘the chief object of the original compilation was to embody in one digest, the whole mass of indigenous lexicography’ and the work was primarily based on the kosas called Amara, Vaijayanti, Utpalini, Sasvata, Kesava and Shiv. This reliance on the kosas has placed a permanent mark on the Sanskrit dictionaries which followed, in the fact that a large number of meanings given to words in the (traditional) kosas are always included in them and later scholars.

The number of words recorded is calculated as ‘between fifty and sixty thousand ‘and the author was fully justified in feeling that the dictionary will serve the purpose of all the students and teachers of Sanskrit and will help to spread the knowledge of this language. The problem involved in the arrangement of Sanskrit preverbs and gatis has not been yet satisfactorily solved and needs a fresh look. Other features of this dictionary can be briefly indicated. The words are given in Devanagari and in transliteration. Accents are not marked. Only a few Vedic words and meaning are given. Grammatical analysis is indicated by + between elements.

In the same year 1866 was published another dictionary of Sanskrit and French by E. Burnouf in Paris (pp.781), of comparable size and scope, also intended for the use of students and beginners in Sanskrit. As the author points out on the title page, it was based on the works of Wilson, Bopp, Westergaard, Johnson and others. The words are given in Devanagari and Roman transliteration and it contains all the roots of the language. Accents are not marked.

A dictionary of Sanskrit which has remained a fragment, but a magnificent fragment nevertheless is the revised version of Wilson’s work undertaken by Th. Gold stocker, the first volume of which was published in 1856 in London. The copy which I am using has 320 pages and breaks off with the word abyahata. It appears that the total number of pages printed was 480 and that the work had reached the word arindama, thus not completing even the first letter of the alphabet. Though begun as revision of Wilson, it soon grew into an independent work. The earlier part looks like a dictionary but the later parts assume the form of vast encyclopedia with all kinds of information included in it. If one compares the entry aja in this dictionary with that of the original work, one is certainly impressed by the improvements effected and the final result is a good specimen of an article in a large-scale dictionary.

### **5.3 Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical Principles: Case Study of Encyclopedic**

#### **Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles at Deccan College. Pune**

The researcher is working in Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, a Deemed to be University, in Pune. In this institute voluminous Sanskrit literature is available and it is properly maintained and organized for the better use. This literature encompasses all sorts of traditional literature which is very useful as a reference material. This literature was analyzed by the Sanskrit scholars and prepared bibliographies on topics of interest, using the literature it was also planned to develop a reference tool. The efforts made by the institute are to use the available Sanskrit literature and with the help of research scholars, a project was initiated to prepare an encyclopedic dictionary of Sanskrit literature. The main purpose of this dictionary is to communicate different meanings for a single Sanskrit word used in the literature sources with cross references of the original literature or manuscript. Many slips for a single word was prepared and its different meanings were linked on the slip based on the literature cited were prepared. These slips prepared by Sanskrit scholars from the available literature at Deccan College, in past twenty five years which are approximately one crore and after compilation published as an alphabetic encyclopedic dictionary entitled “An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles”. The volumes of An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles are being published till today continuously and as on date nine volumes have been developed. This is a very major work and needs skills in developing information tools. Development of this tool and its applicability, created an interest in searching what type of information sources especially dictionaries are made available for Sanskrit language use. This compilation provides a detailed coverage and purpose behind developing such information sources.

The researcher was actively participated in the project of Sanskrit encyclopedic dictionary development and involved in different activities related to library for assisting to Sanskrit scholars in rearrangement of entries of titles of books according to concept in required order and arrange as per the dictionary order for them. The requirements of scholars are fulfilled form the indexing of the terms i.e. vocables and locating the documents in department was managed and for this purpose a unique development of

Sanskrit related subject coding / grouping was developed by researcher to locate the physical references. The main purpose behind this activity was to develop an encyclopedic dictionary as well as preserve the literature in systematic way and also initiated a digitization project in the department to digitize the documents and vocables on the slips. The slips prepared were also properly preserved. The system developed by the Sanskrit scholars to locate the vocable reference in the original document was mapped by the scholars and the documents were reorganized in the department accordingly to refer to the original document if required by the user. The experience of developing information products at institute developed a concept of collecting the data from Sanskrit literature and develops dictionaries.

While searching for the meaning of the Sanskrit terms, Sanskrit dictionaries available in institute were consulted and were used but it was noticed that sometimes single dictionary do no serve the purpose and more than two three dictionaries are to be consulted for getting proper or different meanings associated with the term. Hence the researcher searched for the availability of dictionaries in other libraries of Pune city. It was noticed that there is no proper compilation available for the dictionaries in Sanskrit language and hence tracing the availability of Sanskrit dictionaries were difficult. There are some exercises made by national library Kolkota and developed a compilation “ A Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopedia in Indian Languages”, published in 1964. Since the compilation was for all the languages in spite of that the Sanskrit dictionaries recorded in it till 1964 were nearing to 600. But the publication covers only list and bibliographical details to get an idea of publication of dictionaries in Sanskrit, but contents and usage based on evaluating criteria of a reference tool is not analyzed in it (Not annotated). Hence it was thought that there is a need of annotated compilation of Sanskrit dictionaries and made it available to the researchers for making best use of dictionaries. However, an effort of analyzing dictionaries from the ancient to the current is a fruitful exercise based on evaluating criteria which provides guidance which dictionary source is more useful. Thus a proposed plan was made to annotate Sanskrit language dictionaries.

### **5.3.1 Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi**

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, is implementing various schemes for promotion and propagation of Sanskrit language and literature. It provides financial assistance to Sanskrit to about 767 Sanskrit institutes which are benefited by the schemes. RSS, New Delhi gives 75% grants. Sanskrit Dictionary Project is one of the schemes of RSS to prepare encyclopedic dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles, from 1500 BC to 1900 AD.

### **5.3.2 Procedure to Compile Dictionary:**

A new general plan of the work, outlining the nature, scope and the basic principles of the Dictionary, was drawn in 1973 and circulated among scholars, along with the list of book used and specimen entries of some two hundred words. In addition, a questionnaire of some sixty items was sent out to elicit opinions of Sanskrit scholars on the basic aspects of the projected Dictionary. The response of the scholarly world was encouraging, and the general structure of the work was finalized after giving due consideration to the views received by the editors.

In its extent and scope it will be much larger than the Sanskrit-German Dictionary in seven parts of Böhtlingk and Roth and many times the size of the Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Monier-Williams. It will thus compare favorably with the very large dictionaries of classical languages like Greek, Latin and Arabic and also with the dictionaries of the international languages like English, French, German and Russian. This will be in keeping with the long history of Sanskrit literature extending over a period of more than three thousand years and the vast linguistic and cultural material found in it. This Dictionary will also serve as a compact encyclopedia of Indian civilization and scientific thought during the ancient and medieval ages.

A Preliminary Volume of this dictionary gives introductory material consisting of an essay dealing with the nature, scope and problems of a Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles, a list of abbreviations of the books quoted with an indication of the

author, edition and editor, and the mode of reference used a survey of the different branches of Sanskrit learning. and an approximate chronology of books in each branch, a Reader's Guide, and a list of general abbreviations, Listing of compounds with a given vocable as the second member and the proverbs used with a given root, which presuppose the readiness of the whole material, will be given in the appendices to the Dictionary.

This Dictionary is based on an entirely new reading of the original texts and a fresh extraction of the material without relying on the earlier lexicons. This has enabled the project to build up a scriptorium of a very large size which will be a permanent asset to Sanskrit studies and will serve the need of Sanskrit scholars for specific information about the use of words in different periods and in different branches. A Service Unit can be set up to meet this demand which is likely to increase in course of time. This Unit will be able to supply a larger number of citations than could be actually included in the Dictionary for reasons of maximum economy. This large scriptorium will make it possible to include in the Dictionary almost all the vocables of the language which are estimated to be nearly two millions. It will also make it possible to eliminate a large amount of material from earlier works, which is of a doubtful nature and which often consists of errors transmitted from lexicon to lexicon.

The principles followed in the preparation of this Dictionary are the time-honored ones which have been current in the field of classical languages, with necessary modifications in the light of the progress of the science of lexicography in the twentieth century. Some of the important articles extend over a thousand lines and include seven to eight hundred quotations from as many books. In such cases a brief summary of the meaning is added at the beginning of the article to facilitate its use by the general reader. In view of the uncertainty of the chronology of many works and the complex relations between the texts and the historical methods are followed in respect of the arrangement of meanings, and only in the smallest division a strict chronology in citing the examples is observed. As the extraction of the post-Vedic works is not exhaustive and as the chronology of the Vedic texts often poses insoluble problems, the earliest occurrence of a given vocable or its particular meaning and usage should not be accepted with absolute finality; indeed, the reader is asked to go through the whole article or even a group of related article if he

wants to draw definite conclusions in this connection. It is hope that the material necessary for this connection. It is hoped that the material necessary for this purpose will be found included in the Dictionary in ample measure.

The range of the literature covered by the Dictionary is much larger than is reflected in the names of the books listed. The list leaves out of account a fairly large amount of material of commentarial nature which is also fully utilized, besides many books which are occasionally cited without abbreviations. The citations are made as self-sufficient as possible and are therefore easily intelligible, and the reader will rarely need to refer to the original sources unless he intends to pursue a particular word or idea in greater detail. They are also made as informative as possible from the cultural point of view so that they make the Dictionary serve the purpose of an encyclopedia in a very compact form. This Dictionary attempts to do full justice to the technical vocabulary of Sanskrit and thereby to help the reader in understanding the technical works in the language which comprehend more than fifty branches of knowledge. In addition, it also contains material from the earlier standard lexicons, in such rare cases where that material had not been included in the new corpus for one reason or another. Hence the reader will have practically all the lexical material in Sanskrit at his disposal. The compound words, which are a characteristic of Sanskrit, are given here their due place. The abbreviations are made as explicit as possible so that the reader can recall the book without constant reference to the list of abbreviations.

The aim of this Dictionary is thus to supply the user with all the relevant information about Sanskrit words, such as their earliest occurrence, the entire range of their meanings both common and technical, and their provenance at different times and in different times and in different branches of learning, their status as current or obsolete, their derivation and etymology, and the changes in their meanings in their historical development and mutual relations. The Dictionary can hence be described as a well-classified and copiously illustrated stock all Sanskrit words and their meaning as found in the whole corpus of Sanskrit literature.



### 5.3.3 Similar Examples of Dictionaries Based on Historical Principles

#### A) Preparation of Kannada-Kannada Dictionary on Historical Principles

(N. Basavaradhya)

The history of lexicography in India goes back to the fourth century B.C. and even earlier. In Sanskrit the *Vaidika Nighantu* is the earliest, although its author and date are not known to us. This lexicon has many commentaries. The earliest commentary is Yāska's *Nirukta*, which probably belongs to fourth century B.C. In this work, the words found in *Vaidika Nighantu* are explained along with their usages.

There are many kinds of ancient lexicons Ēkākāśara-Nigantu, Vaidya Nighantu, Nānārtha Nighantu, Ōśadhi Kōśa etc. These lexicons have specific purposes and do not contain all the words of language. Also, no historical information is obtainable from these lexicons. The only dictionary that is free from these drawbacks is the one based on historical principles. But even in such a dictionary, all information that is available pertaining to a word in a language is given; but it need not necessarily contain the cognate words and information found in other languages about them. Thus the best dictionary that is suited to modern times is the one based on historical principles with application of linguistic science.

Preparation of such a dictionary is not an easy matter. It is a task which needs long and laborious work by scholars. To begin with, a comprehensive collection of words is needed. For this, one must go to the unpublished and published-works and inscriptions ranging from their earliest period. The upper limit will always be that of the earliest inscription or work, or written document as the case may be. It is always advisable to fix a lower limit; for example, from the earliest times up to say 1950. The words consulted must comprise every kind of that particular language; they may be 'laukika' or 'vaidika'; the words collected may be technical or non-technical.

**B) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles** (10 vols plus supplement), Murray, James A H Oxford, Clarendon Press 1897.

It is developed on material collected from Philological Society, 1888 known as NED or OED.

C) **The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles**, Oxford University Press, 1973: 2 Vols. 1933 + (SOED).

D) **Oxford Universal Dictionary on Historical Principles**, 7 Vols. Oxford, Clarendon Press, Williams, H and Fowler, W eds.

E) **Dictionary of Canadianism on Historical Principles**, ed by Avis Water S, 1954, 1967

Historical dictionary indicates changes in meanings of words over time. DCHP-1 has 9900 headwords with 13,4000 meanings illustrated by 31,400 quotations from 1505 to 1965 and 115 original drawings.

F) **Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principle**, Oxford University Press, 1996 Silva, P and Others. It is an authoritative historical record features 47,000 citations, illustrating 5000 entries which covers all forms of written works of historical and contemporary.

#### **5.4 Typology for Designing and Development of General Dictionaries**

The work on the compilation of a dictionary from the beginning to the final printing may be divided into the following three phases, each phase having different steps: (1) Preparation, in preparation phase the planning of the dictionary, the collection of the material and the selection of entries for the dictionary is vital part. (2) Editing, where as in editing phase the work includes fixation of the head word, its pronunciation, grammatical characteristics and the fixation and selection of definitions etc. of the head word. (3) Preparation of the Press copy which is the third phase i.e. the phase for preparation of the press copy involves arrangement of entries, the use of notations and preparing an introduction for the dictionary, which includes general features of the dictionary, guide to pronunciation etc.

But these phases are not strict divisions of work. They are not exclusive to each other. As a matter of fact, the lexicographer is faced with problems, relating to all the phases, except the final one, at all phases. During the course of the preparation of the dictionary, which takes years, many new texts may appear in the language and many new words may

be added to the lexical stock of the language. Many lexical units may acquire new shades of meanings. It may also happen that while scrutinizing the data some new information not available is found out. Some of the lexical units which might have occurred as only occasional and ephemeral at the beginning of the work might have stabilized in the meantime. Some of the meanings appearing as more nuances might become quite regular and be systematized in the language. In order to make the dictionary up-to-date all these facts must be taken note of. Thus the collection of data does not stop at the first phase.

The setting of entries is closely linked with the selection of entries. While writing the entries the different types of lexical units to be included are scrutinized on the basis of their form and meaning and then a final selection is made.

The notations, although they come in the third phase, are required in the second phase also, because while editing the entries the lexicographer has to use them for separation of meanings and sub meanings. As a matter of fact, the use of notations and the format should be decided tentatively at the stage of planning itself because they provide guidelines for other stages also.

#### **5.4.1 Planning:**

Dictionary making is a long, complex and time consuming activity. The preparation of dictionaries takes several years. The following table shows how lengthy is the process of dictionary making:

Table 5.1 Time for preparing dictionaries

Name of Dictionary	Year of initiation	Year of completion
Oxford English Dictionary (OED)	1888	1928
Tamil Lexicon	1913	1938
Malayalam Lexicon	1953	4 volumes as off today
Sanskrit Dictionary (Poona)	1948	27 volumes completed

( Source: <http://www.ciil-ebooks.net/html/lexico/link7.htm>)

As the work involved is stupendous, it is necessary that a detailed planning is done before the work begins. Some of the basic issues crucial for planning the work on a dictionary are discussed below:

The first point to be considered is about the type of the dictionary. The work on dictionary differs according to the types of dictionaries. The list of words in a reference dictionary is different from the one in a learner's dictionary. The dialect dictionaries contain different type of word list from an academic or normative dictionary. The word list in a special dictionary is governed by the special purpose or restrictedness of the dictionary. The word list in a concise dictionary is much smaller than the word list of an unabridged dictionary. Next, the lexicographer should decide about the language of the dictionary. As a matter of fact, the method of collection differs from language to language. For this the variations in the language are to be considered. If there are many dialectal variations, the dictionary maker has to decide whether all the dialectal forms are to be included in a dictionary or only a few of them.

Another point to be considered is whether the dictionary is based on purely contemporary material of the language or does it plan to incorporate earlier literature also. Idioms and proverbs represent an earlier and older stage of the language. The lexicographer has to consider whether the language has a diglossic situation e.g. Tamil and Bengali. If there is diglossia which variety is to be included in the dictionary or is the lexicographer going to include both the varieties?

These decisions should be taken before starting the actual work on the dictionary and be strictly adhered to. There is practically no scope of making any large scale changes in the basic format of the dictionary at a later stage when the work has made some progress. Suppose, it is decided not to include slangs and vulgarism in the beginning but later on the decision is revised the lexicographer would have to go back again and start the work almost afresh. All these decisions must be recorded so that when new hands join the project there is no difficulty in following the line of work. The instructions must be complete with minutest details. In order to do this it would be useful if a blue print is

prepared for the project. This blue print may contain description and instructions regarding the following:

Collection of material (the sources may be mentioned), preparation and filling up of cards (with sample cards), the compilation of word list, the structure of the dictionary entry, description and definition of meaning (their order etc.), labels, phraseology, illustrations, grammatical characteristics of words, script and pronunciation etc. For all this, the actual examples could be given. This blue print or project might also contain a few sample entries for the dictionary. The entries may be subject to certain modifications, but they may provide basic guidelines for those working in the project. Again, these entries should be as varied as possible so that different types of lexical items are given in them. Besides these details, the project or blue print should contain the scope of the dictionary, its purpose and the readership, the range of coverage, etc. The preparation of such blue print will not only help as a guide book for the compilers but can also be used to prepare the introduction of the dictionary.

#### **5.4.2 Collection of Material:**

The collection of data differs for different types of dictionaries. For languages which have written literature, the material is collected from written texts. For unwritten languages the word list is to be collected by field method from the spoken form.

Collection of data for languages with written literature: the work of the collection of data for such languages has two basic components which need to be kept in view by the lexicographer are: the source from which the material is collected and the method of collection. The nature of the source material differs for different types of dictionaries.

Following are some of the important documents which are frequently referred by the scholars involved in the compilation of an encyclopedic dictionary of Sanskrit on historical principles are considered as boarder lined reference tools. This is because of their nature, arrangement and the contents for all supporting the dictionary compilation work. Due to this reason such important sources are listed here.

1. Vishvabandhu
2. DHBS
3. Mahabhashyasabdakosa
4. Kalidasa Index
5. Vaidik Sabdasindhu
6. Mimasakosa
7. Jaina Laksanavali
8. Bharatakosa
9. Pratika Index of Mahabharata
10. Vakyapadiya Index
11. Alt Gr. Debru (Hauschild's Index)
12. Vedic Bibliography
13. Nyayakosa
14. Dictionary of Sanskrit Poetics
15. Vedanta Dictionary by Earnest Woods
16. Encyclopaedia of Indian Philosophy
17. Vedic Index of names and Subjects(Macdonell, Keith)
18. Dictionary of Architecture by P.K. Acharya
19. Purana Index
20. Worterbuch zum Rigveda
21. Indian Epigraphical Glossary
22. Srautakosa

### **5.5 Typology for Designing and Development of Historical Dictionaries:**

For a historical dictionary the collection is done from the available representative texts of the language from the earliest period of their availability to the present time. The lexicographer need to examine the data for historical dictionary keeping in view 'the evidential value of data' from the following (Kelkar 1973).

(1) ancestral language, (2) cognate languages, (3) descendent languages, (4) donor or recipient languages, (5) substratum and superstratum languages .

The sources for a dictionary of Frequency County may be determined by any criterion. There may be frequency country of journals and newspapers only, or of general literature or of general scientific texts.

The source material for learner's dictionary may be based on frequency of dictionaries. Words may also be collected from contemporary literature and available dictionaries of the basic words.

The material for children's dictionaries is collected from the text books. Writings answer scripts, note books and compositions etc. of the students should be studied and the words used by children can be tabulated with the frequencies of the use of words. These frequencies can be used in addition to the general basic vocabularies.

### **5.6 Typology for Designing and Development of Online Dictionaries:**

Typology for preparing the online dictionaries is same as printed but in addition to this the data is to be inputted in computers and also using different softwares it is to be loaded over the net. This effort needs technological skills in addition to this databases and portals as well as metadata is needed to be tracked properly. The continuous updating data and linking the sources is another challenge in this development.

### **5.7 Online Lexical Databases:**

Few examples on lexical databases are:

- Fellbaum, Christaine (1998)
- Wordnet: An Encyclopedic Lexical database, Massachusetts, MIT Press
- Vossen, Piek (1998) EuroWordNet: A Lexical Semantic Network, The Netherlands, Kluwer Academic Publishers

### **Conclusion:**

This chapter gives summary of the typology for dictionary preparation and support from different specialist including library professionals to build index, key terms, thesaurus and provide the physical resources for concept development while preparing the dictionaries. The case study of Deccan College is briefly highlighted in this chapter and thus fulfils the objective set at six by the researcher.

**References :**

- Dictionary Making Phase 1. Accessed at <http://www.ciil-ebooks.net/html/lexico/link7.htm>. Accessed on 12-12-12
- Ghatage, A M and others eds. (1973). Studies in Historical Sanskrit Lexicography, Poona, Deccan College.
- Ghatge, A M (1978), An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical principles Vol.1, Fasc.1(Introduction) , Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune



## Chapter 6

### Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

The present study has enabled the researcher to go through the collections of the reputed academic and research libraries, oriental research libraries and also the valuable and rare collections of the good old libraries of Pune and elsewhere. The total concentration of the study was mainly on the dictionaries of all varieties and examining their reference value. Reference literature in general and dictionaries in particular have been profusely designed, developed and compiled since the beginning of the invention of printing and to be precise writing. With the changing needs of the academic and scholarly community different varieties of dictionaries have been compiled and there is an enormous growth of dictionaries in each and every language and literature. Scholars are of the opinion that the range of dictionaries designed and developed over a period of time in any language and literature, speaks the maturity and versatility of the language and literature. Sanskrit language is an ancient language which has no match in terms of the wealth of the language and the different forms of Sanskrit literature. Indeed this study gave an opportunity to peep in to the world of dictionaries compiled and their optimum use by the scholarly community to enrich to Sanskrit language and literature.

Researcher has browsed through the published dictionaries since 1800 AD and also glanced at the bibliographical references and sometimes the annotations given here and there found to be of immense help to comprehend the magnitude of the work done. Individual scholars, collective groups and the renowned institutions, organizations, associations, academies etc have endeavored to design and develop the dictionaries. During the period of intensive research, almost 600 dictionaries of all varieties have been consulted and the systematic analytical study of about selected 100 sources is made. At the outset this study revealed the strong foundation of lexicographic principles and procedures which have influenced other Indian languages to follow.

Closer examination of the growth and development of the Sanskrit dictionaries and their influence on the regional language dictionaries is brought to light for the first time by the Christian Missionaries. The significance of the dictionaries in the growth and

development of the language and literature is realized by the native scholars by going through the works of Christian Missionaries or directly interacting with them. Monier Williams is the best example to cite here and his monumental contributions to the lexicography are always acknowledged all over. Therefore there is no dispute in saying that the Christian Missionaries have awakened the native scholars to realize their own original scholarship and the ways means by which they can go further to develop newer types dictionaries as per the literary warrant.

## **6.1 Findings of the Study**

Analytical study of the Sanskrit dictionaries is quite interesting and innovative works have been identified. Though the study was confined to library science point of view, it was revealed few thought provoking findings. An attempt is made here to list the findings of the study.

### **6.1.1 Dictionaries in General**

- Dictionaries are the basic reference tools consulted for getting authentic information. These are compiled by the learned community of scholars with extensive research.
- In tune with the changing needs, irrespective of the learners and scholars, different varieties of dictionaries are compiled and revised from time to time.
- Cawdrey (1604), Bailey (1721) and Samuel Johnson (1755) have been the pioneers in setting the landmark in designing and developing the dictionaries in the early years.
- Latter dedicated lexicographers and dictionary publishers like Webster, Oxford, Random House, Murray etc have continued the rich tradition and developed dictionaries of everlasting value.
- The growth and development of language and literature, dictionaries are forming the basic edifice.
- There is a growing trend in compiling the subject dictionaries and special dictionaries in all the languages.

- Inter and intra-lingual expansion and also the ever widening extension of literature has greatly facilitated the development of bilingual, trilingual and multilingual dictionaries everywhere.
- Dictionaries are compiled suiting the needs of the user community. There are dictionaries for a common man and also to the highly specialized expert in the narrow subject area.
- Transformation has taken place in publishing the Sanskrit dictionaries using the computer and digital technologies
- Emerging trends in designing and developing the dictionaries is fascinating. Online Dictionaries, Electronic hand held dictionaries, mobile phone dictionaries; visual dictionaries are becoming very popular. Surprising trend is that there are dictionary portals and search engines are developed for searching the cluster of dictionaries for the meaning.

### **6.1.2 Sanskrit Dictionaries**

- Dictionaries in Sanskrit language and literature are the rich resources found to be in constant use.
- Sanskrit dictionaries initiated as classical Sanskrit lexicons before AD 500. The initiation was from “Dwirupakoha of Panini”. Later the progress was made in developing “Amarkosha” in before 6<sup>th</sup> Century AD. Since then classical lexicon development was in progress and this was the base for the development of dictionaries in other languages including English.
- All types of dictionaries are compiled to cater the needs of the needs of the users at all levels.
- Sanskrit dictionaries always reflect the high profile scholarship and intensive research.
- There is a kind of rigidity as far as the format, layout, and treatment in the dictionaries.
- The reference value of the Sanskrit dictionaries is very high and as many as classics and epics are quoted to justify and interpret the concept or the term to the context.

- Amarakosha of Amarasimha laid the strong foundation for the dictionaries in the Sanskrit language. It is seen that more than 37 commentaries are available for Amarakosha.
- Sanskrit dictionaries are broadly grouped as traditional or classical Sanskrit lexicons and modern Sanskrit dictionaries. Initially only mono lingual dictionaries like Sanskrit- Sanskrit was developed and later bi, tri, multi lingual dictionaries developed for language learning, teaching, poets, writers and research scholars etc
- Majority of the dictionaries are classical in nature, which benefits to the researchers and scholars, where as the contents of modern dictionaries are very much useful to all the users in education, teaching and learning. In classical Sanskrit dictionaries classification was not observed but in modern Sanskrit dictionaries they are grouped like other languages in general, subject, translating and special purpose dictionaries.
- There are significant efforts made and also in progress to design and develop the Dictionary on Historical Principles on the Model of Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles.
- Sanskrit language is the mother of all Indian languages and is more amendable for computers. Therefore there is wide opened opportunities for developing and designing the varieties of dictionaries and made them available online either free or subscribed.
- It is also found that compiling Sanskrit dictionaries and Sanskrit encyclopedic dictionaries both are not easy to prepare it needs expertise and skills for searching information from the literature for tracking source. It also needs explicit and implicit knowledge for identifying words and their meanings.
- The dictionaries covering the signs and symbols, riddles, proverbs, technical terms, and the names of the places, persons, animals, and geographical terms and concepts have to come on large scale.
- Electronic dictionaries and separate Sanskrit Dictionary Portals are steadily emerging to cater the requirements of the digital era.
- Number of committed Computer Experts having flair for Sanskrit language and literature are evincing considerable interest in developing dictionaries for the digital age.

- There is a paucity of a well defined comprehensive bibliography of dictionaries available in Sanskrit language and literature.
- Evaluation of Sanskrit dictionaries using set of established criteria revealed that there are many gaps in the Sanskrit dictionaries when compared to the English language.

## **6.2 Suggestions**

- Compilation of comprehensive bibliography of the Sanskrit dictionaries is to be taken up by Academic, Research institution supported by Government, Academics, Parishats and oriental research institutions.
- Emerging trends in lexicographic developments in English language be accepted and adopted in the Sanskrit language dictionaries.
- Dictionaries of all varieties are essential to promote the overall development of the language and literature. Hence, the attention in this regard is very much needed.
- The prominent dictionaries available on the net are to be consulted online and the URL's need to be highlighted so as to make the easy access to online dictionaries.
- Dictionaries for the visually handicapped be prepared as Braille dictionaries and should be made available in electronic form and also on desktop computer, as inbuilt form and should be made available online, free or subscribed. Special efforts be made to access it on cellphone.
- Sanskrit language is gaining universal language status and there should be large scale scope for promoting the design and development of dictionaries in all forms and formats.
- There is a need to develop bibliographies of Sanskrit dictionaries at different levels to support the bibliographic control of valuable reference sources. Further they might be compiled together to develop as an unique source of availability.
- There is a need to annotate the Sanskrit dictionaries based on the principles for enhancing the use of dictionaries among the experts as well as common users.
- Regional union catalogues of Sanskrit dictionaries are much more in demand. Similarly the different information products using traditional Sanskrit literature is to

be developed. The Encyclopedic Sanskrit dictionary developed by Deccan College is an example of such intellectual product using Sanskrit literature for its creation.

- The Sanskrit departments attached to universities, special institutes for Sanskrit research, Traditional institutes having manuscript collection need to be networked and the resources need to be shared online for different uses and applications.
- The classical manuscripts, rare documents, reference collection etc have to be digitized and help in preserving the traditional heritage. The information products can be prepared using such collection for the better utility.
- Rashtriya Sanskrit Santhan New Delhi is sponsoring different projects for developing information products using traditional and classical literature. The institutes having traditional and classical collection need to take advantages of such organizations and developing different information products like union catalogue of different sources.
- Implicit knowledge of Sanskrit scholars i.e. skills obtained for the making encyclopedic dictionaries is also to be passed to the future generations.

### **6.3 Problems Faced while Conducting Study:**

- 1) Non availability (Physical) of classical, traditional Sanskrit dictionaries collection, which finds difficult in preparing bibliography and annotating dictionaries.
- 2) There is no proper bibliographical control for Sanskrit literature and Sanskrit dictionaries and hence find difficulties in getting the information about its existence and availability.

### **6.4 Scope for the Future Studies:**

The research study conducted by the present researcher is an effort to compile a bibliography of and annotated bibliography of Sanskrit dictionaries available since 1800. Any research study conducted is not complete in all aspects it only relates to particular theme and hence there is a scope for the future researchers to either append to the present study or to conduct the missing areas in to it. The scope for the further research is to

select the topics in different languages. In literature review it is observed that bibliographies of dictionaries in Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Oria, Telgu and Hindi languages are already conducted. There is a scope for selecting the remaining languages and continue similar type of study to develop compilation of resources useful for reference services.

### **6.5 Utility of the Study:**

This is a detailed study of the dictionaries in general and also specific emphasis is given on Sanskrit dictionaries. The researcher made an effort in compiling bibliography as well as annotated bibliography of Sanskrit dictionaries since 1800 and it is a best compendium for the Sanskrit researcher and useful for the academicians also. Such studies are very helpful for bibliographic control and availability of reference sources for quick usage.

Another benefit of the study envisaged is that the exhaustive bibliography with annotations compiled would help Sanskrit academicians and professionals in their research pursuits on the one side and library and information science department personels in providing better reference service on the other side. Further it may state that the present study can be used as a stepping point for the future work in this area.

### **Conclusion**

Sanskrit language and literature is rich and varied. The types of dictionaries compiled are the creation of the master minded lexicographers who have set an example to many other language dictionaries. Amarasimha's 'Amarakosha' is an all time example which is in a shloka form giving all the feature of the dictionary. A shloka begins with word and all its etiology and many other special features including grammar and prosody are given. The dictionaries in Sanskrit brought out in the ancient time are not in the format of modern dictionaries, but they contain good lot of information which calls for a high level of scholarship for comprehending the meaning of the terms, word or a concept. The

reference value of their dictionaries citing the authentic classical sources has paved the way for modern lexicographers to format the dictionary layout.

Sanskrit dictionaries are the products great intellectual exercise of the Scholars. All types of dictionaries have been compiled to cater the needs of the scholars. These days, Sanskrit dictionaries are taking a new shape and following the systematic formatting of the modern dictionaries. Some of the varieties like the subject dictionaries are conspicuous by their absence. In these days of fast growth of different subject fields due to the inter-disciplinary and multi disciplinary research, there is imperative need for developing and designing subject dictionaries. The dictionaries covering the signs and symbols, riddles, proverbs, technical terms, and the names of the places, persons, animals, and geographical terms and concepts have to come on large scale. It is observed that the Sanskrit language is still attached to tradition and rigid conventions. Surprisingly, it is the experience of the scholars of the world that Sanskrit language is more suitable for developing the computer language. It is seen that the scholars who are proficient in Sanskrit and computer technology have hit the headlines in their innovative research in the field of technology particularly in the computer technology.

The very fact that the creation of dictionary portals, developing online Sanskrit dictionaries and making them available in all the digital forms is a major breakthrough in the history of Sanskrit language. Great transformation has taken place in publishing the Sanskrit dictionaries using the computer and digital technologies.

This research study is a modest effort in bringing together the published dictionaries since the invention of printing technique. It was a tedious task to accomplish simply because of the scattered literature and a kind of inattention given in encouraging the compilation of dictionaries. It is of course a serious job and at the same time tedious task. Only established organizations committed to the promotion of oriental studies and projecting the significance of the classical languages go for undertaking the task of compilation of dictionaries. In this study all possible care is taken to present briefly the salient features of dictionaries along with the historical perspective. An overview of the growth and development of the Sanskrit dictionaries is also presented.



Attempt is also made to evaluate the dictionaries in terms of set criteria and highlighted the important role of dictionaries in promoting the studies in Sanskrit language and literature. Realizing the distinctive features of dictionaries, a humble effort is made in this study to give an account of the monumental work undertaken by the Deccan College in compiling the unique Sanskrit encyclopedic dictionary on historical principles. This account is presented in the typology chapter. Above all the researcher has made an exhaustive survey of the published Sanskrit dictionaries and compiled a systematic 'Annotative Bibliography of Sanskrit Dictionaries' and also the neatly compiled bibliography of Sanskrit dictionaries by extracting the information from hundreds of sources. This chapter is really a crowning beauty of this research work. In nutshell this thesis is going to be a solid source to give the details of the published Sanskrit dictionaries in which almost 600 entries are covered. It is envisaged that this work is going to be a essential territory sources of information in the field of Sanskrit language and literature.

## Chapter 7

### Annotated Bibliography of Sanskrit Dictionaries Since 1800 AD

#### 7.1 Introduction:

An annotated bibliography is a list of books, articles, and documents. Each document is followed by a brief (usually about 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader, the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources for better usage. The difference between Annotation and Abstract is, abstracts are the purely descriptive summaries often found at the beginning of scholarly journal articles or in periodical indexes. Annotations are descriptive and critical; they expose the author's point of view, clarity and appropriateness of expression, and authority.

Creating an annotated bibliography calls for the application of a variety of intellectual skills like concise exposition, succinct analysis, and informed library research. Initially locate and record the document (This case Sanskrit Dictionaries) that may contain useful information and ideas. Briefly examine and review of actual items. Then choose those works that provide a variety of perspectives. Write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the Dictionary. Include one or more sentences that (a) evaluate the authority or background of the author, (b) comment on the intended audience, (c) compare or contrast this work with another (d) explain how this work illuminates for use.

#### 7.2 Difference Between Bibliographies, Abstracts, Reviews and Annotated Bibliographies

##### 7.2.1 Abstracts:

Abstracts, is purely descriptive summaries of books, articles, reports, or research papers. An abstract is intended to help readers to decide whether a particular text is useful, relevant, or interesting to them; abstracts are succinct and aim is to convey the gist of the argument.

### **7.2.2 Bibliography:**

A bibliography generally provides an alphabetical list of the sources cited or consulted in a research project (report, essay or other assignment). By providing this detailed and comprehensive information, a bibliography helps the reader to locate the evidence used in a research project, but it does not give any account of the contents of the listed sources.

### **7.2.3 Reviews:**

A review is an evaluation of a publication, product, service, or company. In addition the review's author may assign the work a rating to indicate its relative merit. More loosely, an author may review current events, trends, or items in the news. A compilation of reviews may itself be called a review.

### **7.2.4 Annotated Bibliography:**

To annotate means to add notes to something hence annotated bibliographies provide both bibliographic information about the sources used and a summary of their contents; they help the reader in keeping track of and consolidate their knowledge on a specific topic. Depending on the format of the annotated bibliography expected to compile, annotations can also provide a summary of the argument and methodology of the source used (especially if this source is a critical text, article, or scholarly monograph), as well as a brief commentary on the currency of its data, limitations of its methodology, significance to the field, or gaps in its scope. Annotated bibliographies can be both descriptive and evaluative. An annotated bibliography is compiled with a specific topic in mind, includes a range of texts, and gives the reader an overview of past and current research on that topic. Since annotated bibliographies are usually compiled with a research question in mind, individual entries may not summarize the entire content of a source (as an abstract would do), but only the part of the content that is relevant to the research question. The purpose of annotations is to provide the reader with a summary and an evaluation of the source. Each summary is a concise exposition of the source's central idea(s) and gives reader a general idea of the source's content and its usefulness to the end user. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annotated\\_bibliography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annotated_bibliography))

### **7.3 Elements Covered in Annotated Bibliography:**

The annotation need to have following information elements:

- Complete bibliographic information.
- Some or all points : Information to explain the authority and/or qualifications of the author, scope and main purpose of the work, Any biases noticed, Intended audience and level of reading difficulty and Evaluation or why feel the work is suitable for topic etc.

The process of Annotation preparation covers:

Creating an annotated bibliography needs the application of a variety of intellectual skills like concise exposition, succinct analysis, and informed library research. First, locate and record citations to Sanskrit dictionaries that may contain useful information and ideas on topic. Briefly examine and review the items. Narrate concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the Sanskrit dictionary which include one or more sentences that (a) evaluate the authority or background of the author or compiling body, (b) comment on the intended audience or usefulness, (c) compare or contrast work with another or (d) explain in bibliography.

### **7.4 Purpose Behind Annotation:**

An annotated bibliography may serve a number of purposes like:

- a review of the literature on a particular subject
- illustrate the quality of research that is covered
- provide examples of the types of sources available
- describe other items on a topic that may be of interest to the reader
- explore the subject for further research

The annotated bibliography may be selective or comprehensive in its coverage. A selective annotated bibliography includes just those items that are best for the topic while an exhaustive annotated bibliography attempts to identify all that is available on a subject.

## 7.5 Organization of an Annotated Bibliography

The organization of the annotated bibliography generally has following methods:

- alphabetical
- chronological
- date of publication
- time period of subject matter (century, era, decade, event, year)
- by subtopic
- by format (articles, books, government documents, media, web pages, etc.)
- by language

## 7.6 Structure of an Annotation

**Length:** Generally, annotations constitute one paragraph and are approximately 100 - 150 words long, with a goal of concise and explicative annotations

**Person:** The third person is the standard, though first person may be appropriate for certain types of annotated bibliographies.

**Language and Vocabulary:** Use the vocabulary of the author, as much as possible, to convey the ideas and conclusions of the author. If you use a quotation excerpted from the work set it within quotation marks. Vary your sentence structure and try to avoid repetitive vacuous phrases in your annotations, such as, "The author states," "This article concerns," or "The purpose of this report is," as well as sentences starting with "It was suggested that," "It was found that," and "It was reported that."

**Format - Sentences:** Whole sentences are preferable, but single descriptive words, and simple phrases or lists may be acceptable.

**Format - Paragraphs:** Annotations should be one paragraph long. The paragraph should contain a statement of the work's major thesis, from which the rest of the sentences can develop.

## 7.7 Types of Annotations:

Annotations may be written with different goals in mind and vary with different types of annotation. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annotated\\_bibliography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annotated_bibliography))

**Indicative annotations:** This type of annotation defines the scope of the source, lists the topics and explains what the source is all about.

**Informative annotations:** This type of annotation is a summary of the source. An informative annotation includes the thesis of the work, arguments and a conclusion.

**Evaluative annotations:** This type of annotation assesses the source's strengths and weaknesses, in terms of usefulness and quality.

**Combination annotations:** Most annotated bibliographies contain combination annotations. This type of annotation summarizes or describes the topic, and then evaluates the source's usefulness.

The comprehensive bibliography and annotated bibliography of Sanskrit dictionaries is presented in Part A and Part B, B1 and B2 in the following Tables. This presents the compilation of Sanskrit dictionaries using various sources like national Library Kolkata compilation, Catalogues and holdings of different libraries in Pune like Deccan College, BORI, PU Sanskrit Department, TMV, Vaidic Sanshodhan Mandal etc. Part A represents the annotated bibliography where as Part B, B1 and B2 are Plain bibliographies. This is the real out put of the study and such compilation might be very useful in developing the language and increasing the use of resources available. The annotated bibliography is prepared on the set of standards evaluation criteria set for the reference tools evaluation especially dictionaries.

(Note: For annotations of dictionaries which include preface and introduction in other language scripts like Gujrathi, Telgu, Bangali etc the difficulty faced by the researcher in giving the annotated explanations in English and therefore bare minimum bibliographical details are provided in Part B, B1 and B2.)

**Part A: Annotated Bibliography of Sanskrit Dictionaries (Chronological)**

Sr No.	Year	Title
1.		Nāmamālāśiloñcha, (Jinadeva), Nāmamālāśiloñcha by Jinadevamunishvar contains 140 verses with parts like Abhidhāncintāmaṇi. It contains optional forms as synonyms are given.
2.		Pāṇiṇi, Dvirūpakośa Pāṇiṇi Photo-Copy (4th CBC), Madras, 11 pp.  Dvirupakośa by Pāṇiṇī is in manuscript form. All the differences are mixed together. No classification, no alphabetical arrangement of the words, not numbered but very interesting because synonyms of unused words are recorded in this lexicon
3.	1835	Harikrishna Nibandha Bhavana, Anekārthadhvanimañjarī (Mahākṣapaṇakavi), Benaras, Harikrishna Nibandha Bhavana, 1835, 37 pp.  Anekārthadhvanimañjarī by Mahākṣapaṇaka (Before 925 AD) is a homonymous dictionary. The work is also named by different by different manuscripts as Anekārthamañjarī (TDMC Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts No. 4719, in the Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore), Anekārthapadamañjari (TDMC No.9, 4716) and Kavisañjivaninighaṇṭu (Palace Library, manuscript, Tanjore).  Anekārthadhvanimañjarī by Gadasimha (before AD 1431) is a vocabulary of worlds having different meanings. The author states at the end of his work that he compiled his lexicon from the works of Amar, Rudhra, Gangādhara, and from the Dharaṇikośa, and the Ratnakośa. The author gives the name of his work as Nānārthdhvanimañjarīb. The colophol of a manuscript which is described by Rajendra Lal Mitra

Sr No.	Year	Title
		gives the name of the work as Anekārthdhvanimañjari, both meaning a lexicon of a homonymous word.
4.	1847	<p>Otto, Boehtlingk, and Charles, Rieu .eds. Abhidhānacintāmaṇi (Hemachandra), Gedruckt bei der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1847, St. Petersburg, xii, 443 pp.</p> <p>Sharma, Srikantiva, Abhidhānacintāmaṇi of Hemachandrasuri, Jnyana Ratnakar Press, 1877, Calcutta, 2, 239 pp.</p> <p>Suri, Vijaya Dharma, ed. Abhidhānacintāmaṇi . Vols.2 by Hemachandracharya, Nathalal Laxmichand Vakil, 1915, Bhavnagar, Vol.1: 1915, 620 pp. Vol.2:1920, 152 pp.</p> <p>Abhidhāncintāmaṇi by Hemacandra is a voluminous lexicon containing about 1542 verses written in different meters. It consists of two parts, first dealing with synonyms and other with homonyms.</p>
5.	1861	<p>Th.Aufrech, Abhidhānaratnamālā (by Halāyudha), Williams &amp; Norgate, 1861, London, Vii, 400 pp.</p> <p>Th.Aufrech, 1975, Delhi, India Booksellers and Publisher. Vii, 400 pp</p> <p>Abhidhānaratnamālā by Halāyudha (c. 950 AD) is a vocabulary containing about 900 stanzas and is divided into five kāṇḍas or sections. The first four sections deals with synonyms and the last is devoted to homonyms. Editor Aufrecht has given notes, variant readings, glossary with grammatical category and meanings. To give meanings the editor has referred various commentaries.</p>
6.	1866	<p>Puruṣottama, Hārāvali, Saṁskritakośa, 1866, Bombay, 233 pp.</p> <p>Hārāvalī by Puruṣottama (between AD 1500 and 1200) is a small work containsting of about 270 stanzas. It contains almost exclusively.</p>



Sr No.	Year	Title
		uncommon words. At end of the work, the author Puruśottama states that the composition of Hārāvalī was the result of the consultation of several lexicons
7.	1873	<p>Bhattacharya Taranath Tarkavachaspati, Vācaspatyam : comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary, Kavya Prakash Press, Calcutta, 1873, Vol. 1 :1873, 586 pp.Vol. 2 :1873, 587 -1292 pp.Vol. 3 :1873, 1296- 2412 pp.Vol. 4 :1873, 2413 – 3002 pp.Vol. 5 :1821, 3003 - 3834 pp.Vol. 6 :1873,3835 - 4616 pp.Vol. 7 :1873, 4617-5442 pp.</p> <p>The dictionary has wider and deeper scope which contains explanations of terms in the Tantras, Philosophy, Rhetoric and Law. This dictionary has explanations in Sanskrit and for its availability it is useful for both Hindu and European scholars, which is not covered in the Bohtlingk' Dictionary.</p>
8.	1893	<p>Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamgraham by Hemacandra, Vienna , Alfred Holder, 1893, 338 pp.</p> <p>Anekārthasamgraha by Hemacandra consists of about 1829 stanzas is a dictionary of homonyms. It is divided into six kāṇḍās with addition of supplementary kāṇḍa. The six kāṇḍās. The homonymous words are arranged into groups according to their initial letters and the number of syllables in each vocable. In the second part the editor gives critical notes, alphabetical index with grammatical category and meaning with appearance line.</p>
9.	1893	<p>Jhalkikar, Bhimacharya, Nyayakośa, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1893, Bombay.</p> <p>This dictionary contains the technical words of Hindu logic (Nyāya) useful to the scholars who wish to study the six systems (Nyāya,</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>Vaiśeṣika, Purvamimāsa, Uttarmimāsā, Sāṅkhya and Patañjal) of philosophy of ancient India. All the terms are arranged alphabetically and their meanings have been explained in a style as simple as the nature of the subject permitted and with conciseness and clarity. In some cases illustrations have been added. The annexed list of treatises shows the depth of the work. The lexicon extends to over 1000 pages then those of the first published in 1874 of 267 pages. This edition is entirely new and taken eight years after the first edition.</p>
10.	1893	<p>Oppert, Gustav ed., Yādavaprakāśa Vaijayanti, Sk.&amp;Vernacular Text Pub.Soc., 1893, Madras, Pt.1-x,1-456pp. Pt.2-457-895 pp.</p> <p>Shastri, Hargovind, Vaijayantikośa of Yādavaprakāśacārya, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Jaikrishnadas – Krishnadas Prachyavidya Granthamala, , 1971, Varanasi, 26,228,170 pp.</p> <p>Vaijayantīkośa by Yādavaprakāśa (before AD 1100) is a voluminous lexicon consisting of two broad divisions, one containing synonyms which is divided into five kāṇḍas and the other division containing homonyms is divided into three kāṇḍas. Each of these sections is again subdivided into several chapters. The distinguishing feature of the Vaijayantīkośa is that it contains numerous words from the vedic literature for which it has been looked upon as a work of considerable merit and authority.</p>
11.	1893	<p>Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamgraham by Hemacandra, Vienna, Alfred Holder, 1893, xviii, 132, 206 pp.</p> <p>Anekārthanāmamālā by Dhananjay. Contains 45 Ślokās with explanation and words having more than one meaning.</p>
12.	1895	<p>Ranganathswami, S V P, Vizagapatanam, Grantha Pradarshani Series,</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		1895, 27 pp. Agastyanighantu (Śabdasaṁgraha) Agastyanighaṇṭu by Agastya. He collected words from Trikāṇḍśeṣa, Amarkośa, Hemacandrā's Abhidhāncintāmaṇi.
13.	1896	Ranaganatha Swami, S. P. Dvirūpakośa (Śriharśa), Grantha Pradarshani Series, 1896, Vizagapattanam, 31 pp. Dvirūpakośa by Srī Harṣa (Second Half of the 12 <sup>th</sup> Century AD) is a small lexicon which deals with words having two forms slightly different from one another. For eg. amarṣa and āmarṣa; agastya <sup>1/2</sup> and agasti <sup>1/2</sup> and so on.
14.	1897	Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthakośa (Mañkha), Education Society's Press, 1897, Bombay, 7, 160, 73 pp. Anekārthakośa (Nānārthasaṁgraha) by Ajayapāla (before AD 1140) is a lexicon of small extent but of considerable authority. As the name indicates it is a work with various meanings attached to a single word. It contains about 1730 words, many of which are traceable in Śāsvatakośa. The words are arranged after the initial letters without regards to the initial syllables and divided into chapters according to the extent of meanings, in full verses, half verses and so on.
15.	1911	Sīlaskandha Sthavira and Ratna Gopal Bhatta, Viśvaprakāśa (Maheśvara), Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, 160, 168, 1911, Benaras, 2,4,193 pp. Viśvaprakāśa by Mahesvara (AD 1111) is a dictionary of homonymous words arranged according to the final consonants. The words are further arranged into sub-groups according to syllables. The words are arranged

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>mostly at random and there is no alphabetical order of the work. But this dictionary seems to have reached far and wide even within a period of about hundred years since the date of its composition.</p>
16.	1912	<p>Gandhi, Natharangaji, Viśvalochanakośa: Mukṭāvali kośa Sridharsenācārya, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, 421 pp.</p> <p>Sridharsenācārya, Viśvalochanakośa: Mukṭāvali kośa, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, Bombay, 6,421 pp.</p> <p>Viśvalochankośa by Sridharsen. Starting from every letter, alphabetically the lexicon contains the words with first letter, then second letter in the words, then third letter in the words till end of Sanskrit alphabetical letter 'H'. (K, K dvitiya, K tritiya likewise till letter H.). Commentator, Nandalal Sharma has tried to give meanings of the word in the footnotes. Editor has given the word to be explained in bold type.</p>
17.	1912	<p>Sharma, Nandalal, Viśvalocanakośa (Śridharsena), Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, Bombay, 6, 421 pp.</p> <p>Viśvalochankośa by Sridharsen. Starting from every letter, alphabetically the lexicon contains the words with first letter, then second letter in the words, then third letter in the words till end of Sanskrit alphabetical letter 'H'. (K, K dvitiya, K tritiya likewise till letter H.). Commentator, Nandalal Sharma has tired to give meanings of the word in the footnotes. Editor has given the word to be explained in bold type.</p>
18.	1913	<p>Shāstrī, Gaṇapati, Nānārthṛṇavasamkṣepa or Rājarājiya, Trivandrum Sanskrit Series, Trivandrum 23, 29,31, 1913, Trivandrum, Vol. I.(1913)180 pp.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>Nānārthārṇavasamkṣepa by Keśava (12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> Century AD) is a very extensive lexicon which deals with homonymous words. It consists of 5800 verses and is arranged in six kāṇḍās according to the number of syllables in a word. Each kāṇḍa is again sub-divided into five chapters according to the genders of the words. The words are arranged in an alphabetical order. The most remarkable feature of this lexicon is that it quotes its authorities in the body of the text.</p>
19.	1916	<p>Hoshing, Jagannath Shastri ed., Kashi Sanskrit Series 41, Kashi, Chawkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1916, 203 pp.</p> <p>Nānārthaśabdakośa (Medinīkośa) by Medinīkara (between AD 1200 and 1275) is a lexicon of homonyms arranged according to the final letters and the number of syllables in each word, the indeclinables being given at the end of the lexicon. This is a work of great importance as it is frequently quoted by later writers and commentators.</p>
20.	1918	<p>Oka, Krishnaji Govind ed. Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāśvatakośa of Śāśvata, 1918, Poona, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, viii, 90 pp.</p> <p>Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāśvatakośa Śāśvata (600 AD), Weidrannsche Buchhandlung, 1882, Berlin, Xxxiv, 108 pp.</p> <p>Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāśvatakośa Śāśvata (600 AD), Education Society's Press, 1883, Bombay, Xxxiv, 108 pp.</p> <p>Anekārthasamuccaya by Śāśvata (about 6<sup>th</sup> Century AD), popularly known as Śāśvatkośa, is a dictionary of homonyms. It is not a complete kośa. The words are arranged in full verses, half verses and in quarter verses. There is no any alphabetical arrangement of the words, as it is generally found in many lexicons and it is believed that arrangement of the words is defective and not quite useful for ready reference.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		The work consists of 807 verses and is divided into six sections. The date of Śāśvata is not yet fixed with certainty.
21.	1920	<p>Lokesh Chandra, Jyotiśāśāstranighaṇṭu, Lakshmi Venkateshvara Press, 1920, Kalyan, 16 pp.</p> <p>Jyotiśāstranighaṇṭu by Hayagriva is the only single copy of this lexicon. In this astronomical lexicon, synonyms for the basic seven terms used in astronomy are given. The arrangement of the synonyms is not alphabetical.</p>
22.	1927	<p>Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, Kalpadrukośa by Keśava (AD 1660), Gaekwad Oriental Series No. XLII, 1927, Baroda, Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, 485 pp.</p> <p>Kalpadrukośa by Keśava (AD 1660) is one of the biggest lexicons in Sanskrit and contains about 4000 verses. It is divided into three main divisions known as Skandhās which are further divided into 27 subdivisions. The method adopted by the author is not very systematic and is very difficult to find a particular word from this large collection of synonyms without the help of an index of words. A large no. of abbreviations are used for indicating genders and wherever any member of a compound can be replaced by its synonym the author does not give the compound in its original form but only word of the compound. It is published in two volumes.</p>
23.	1929	<p>Puruṣottama, Śabdabhedaparakāśa (1050-1159AD), Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, 1929, Bombay, 12 pp.</p> <p>Śabdabhedaparakāśa by Maheśvara (AD 1111) is a glossary of nouns which identical in meaning and differ more or less in their orthography</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		and is divided into four parts. This work is a supplement of author's larger work of Viśvaprakāśa. It contains 47 ślokās.
24.	1932	<p>Shastri, Vitharam Lalluram, Śabdaratnasamanvayakośa, (Śahāji) (1684), 1932, Baroda, Part I, xxxi, 294 pp. Part II 295-606 pp.</p> <p>Śabdaratnasamanvaya by Shahāji of Tanjore (AD 1684-1712) is a comprehensive lexicon dealing with homonyms words. The authorship of the valuable lexicon is ascribed to king Shahāji of Tanjore.</p>
25.	1933	<p>Kapādīā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, Surat, Ekākśaranāmamālā (Sudhākalaśa) (1350), Kapādīā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, 1933, Surat, 133,22 pp.</p> <p>Ekākśaranāmamālikā by Sudhākalaśa (about 1350 AD) belongs to the category of the homonymous glossaries of monosyllables. It treats of the latter of the alphabets giving at the same time the meanings attached to them. It is a very small lexicon consisting of only about 50 verses.</p>
26.	1937	<p>Chintamani, T. R., Nānārthasaṅgraham by Ajayapāla, Madras University Sanskrit Series 10, Madras, 1937, 145 pp.</p> <p>Anekārthakośa (Nānārthasaṅgraha) by Ajayapāla (before AD 1140) is a lexicon of small extent but of considerable authority. As the name indicates it is a work with various meanings attached to a single word. It contains about 1730 words, many of which are traceable in Śāsvatakośa. The words are arranged after the initial letters without regards to the initial syllables and divided into chapters according to the extent of meanings, in full verses, half verses and so on. Different meanings of the words arranged in alphabetical order in verse form. Alphabetical order is followed only in the initial letter. Notes, additions, footnotes, index is given.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>Nānārthasaṁgraha of Ajayapāl. Different meanings of the words are arranged in the verse form. Alphabetical order is followed only in the initial letter. This lexicon contains 200 words and if the word has different meanings in different genres, these words are calculated as different word. Notes, footnotes, additions, index is given.</p>
27.	1945	<p>Khandekar, S. A., Kośāvatamsa (Rāghavakavi) (1810-30), Poona, S. A. Khandekar, 1945, 234 pp.</p> <p>Kośāvatamsa (Rāghavakavi) (1810-30) is a very small work containing only two parts known as guccas. As stated in one of the introductory verses of the first gucca, the lexicon was composed mainly for the use of the beginners, incorporating therein the words scattered in different lexicons like the Viśva and Dhañanjaya etc. The author also states that he has omitted many words which were not in use. The second gucca is devoted to homonyms. It contains 360 ślokās. Words are recorded according to their final meanings and interwoven in poetic form. Editor has given meanings in Marathi in footnotes. It contains word index with meanings. Most important 400 meanings of Sanskrit words are composed in verse form (in Sanskrit) Various senses of word are illustrated by means of stanzas of considerable poetic merit.</p>
28.	1946	<p>Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyaratnamālā (Madhavkara) (900), Reprint from Patna University Journal Vol.2, Patna, 1946, 142 pp.</p> <p>Paryāyaratnamālā by Mādhavakara (c. 700 AD) is a synonymous medical dictionary of botanical terms, contains the names of plants and herbs generally used by physicians for medical purposes in old days. It is not purely medical dictionary like Rājanighaṅṭu. The dictionary contains names of a large number of drugs and plants and many of them are not found in other glossaries.</p>



Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>The style of presentation in this lexicon is most concise and direct, almost of the sutra type. Very often it is descriptive of the characteristics or peculiar features of the plant or a drug. Śloka or Anuṣṭubha is the metre used throughout the work. The quarter verses giving complete paryāyās were evidently considered self contained. This dictionary mentioned the names of the plants and drugs which are rarely occurred in other lexicons.</p>
29.	1946	<p>Devachand Lalbhai Jain Pustakoddhara Fund Series, Śeṣanāmamālā, (Hemacandra) 1089-1172), Surat, H K Javeri, 1946, 456 pp.</p> <p>Śeṣanāmamālā by Hemacandra, contains 200 verses, 5 kāṇḍās and is one of the standard kośās. Editor has numbered the synonyms. For 'Surya' Śeṣanāmamālā gives 26 names. Śeṣanāmamālā by Hemacandra is supplement to the Abhidhāncintāmaṇi. This lexicon is a garland of vocables. It contains five kāṇḍās</p>
30.	1947	<p>Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyamuktavali, Reprint from Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vols. XXXI and XXXII, Patna, 1947</p> <p>Paryāyamuktāvālī by Haricaraṇa Sena is another medical glossary and it is written on the model of Paryāyaratnamala of Madhavakara. The work is written in metrical form and is divided into twenty three sections.</p>
31.	1947	<p>Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh, Anekārthatilaka (Mahīpa) (1365), Sources of Indo-Aryan, Lexicography, Deccan College, 1947, Pune, 221 pp.</p> <p>Anekārthatilaka by Mahīpa, is divided into four kāṇḍās. 910 verses. Arrangement is alphabetical.</p>
32.	1950	<p>Acharya , Narayan Ram, Amarkośa (Amarsimha) Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1950, 214 pp.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>Sharma V. D. Amarkosha (Amarsinha) , Venkateshvara Press, 1929, Bombay, 8, 415,125 pp.</p> <p>Talekar Raghunathshastri, Amarkośa with Comm of Maheśvara, ed. by Vamanacharya Jhalkikar, Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi, 2002, 376, 93 pp.</p> <p>Amarkośa by Amarsimha, (before 6<sup>th</sup> Century AD) is a work of paramount authority. Numerous commentators on various different works have frequently quoted Amarsimha's lexicon in support of the explanation of a particular word given by them while commenting on any Sanskrit text. Amarkośa is popularly known by the name Nāmlīṅgānuśāsana, meaning, a work which deals with vocables and their genders. It is also known by the name Trikāṇḍa and is divided into three books or Kāṇḍas and each book is again subdivided into sections called the vargās. In spite of the efforts of renowned scholars, no certainty of age has yet been ascribed to Amarsimha. Amarkośa is regarded as a work of unquestionable authority in Sanskrit lexicons.</p>
33.	1950	<p>Dhanañjaya, Nāmamālā, with Bhashya of Amarkīrti, Jnyanapitha Murtidevi Jain Granthamala, Bharatiya Jnyanapitha, Benaras, 1950, 140 pp.</p> <p>Tripathi, Shambhu Natha Amarkīrti, Nāmamālā, (Dhanañjaya) (900), Jñānapīṭha Mūrtidevī Jain Granthamāla No. 6, Ayodhya Prasad Goyaliya, 1889, Bombay,</p> <p>Nāmamālā by Dhañanjaya (about AD 1123) is a vocabulary of synonyms and exists in more than one recensions and known by various titles. The Indian Office manuscript consists of only one pariccheda viz., the synonyms and contains 205 verses.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>The text published in the Dvādaśa-kośasamgraha agrees with that of the India Office Manuscript. There are, however, other manuscripts of the same work which consists of two or three paricchadas. Some manuscripts divide the work in two paricchadas viz, i. synonyms containing 250 verses and ii. homonyms containing 50 verses. The Tanjore manuscript of the same work known as Pramāṇanāmamālā is divided into three chapters viz. i. Śabdasaṃkīrṇarūpaṇa, ii. Śabdasaṃkīrṇarūpaṇa, and iii. Śabdavistīrṇarūpaṇa.</p>
34.	1950	<p>Tripathi, S. N, Anekārthanighaṇṭu, Bhāratīya Jnyānapītha, 1950, Benaras, 140 pp.</p> <p>Anekārthanighaṇṭu by Dhananjaya. It contains 150 ślokās. It is very interesting and difficult and different words are enlisted the words having many meanings. Such vocabulary is useful for poets.</p>
35.	1951	<p>Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh, Śāradyākyānamamālā, (Harśkīrti) (1575-1625), Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography 6, Deccan College, 1951, Pune, 111 pp.</p> <p>Śāradyākyānamamālā by Harśakīrti (about AD 1600) Śāradyākyānamamālā or Śāradyābhīdhānamālā, as it is sometimes called, is a glossary of synonymous words and is divided into three Kaṇḍās, each kāṇḍa again being subdivided into different vargas.</p>
36.	1952	<p>Mishra Shivadatta, Śivakośa, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, 1952, Poona, liii, 210 pp.</p> <p>Śivakośa by Śivadatta (AD 1677) is a glossary of medicinal terms and gives homonyms for different herbs and plants. It consists of 2860 principle words and 4860 words denoting the meanings. It contains 540 verses with commentary.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		Some are very rare meanings. It is more extensive than Dhanvantarinighaṇṭu and Rājnighaṇṭu. Meanings are very special, sometimes not found elsewhere.
37.	1954	<p>Sharma, B. R. Nānārtharatnamālā, Irugapa Daṇḍādhinātha,, Deccan College, 1954, Pune, 6, 315 pp.</p> <p>Nānārtharatnamālā by Irugappa Dandadhinatha (latter half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century) is a vocabulary of homonymous worlds and is divided in to six kaṇḍās. A manuscript of this work which exists in the India Office Library gives one more kaṇḍa viz., Pañcākṣarapadakāṇḍa. The vocabulary records worlds of various meanings arranged according to their syllabus. It is a dictionary of considerable importance a especially in South India.</p>
38.	1957	<p>Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh and K.V. Krishnamurti Sarma <u>Ed.</u>, Koshakalpataru of Vishvanath , Sources of Indo-Aryan, Lexicography 14.1, Deccan College Post Graduate, Research Institute, 1957, Poona, Fasc.1-6,315 pp. Fasc.2-1966-viii,400 pg.</p> <p>Kośakalpataru by Viśvanātha (17 century) among the important lexicons that were composed after AD 1500 prominent mention will have to be made of the Kośakalpataru ascribed to Viśvanātha. This lexicon is one of the largest of its kind and contains more than 500 verses. It combines in itself both the synonyms and the homonyms characters. The synonyms part is divided and again sub-divided into major and minor portions such as kāṇḍās and the vargās. The homonyms portion is arranged according to the number of letters under each head. Besides these two main divisions the lexicon contains two portions, one dealing with the genders of vocables and other with the indeclinables.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
39.	1968	<p>Kulkarni, E. D., Dharaṇikośa (Dharaṇidāsa) (1130), Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Building Centenary and Silver Jubilee Series, 9,, 1968, Pune, 16, 245 pp.</p> <p>The present edition is based on a single manuscript belonging to the India Office Library, London. Dharanikoshā is a dictionary of homonymous words arranged after the final consonants and the words in which are further arranged according to the syllables. The work is divided into three sections after the extant of meanings through quarter verses, half verses and full verses.</p>
40.	1968	<p>Kulkarni, E. D., Paramānandiyanāmamāla, (Makarandadāsa) (1525), Deccan College, 1968, Pune, Pt. 1. 8, 38, 233 pp.</p> <p>Paramānandiyanāmamālā by Makarandadāsa in two parts. It is divided into three main sections: Nāmamālā,(synonyms) Anekārthasaṅgraha,(homonyms) Liṅgānuśāsana- words with different genders. About Liṅgānuśāsana has consulted Maheśvarā's Viśvaprakāsa and Hemacandrā's work. Nāmamālā is divided into four chapters. First having meaning of vowels and consonants. Second and third having many classes. Fourth deals with Kāṇḍa. Classes are named according to their contents.</p>
41.	1969	<p>Borooah, Anundoram, Nānārthasaṅgraha, Publication Board, Gauhati, 1969, 554 pp. frsp.</p> <p>The study of vocabulary is one of the most important scholastic interest of the ancient Sanskrit scholars. The lexicons available in those years suffered from certain limitations. Some of them were not in the fully alphabetical form. The learners were in a need of appropriate meaning to the words for mastering the language.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>In Nānārthasaṅgraha the arrangements of the word is strictly alphabetical. The meanings are illustrated by quotations from the original works and assigned to their authors. The author has referred different lexicographers like Amarsimha, Maheshvara, Hemachandra, Halayudh, Purushottamdeva, Haravali and Medinikara while preparing this work. After Monier-William's, Anundoram's dictionary is supposed to be the second lexicon of its kind, which was appreciated by great Sanskrit scholars and by German Sanskrit scholar, Max Muller.</p>
42.	1972	<p>Theodor Zachariae, Mañkhakośa, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Kashi Sanskrit Series, 1972, Varanasi</p> <p>MaÉkhakośa (Anekārthakośa) by MaÉkha (About 1140). The Anekārthakośa, popularly known as MaÉkhakośa after its author MaÉkha, is a homonymous dictionary containing 1007 verses. Like any other the words in MaÉkhakośa are also arranged in an alphabetical order according to the final consonants and the words are further arranged according to the number of syllables. The lexicon has no division into chapters and vergas. The verses are written continuously without a break. Last few verses are reserved for indeclinables. It gives three indices one is for complete words, second is for rare or remarkable words and third is for the commentary. Because of indices it is very useful lexicon.</p>
43.	1978	<p>RaghuVira and Shodo Taki, Udhdhārkośa by Dakṣiṇāmurti (15<sup>th</sup> C), Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1978. 1<sup>st</sup> edition</p> <p>It is the dictionary of the secret Tantric syllabic code. It provides the key to the interpretation of the monosyllables which conceal within them a whole word. Udhdhārkośa is in all quotation form, contains authoritative</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		Tantric scriptures – 47 mantras. It is a reference book guiding the beginners as well as to the master Tantric also. It has seven chapters, ten forms of the Goddesses, their sons, nine planets. Fifth chapter is Ekāksharkośa. The book is introduced in the form of dialogue of God Śaṅkar and Goddess Pārvati. It has index of mantrās and glossary of uncommon and useful words with their meanings entered. Studied through modern views so readers get varied type of guidance.
44.	1995	Bhattacharya, Ramshankar, Trikandaśeśa - Kośa (Purushottama), Ratna Publication, Ratnabharati Granthamala 13, Varanasi, 1995,138 pp.  Trikāṇḍaśeśa or Amaraśeśa is a lexicon composed by Puruṣottamadeva as a supplement to Amarkośa and contains words which are not included in it but were found in common use. It supplements to the existing synonyms and add to the details.

### Sanskrit Monolingual Dictionaries (Alphabetical)

Sr No.	Title	Title
	Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms	
1.	Anekārthasamuccaya	Kulkarni, Narayan Nathaji, Śāśvatakośa Anekārthasamuccayya of Śāśvata, 1929, Oriental Book Agency, Poona, 110 pp.

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Oka, Krishnaji Govind ed., Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa of Śāsvata, 1918, Poona, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, viii, 90 pp.</p> <p>Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa Śāsvata (600 AD), Weidrannsche Buchhandlung, 1882, Berlin, Xxxiv, 108 pp.</p> <p>Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa Śāsvata (600 AD), Education Society's Press, 1883, Bombay, Xxxiv, 108 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Anekārthasamuccaya by Śāsvata (about 6<sup>th</sup> Century AD), popularly known as Śāsvatkośa, is a dictionary of homonyms. It is not a complete kośa. The words are arranged in full verses, half verses and in quarter verses. There is no any alphabetical arrangement of the words, as it is generally found in many lexicons and it is believed that arrangement of the words is defective and not quite useful for ready reference. The work consists of 807 verses and is divided into six sections. The date of Śāsvata is not yet fixed with certainty.</p>
2.	Anekārthadhvanimañjarī	<p>Harikrishna Nibandha Bhavana, Anekārthadhvanimañjarī (Mahākṣapaṇakavi) Harikrishna Nibandha Bhavana, 1835, Benaras, 37 pp.</p>



Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Anekarthadhvanimanjari is a homonymous dictionary having three chapters. There are full, half and quarter verses devoted to the meanings of words in the lexicon. The lexicon is authored by Mahaksapanaka (earlier than 925 A.D.). Originally, the work appears to have three parts, viz., slokadhikara, arthaslokadhikara and padadhikara. Some manuscripts add one more part to these, viz., ekaksaradhikara. The lexicon also bears different names in different manuscripts like Anekārthadhvanimañjarī by Gadasimha (before AD 1431) is a vocabulary of words having different meanings. The author states at the end of his work that he compiled his lexicon from the works of Amar, Rudhra, Gangādhar, and from the Dharaṇikośa, and the Ratnakośa. The author gives the name of his work as Nānārthdhvanimañjarī. The colophol of a manuscript which is described by Rajendra Lal Mitra gives the name of the work as Anekārthdhvanimañjari, both meaning a lexicon of a homonymous word. The work is also named by different manuscripts as Anekārthamañjarī (TDMC Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts No. 4719, in the Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore), Anekārthapadamañjari (TDMC No.9, 4716) and Kavisañjivaninighaṇṭu (Palace Library, manuscript, Tanjore).</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
3.	Ekākṣaranāmamālā	<p>Kapādiā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, Surat, Ekākṣaranāmamālā (Sudhākalaśa) (1350), Kapādiā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, 1933, Surat, 133, 22 pp.</p> <p>Ekākṣaranāmamālikā by Sudhākalaśa (about 1350 AD) belongs to the category of the homonymous glossaries of monosyllables. It treats of the latter of the alphabets giving at the same time the meanings attached to them. It is a very small lexicon consisting of only about 50 verses.</p>
4.	Viśvaprakāśa	<p>Sīlaskandha Sthavira and Ratna Gopal Bhatta, Viśvaprakāśa (Maheśvara) , Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, 160, 168, 1911, Benaras, 2,4,193 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Viśvaprakāśa by Mahesvara (AD 1111) is a dictionary of homonymous words arranged according to the final consonants. The words are further arranged into sub-groups according to syllables. The words are arranged mostly at random and there is no alphabetical order of the work. But this dictionary seems to have reached far and wide even within a period of about hundred years since the date of its composition.</p>
5.	Anekārthakośa	<p>Anekārthakośa Theodor, Zachariae, Anekārthakośa (Mañkha),</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Education Society's Press, 1897, Bombay, 7, 233 pp.</p> <p>Theodor, Zachariae, Mañkhakośa, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Kashi Sanskrit Series, 1972, Varanasi.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Mañkhakośa (Anekārthakośa) by Mañkha (About 1140). The Anekārthakośa, popularly known as Mañkhakośa after its author Mañkha, is a homonymous dictionary containing 1007 verses. Like any other the words in Mañkhakośa are also arranged in an alphabetical order according to the final consonants and the words are further arranged according to the number of syllables. The lexicon has no division into chapters and vergās. The verses are written continuously without a break. Last few verses are reserved for indeclinables. It gives three indices one is for complete words, second is for rare or remarkable words and third is for the commentary. Because of indices it is very useful lexicon.</p>
6.	Anekārthasamgraham	<p>Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamgraham by Hemacandra, Vienna, Alfred Holder, 1893, 338 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Anekārthasamgraha by Hemacandra consists of</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>about 1829 stanzas is a dictionary of homonyms. It is divided into six kāṇḍās with addition of supplementary kāṇḍa. The six kāṇḍās. The homonymous words are arranged into groups according to their initial letters and the number of syllables in each vocable. In the second part the editor gives critical notes, alphabetical index with grammatical category and meaning with appearance line. Anekarthasangraha - this dictionary has about 1829 verses authored by Hemacandra. There are six kandas or sections. A supplementary section on indeclinables is added to these 48 kandas. The arrangement is in alphabetical order according to the initial letters. The genders have not been mentioned.</p>
7.	Dharaṇikośa	<p>Kulkarni, E. D., Dharaṇikośa (Dharaṇidāsa) (1130), Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Building Centenary and Silver Jubilee Series, 9,, 1968, Pune, 16, 245 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>The present edition is based on a single manuscript belonging to the India Office Library, London. Dharaṇikośa is a dictionary of homonymous words arranged after the final consonants and the words in which are further arranged according to the syllables. The work is divided into three sections after the extant of</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		meanings through quarter verses, half verses and full verses.
8.	Nānārthārṇavasamkṣepa	Nānārthārṇavasamkṣepa is one of the major lexicons of homonyms written by Keśava who lived somewhere in the 12th or 13th C.A.D. The lexicon contains about 5800 verses arranged in six kāṇḍās. The arrangement is according to the number of syllables in a word. The kaṇṇās are further divided into sections depending on the genders of the words, viz., strilingādhyāya, pumilingādhyāya, napumsakalingādhyāya, vacyalingādhyāya and nānālingādhyāya. The arrangement is according to alphabetical order. The lexicon also deals with Vedic words, not generally dealt in most of the non-Vedic lexicons. Authorities like Vaijayanti, Medini, Sakatayana and others have been quoted in the text itself.
9.	Nānārthaśabdakośa or Medinīkośa	<p>Jivananda Vidyāsagar, Nānārtha Śabdakośa Medinikara, Calcutt, 1897, 195 pp.</p> <p>Hoshing, Jagannath Shastri ed., Nānārthaśabdakośa, Kashi Sanskrit Series 41, Kashi, Chawkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1916, 203 pp.</p> <p>Hoshing, Jaggannath Shastri ed., Medinikośa (Medinikara), or Nānārthaśabdakośa, Jai Krishna Das Hari Das Gupta, Kashi Sanskrit Series 41, Varanasi, 1940, 234 pp.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Hoshing, Jaggannath Shastri ed., Medinikośa (Medinikara), Chowkhamba Sanskrit series Office, Kashi Sanskrit Series 41, 1968, Varanasi, 234 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Nānārthaśabdakośa (Medinīkośa) by Medinīkara (between AD 1200 and 1275) is a lexicon of homonyms arranged according to the final letters and the number of syllables in each word, the indeclinables being given at the end of the lexicon. This is a work of great importance as it is frequently quoted by later writers and commentators.</p>
10.	Anekārthatilaka	<p>Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh, Anekārthatilaka (Mahīpa) (1365), Sources of Indo-Aryan, Lexicography, Deccan College, 1947, Pune, 221 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Anekārthatilaka by Mahipa Sources of Indo-Aryan lexicography. It is divided into four kāṇḍās. 910 verses. The lexicon has four kandas, each kanda having 45,362,290 and 213 verses respectively. The division of the kandas is based on the number of syllables of words. The first kanda has words having single syllable and therefore termed ekaksarakanda.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>The second is dvyaksarakanda, the third is tryaksarakanda. The sankirnakanda deals with miscellaneous words having four and rarely five syllables. The arrangement of the words is generally in alphabetical order.</p>
11.	Nānārtharatnamālā	<p>Sharma, B. R., Nānārtharatnamālā, Irugapa Daṇḍādhinātha, Deccan College, 1954, Pune, 6, 315 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Nānārtharatnamālā by Irugappa Dandadhinatha (latter half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century) is a vocabulary of homonymous words and is divided into six kaṇḍās. A manuscript of this work which exists in the India Office Library gives one more kaṇḍa viz., Pañcākṣarapadakāṇḍa. The vocabulary records words of various meanings arranged according to their syllabus. It is a dictionary of considerable importance especially in South India.</p>
12.	Śabdaratnasamanvayakośa	<p>Shastri, Vitharam Lalluram, Śabdaratnasamanvayakośa, (Śahājī) (1684), 1932, Baroda, Part I, xxxi, 294 pp. Part II 295-606 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Śabdaratnasamanvaya by Shahājī of Tanjore (AD 1684-1712) is a comprehensive lexicon dealing</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		with homonyms words. The authorship of the valuable lexicon is ascribed to king Shahāji of Tanjore.
13.	Nānārthasamgraham	<p>Chintamani, T. R., Nānārthasamgraham by Ajayapāla, Madras University Sanskrit Series 10, Madras, 1937, 145 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms.</p> <p>Anekārthakośa (Nānārthasamgraha) by Ajayapāla (before AD 1140) is a lexicon of small extent but of considerable authority. As the name indicates it is a work with various meanings attached to a single word. It contains about 1730 words, many of which are traceable in Śāsvatakośa. The words are arranged after the initial letters without regards to the initial syllables and divided into chapters according to the extent of meanings, in full verses, half verses and so on. Different meanings of the words arranged in alphabetical order in verse form. Alphabetical order is followed only in the initial letter. Notes, additions, footnotes, index is given. Different meanings of the words are arranged in the verse form. Alphabetical order is followed only in the initial letter. This lexicon contains 200 words and if the word has different meanings in different genders, these words are calculated as different word. Notes, footnotes, additions, index is given.</p>



Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of synonyms		
Sr No.	Title	Title
1.	Nāmamālā	<p>Dhananjaya, Nāmamālā, with Bhashya of Amarkīrti, Jnyanapitha Murtidevi Jain Granthamala, Bharatiya Jnyanapitha, Benaras, 1950, 140 pp.</p> <p>Tripathi., Shambhu Natha Amarkīrti, Nāmamālā, (Dhanañjaya) (900), Jñānapīṭha Mūrtidevī Jain Granthamāla No. 6, Ayodhya Prasad Goyaliya, 1889, Bombay.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of synonyms.</p> <p>Nāmamālā by Dhañanjaya (about AD 1123) is a vocabulary of synonyms and exists in more than one recensions and known by various titles. The Indian Office manuscript consists of only one pariccheda viz., the synonyms and contains 205 verses. The text published in the Dvādaśa-kośasmgraha agrees with that of the India Office Manuscript. There are, however, other manuscripts of the same work which consists of two or three paricchedas. Some manuscripts divide the work in two paricchedas viz, i. synonyms containing 250 verses and ii. homonyms containing 50 verses.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>The Tanjore manuscript of the same work known as Pramāṇanāmamālā is divided into three chapters viz. i. Śabdasaṃkīrṇarūpaṇa, ii. Śabdasaṃkīrṇarūpaṇa, and iii. Śabdavistīrṇarūpaṇa.</p>
2.	Śabdaratnākara	<p>Sharma, B. R., Śabdaratnākara (Vāmana Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa), Mithila Institute, 1965, Darbhanga, 11, 813 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of synonyms.</p> <p>Śabdaratnākara (Vāmana Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa) (1400-60) is the lexicon of synonyms. The work has three sections, called kāṇḍās. The kāṇḍās have been further divided into different adhyāyās, containing around 1050 stanzas. The first kāṇḍa has nine adhyāyās. The second kāṇḍa has eight adhyāyās. The third kāṇḍa, has seven adhyāyās. The last kāṇḍa treats with homonyms and indeclinables as well.</p>
3.	Śāradyakhyānāmamālā	<p>Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh ed. Śāradyakhyānamamālā, (Harśkīrti) (1575-1625) Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography 6, Deccan College, 1951, Pune, Ix, 102 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of synonyms.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Śāradyakhyānāmāḷā is a lexicon of synonyms divided into three sections called kāṇḍās. Each kāṇḍa is further divided into varḡās. The first kāṇḍa has devavarga, vyomavarga, dharavarga; the second kāṇḍa has arigavarga, sambhogadivarga, sangitavarga and panditavarga; the third kāṇḍa has brahmavarga, ksatriyavarga, vitavarga, sudravarga and samkirnavarga. It has 465 verses. The present work is based on five manuscripts. Four manuscripts from BORI, Pune and fifth from Deccan College, Pune.</p>
4.	Kalpadrukośa	<p>Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, Kalpadrukośa by Keśava (AD 1660), Gaekwad Oriental Series No. XLII, 1927, Baroda, Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, 485 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of synonyms.</p> <p>Kalpadrukośa by Keśava (AD 1660) is one of the biggest lexicons in Sanskrit and contains about 4000 verses. It is divided into three main divisions known as Skandhās which are further divided into 27 sub-divisions. The method adopted by the author is not very systematic and is very difficult to find</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>a particular word from this large collection of synonyms without the help of an index of words. A large no. of abbreviations are used for indicating genders and wherever any member of a compound can be replaced by its synonym the author does not give the compound in its original form but only word of the compound.</p>
	Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms	
1.	Amarkośa	<p>Acharya, Narayan Ram, Amarkośa (Amarsimha) Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1950, 214 pp.</p> <p>Sharma V. D. Amarkosha (Amarsinha), Venkateshvara Press, 1929, Bombay, 8, 415,125 pp.</p> <p>Talekar Raghunathshastri, Amarkośa with Comm of Maheśvara, ed. by Vamanacharya Jhalkikar, Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi, 2002, 376, 93 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms.</p> <p>Amarkośa by Amarsimha, (before 6<sup>th</sup> Century AD) is a work of paramount authority. Numerous commentators on various different works have frequently quoted Amarsimha's lexicon in support of the explanation of a particular word given by them while</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>commenting on any Sanskrit text. Nāmlīṅgānuśāsana meaning, a work which deals with vocables and their genders and is popularly known as Amarkośa. It is also known by the name Trikāṇḍa and is divided into three books or Kāṇḍas and each book is again subdivided into sections called the vargās. In spite of the efforts of renowned scholars, no certainty of age has yet been ascribed to Amarsimha. Amarkośa is regarded as a work of unquestionable authority in Sanskrit lexicons.</p>
2.	Abhidhānaratnamālā	<p>Th.Aufrech, Abhidhānaratnamālā (by Halāyudha), Williams &amp; Norgate, 1861, London, Vii, 400 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms.</p> <p>Abhidhānaratnamālā by Halāyudha (c. 950 AD) is a vocabulary containing about 900 stanzas and is divided into five kāṇḍas or sections. The first four sections deals with synonyms and the last is devoted to homonyms. Editor Aufrecht has given notes, variant readings, glossary with grammatical category and meanings. To give meanings the editor has referred various commentaries.</p> <p>Anekārthanāmamālā by Dhananjay. Contains 45 Ślokās with explanation and words having more than one meaning.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Th.Aufrech, 1861, London, Williams &amp; Norgate.</p> <p>Th.Aufrech, 1975, Delhi, India Booksellers and Publisher. Vii, 400 pp.</p>
3.	Śeṣanāmamālā	<p>Devachand Lalbhai Śeṣanāmamālā (Hemacandra), Jain Pustakoddhara Fund Series, (1089-1172), Surat, H K Javeri, 1946, 456 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms.</p> <p>Śeṣanāmamālā by Hemacandra, contains 200 verses, 5 kāṇḍās and is one of the standard kośās. Editor has numbered the synonyms. For ‘Surya’ Śeṣanāmamālā gives 26 names. Śeṣanāmamālā by Hemacandra is supplement to the Abhidhāncintāmaṇi. This lexicon is a garland of vocables. It contains five kāṇḍās</p>
4.	Vaijayantikośa	<p>Shastri, Hargovind, Vaijayantikośa of Yādavaprakāśacārya, Jaikrishnadas – Krishnadas Prachyavidya Granthamala,, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1971, 424 pp.</p> <p>Oppert, Gustav ed., Yādavaprakāśa Vaijayanti, Madras, Sk.&amp;Vernacular Text Pub.Soc., 1893, Pt.1:1-456pp. Pt.2:457-895 pp.</p> <p>Monolingual Sanskrit dictionary of synonyms and homonyms.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Vaijayantikośa is a voluminous lexicon by Yādavaprakāśa (earlier to 1100 A.D.). The lexicon has two broad divisions, viz. synonyms, and homonyms. The division on synonyms has five sections or kāṅṅās. The division on homonyms has three sections. All these kandas are further sub-divided into several sub-sections. The genders are arranged in order of masculine, feminine, neuter and mixed in the homonyms portion. The third section of homonyms division has four additional sections treating with synonyms, either single or in compound of specific words applied to different objects, homonymous indeclinables, synonymous indeclinables and general rules relating to the genders, respectively. A special feature of the lexicon, which makes it voluminous in nature, is the inclusion of Vedic terms. Thus, the lexicon often referred to as an authority on ancient lexicography.</p>
5.	Trikandaśeṣa	<p>Bhattacharya, Ramshankar, Trikandaśeṣa - Kośa (Purushottama), Ratna Publication, Ratnabharati Granthamala 13, Varanasi, 1995,138 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms.</p> <p>Trikāndaśeṣa or Amaraśeṣa is a lexicon composed by Puruṣottamadeva as a supplement</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		to Amarkośa and contains words which are not included in it but were found in common use. It supplements to the existing synonyms and add to the details.
6.	Haravali	<p>Puruśottama, Hārāvali, Sanskritakośa, 1866, Bombay, 233 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms.</p> <p>Haravali by Purusottamadeva, has around 270 verses treating exclusively common words. The lexicon is divided into synonyms and homonyms. The homonyms portion is further classified into three sections, each having full-verses, half-verses and quarter-verses. It also gives different meanings ascribed to the words. The author has consulted several lexicons in compiling his lexicon.</p>
7.	Kośhakalpataru	<p>Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh and K.V. Krishnamurti Sarma ed., Kośhakalpataru of Vishvanath , Sources of Indo-Aryan, Lexicography 14.1, Deccan College Post Graduate, Research Institute, 1957, Poona, Fasc.1-6,315 pp. Fasc.2-1966-viii,400 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms.</p>



Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>Kośakalpataru by Viśvanātha (17 century) among the important lexicons that were composed after AD 1500 prominent mention will have to be made of the Kośakalpataru ascribed to Viśvanātha. This lexicon is one of the largest of its kind and contains more than 500 verses. It combines in itself both the synonyms and the homonyms characters. The synonyms part is divided and again sub-divided into major and minor portions such as kāṇḍās and the vargās. The homonyms portion is arranged according to the number of letters under each head. Besides these two main divisions the lexicon contains two portions, one dealing with the genders of vocables and other with the indeclinables.</p>
8.	Kośāvataṃsa	<p>Khandekar, S. A., Kośāvataṃsa (Rāghavakavi) (1810-30), Poona, S. A. Khandekar, 1945, 234 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary of homonyms and synonyms.</p> <p>Kośāvataṃsa (Rāghavakavi) (1810-30) is a very small work containing only two parts known as guccas. As stated in one of the introductory verses of the first gucca, the lexicon was composed mainly for the use of the beginners, incorporating therein the words</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>scattered in different lexicons like the Viśva and Dhañanjaya etc. The author also states that he has omitted many words which were not in use.</p> <p>The second guccha is devoted to homonyms. It contains 360 ślokās. Words are recorded according to their final meaning and interwoven in poetic form. Editor has given meanings in Marathi in footnotes. It contains word index with meanings. Most important 400 meanings of Sanskrit words composed in verse form (in Sanskrit) Various senses of word are illustrated by means of stanzas of considerable poetic merit.</p>
	Sanskrit monolingual subject dictionary	
1.	Rajanighantu	<p>Apte, Vinay Ganesh, Rajanighantu or Dhanavantarighantu, 1925, Anandashram Mudranalaya, Pune.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual subject dictionary. (Medicine)</p> <p>Rajanighantu is a medical lexicon ascribed to Narahari (later than the 7th C.A.D.). The work is also called Abhidhanacudamani or Nighanturaja. Names of different varieties of herbs are given in the lexicon along with their medicinal properties. The work is divided into 24 sections. The last two sections deal with words with one meaning and</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>words with two meanings respectively.</p> <p>The author quotes several authorities like Halayudha, Amara, Visvaprakasa, in addition to Caraka, Susruta and Dhanvantari.</p>
2.	Paryāyaratnamālā	<p>Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyaratnamālā (Madhavkara) (900), Reprint from Patna University Journal Vol.2, Patna, 1946,142 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual subject dictionary. (medicinal plants.)</p> <p>Paryāyaratnamālā by Mādhavakara (c. 700 AD) is a synonymous medical dictionary of botanical terms, contains the names of plants and herbs generally used by physicians for medical purposes in old days. It is not purely medical dictionary like Rājanighaṅṭu. The dictionary contains names of a large number of drugs and plants and many of them are not found in other glossaries. The style of presentation in this lexicon is most concise and direct, almost of the sutra type. Very often it is descriptive of the characteristics or peculiar features of the plant or a drug. Śloka or Anuṣṭubha is the metre used throughout the work. The quarter verses giving complete paryāyās were evidently considered self contained. This dictionary mentioned the names of the plants and drugs which are rarely occurred in other lexicons.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
3.	Paryāyamuktavali	<p>Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyamuktavali, Reprint from Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vols. XXXI and XXXII, Patna, 1947.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual subject dictionary. (medical terms)</p> <p>Paryāyamuktāvalī by Haricaraṇa Sena is another medical glossary and it is written on the model of Paryāyaratnamala of Madhavakara. The work is written in metrical form and is divided into twenty three sections.</p>
4.	Saṁhiteya Niruktikośa	<p>Shastri, Rup Kishor, Saṁhiteya Niruktikośa, New Delhi, Gurukul Vrindavan Stanak Shodha Sansthanam, 2005.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual subject dictionary.</p> <p>This dictionary is a collection of words of whose derivations or roots are mentioned in Saṁhitās.</p>
5.	Sāṅkhyayogakośa	<p>Tripathi, Kedarnath, Sāṅkhyayogakośa, Varanasi, 1974,</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual subject dictionary.</p> <p>Sāṅkhyasāstra which was originally compiled by Kapil Muni and Yogasāstra by Patañjali. It includes very rare words, terms related to Sāṅkhyasāstra and Yogasāstra. It gives the words of different books of Sāṅkhyadarśan like Sāṅkhyakārikā, Sankhyatattvakaumudi,</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		Sāṅkhyasutravṛitti, Sāṅkhyappravachanbhāṣya, Sāṅkhyakārikāgaudabhāṣya Māṭharvṛitti etc. This dictionary can be treated as subject dictionary.
6.	Śivakośa	<p>Harshe, R G, ed. Śivakośa of Śivadatta Mishra, Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography no.7, 1952, DCPRI, Pune, 210 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual subject dictionary of medical terms.</p> <p>Sivakosa also deals with medical terms giving their homonyms. The arrangement is according to the final syllable of the word and also on the basis of the number of syllables in a word. It contains 2860 principal and 4860 words denoting to the meaning thereof. Sivadatta (17th C.A.D.) the author of the work, quotes a number of authorities like Sasvata, Amara, Halayudha, and others. It contains 540 verses with commentary. Some are very rare meanings. It is more extensive than Dhanvantarinighaṇṭu and Rājnighaṇṭu. Meanings are very special, sometimes not found elsewhere. This edition is based on two manuscripts, one from BORI Pune and other from Wilson Collection. Bodleian, Oxford.</p>
7.	Tantrābhidhān	Bhattacharya, Panchanan ed. Tantrābhidhān by Avalon, Arthur 1937, 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition. London (Luzac & Co.) and Calcutta (simultaneously), Sanskrit Book Depot. Vols.1-4.

Sr No.	Title	Title
		<p>It is a compendium of various lexicons like Mantrābhidhān, Ekākśarkośa, Bijanighaṇṭu, Māṭṛkānighaṇṭu (by Madhvācārya and Mahidās), Vaṇanighaṇṭu, Bijābhidhān, Mantrābhidhān, Mudrānighaṇṭu etc. The first edition was brought out in 1913. It is collection of words of Tantrik words.</p>
8.	Udhdhārkośa	<p>RaghuVira and Shodo Taki, Udhdhārkośa by Dakṣiṇāmurti (15<sup>th</sup> C), 1978, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1<sup>st</sup> edition.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary secret tantric syllabic codes.</p> <p>It is the dictionary of the secret Tantric syllabic code. It provides the key to the interpretation of the monosyllables which conceal within them a whole word. Udhdhārkośa is in all quotation form, contains authoritative Tantric scriptures – 47 mantras. It is a reference book guiding the beginners as well as to the master Tantric also. It has seven chapters, ten forms of the Goddesses, their sons, nine planets. Fifth chapter is Ekāksharkośa. The book is introduced in the form of dialogue of God Śāṅkar and Goddess Pārvati. It has index of mantrās and glossary of uncommon and useful words with their meanings entered. Studied through modern views so readers get varied type of guidance.</p>

Sanskrit monolingual dictionary (Others)		
Sr No.	Title	Title
1.	Agastyanighantu	<p>Ranganathswami, S V P, Agastyanighantu , Vizagapatnam, Grantha Pradarshani Series, 1895, 27 pp.</p> <p>Agastyanighantu (Śabdasamgraha) Agastyanighantu by Agastya. He collected words from Trikāṇḍśeṣa, Amarkośa, Hemacandrā's Abhidhāncintāmaṇi.</p>
2.	Anekārthanighaṇṭu	<p>Tripathi, S. N, Anekārthanighaṇṭu, Bhāratīya Jnyānapītha, 1950, Benaras, 140 pp.</p> <p>Anekārthanighaṇṭu by Dhananjaya. It contains 150 ślokās. It is very interesting and difficult and different words are enlisted the words having many meanings. Such vocabulary is useful for poets.</p>
3.	Bharatiya Vyavahar Kosha	<p>Naravane, V D, Bharatiya Vyavahar Kosha, 1961, Mumbai, Vishwanath Dinkar Narvane.</p> <p>This record lists 40,000 words in sixteen languages like Hindi, English, Punjabi, Urdu, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Marathi, Gujarathi, Bengali, Assami, Orrisa, Tamil, Telugu, Malyalam, Kannad and Sanskrit with their equivalent in all these languages. It gives words and their meanings useful for day to day life like names of vegetables, fruits, animals, food materials,</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		administrative terms etc. and grammatical terms separately. The sentences are useful for everyday life has been included in this dictionary.
4.	Dvirūpakośa	<p>Ranaganatha Swami, S P, Dvirūpakośa (Śriharśa) , Grantha Pradarshani Series, 1896, Vizagapattanam, 31 pp.</p> <p>Dvirūpakośa by Srī Harṣa (Second Half of the 12<sup>th</sup> Century AD) is a small lexicon which deals with words having two forms slightly different from one another. For eg. amarṣa and āmarṣa; agastya½ and agasti½ and so on.</p>
5.	Dvirūpakośa	<p>Pāṇiṇi, Dvirūpakośa Pāṇiṇi Photo-Copy (4th CBC), Madras, 11 pp.</p> <p>Dvirupakośa by Pāṇiṇī is in manuscript form. All the differences are mixed together. No classification, no alphabetical arrangement of the words, not numbered but very interesting because synonyms of unused words are recorded in this lexicon.</p>
6.	Śabdaratnākara	<p>Hargovinddas and Bechardas, Śabdaratnākara (Sādhusundaragaṇi) Art Printing Press, 1912, Benaras, 2,98, 107 pp.</p> <p>Sabdaratnakara has six sections called kāṇḍās, with special emphasis on Jain pantheon.</p>



Sr No.	Title	Title
		The work is ascribed to Sadhusundaragani. It is also known as Sabdaprabhohanāmamālā.
7.	Śabdabhedaparakāśa	<p>Puruṣottama, Śabdabhedaparakāśa (1050-1159 AD), Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, 1929, Bombay, 12 pp.</p> <p>Śabdabhedaparakāśa is a glossary of nouns which identical in meaning and differ more or less in their orthography and is divided into four parts. This work is a supplement of author's larger work of Viśvaprakāśa. It contains 47 ślokās.</p>
8.	Śabdārthacintāmaṇi	<p>Natha, Sukhananda, Śabdārthacintāmaṇi. 4 vols. Sanskrit Printing Press, Agara, 1821, Vol. 1 (1884), 7, 1-876 pp. Vol. 2 (1884), 877-1469 pp. Vol. 3(1885), 684, 53 pp. Vol. 4 (1885), 1040, 42 pp.</p> <p>Natha, Sukhananda, Śabdārthacintāmaṇi. 4 Vols. Agara, Udaipur, 1885, Vol. 1 (1884), 7,1-876 pp. Vol. 2 (1884), 877-1469 pp. Vol. 3(1885), 684, 53 pp. Vol. 4 (1885), 1040, 42 pp.</p> <p>It is Sanskrit monolingual encyclopedic dictionary. Contains vocabulary of the Sanskrit shastras like Nyāya, Mīmāsā, Vedānta etc. Explains the derivation of words of grammar as per Pāṇini. It gives quotations and refers citations.</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		The arrangement of the words is alphabetical.
9.	Śbdastomamahodadhi	<p>Bhattacharya, Taranath, Śbdastomamahodadhi, 1876, Calcutta, 1374 pp.</p> <p>Bhattacharya, Taranath, Śbdastomamahodadhi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series no.101, 1967, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 515 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit monolingual dictionary.</p> <p>It contains five kāṇḍās and the vocabulary related to Sanskrit shastras like Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta etc. Technical terms and their meaning is given. The words are arranged alphabetically. Grammatical information of the words is also given.</p>
10.	Vācaspatyam	<p>Bhattacharya Taranath Tarkavachaspati, Vācaspatyam : comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary, Kavya Prakash Press, Calcutta, 1873, Vol. 1 :1873, 586 pp. Vol. 2 :1873, 587 - 1292 pp. Vol. 3 :1873, 1296- 2412 pp. Vol. 4 :1873, 2413 – 3002 pp. Vol. 5 :1821, 3003 - 3834 pp. Vol. 6 :1821,3835 -4616 pp. Vol. 7 :1821, 4617-5442 pp.</p> <p>The dictionary has wider and deeper scope which contains explanations of terms in the Tantras, Philosophy, Rhetoric and Law. This dictionary has explanations in Sanskrit and for</p>

Sr No.	Title	Title
		its availability it is useful for both Hindu and European scholars, which is not covered in the Bohtlingk' Dictionary.
11.	Viśvalochanakośa	<p>Gandhi, Natharangaji, Viśvalochanakośa: Mukṭāvali kośa Sridharsenācārya, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, 421 pp.</p> <p>Sridharsenācārya, Viśvalochanakośa: Mukṭāvali kośa, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, Bombay, 6,421 pp.</p> <p>Viśvalochanakośa by Sridharsen. Starting from every letter, alphabetically the lexicon contains the words with first letter, then second letter in the words, then third letter in the words till end of Sanskrit alphabetical letter 'H'. (K, K dvitiya, K tritiya likewise till letter H.). Commentator, Nandalal Sharma has tried to give meanings of the word in the footnotes. Editor has given the word to be explained in bold type.</p>

SANSKRIT MARATHI		
Sr No.	Year	Title
1.	1865	<p>Shastri, Vishnu Parashuram, A Dictionary of Sanskrit Roots in Sanskrit and Marathi, Bombay, Indu Prakash Press, 1865, 206,59 pp.</p> <p>The Dictionary helps students easily presented roots in most regular order with respective adjuncts, conjugations, meanings, and derivatives. To make the Dictionary more useful to all, roots are given in Sanskrit and for Indians, in Marathi. In this work all roots that are similar in form are arranged one after the other in alphabetical order to suit the purpose of the work. Roots with dictionary letter/s are printed with large type. The indicatory letter/s is shown in parenthesis. The number added shows the class or conjugation of the root. The letters ष, झ, or ञ show that the root is to be inflected in both voices respectively. The meaning/s of the roots is arranged after the letter/s in Sanskrit. The same in Marathi with numbers of different meanings. One or two examples of the present tense and derivatives is given. An elaborate table of compound roots have been appended at the end of the work for easy understanding of the students. The works consulted 1. Bhattoji Dixit's Siddhant Kaumudi and 2. H.H.Wilson's Dictionary 3. N.L.Westerguard's Radices Lingua Sanscrit.</p>
2.	1955	<p>Oka, Janardan Vinayak, Girvāṇalaghukośa. (Sanskrit - Marathi), Jamshedpur, Mrs. Dwarakabai Oka, 1955. Revised edition, 26, 638pp.</p> <p>Girvanalaghu Kosh, (Sanskrit-Marathi) edited by Oak, Janardan Vinayak. Published by Lokshikshankaryalaya, Pune in 1915. It is divided in to three parts.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		First part contains all words except roots, which are included in second part. All pronouns are included in third part. Four appendices are attached in the end. The Second edition is published in 1955. The revised edition is published by Mrs. Dwarkabai Oak in Jamashedpur.
3.	1956	<p>Jog, D. V, Sanskrit – Marathi Laghukośa, Pune, Anand Karyalaya, 1956.</p> <p>Sanskrit-Marathi Laghukosha by Jog, D. V. Published by Anand Karyalaya Prakshan, Pune in 1956. It includes 20000 words. Referred the dictionaries of V. S. Apte, Devasthali, Vaidya etc. The dictionary is useful for the high school and college students to the learners of Sanskrit for general interest.</p>
4.	1943	<p>Virkar, Krishnaji Bhaskar, Sulabhadaturupkosh, Bombay, Dhawale, Keshav Bhiakji, 1943.</p> <p>This work is an attempt to supply to the students of Sanskrit all the forms of roots, conjugational as well as non-conjugational. The book is divided into three parts. The first part is intended to the pupils of standard 4<sup>th</sup> standard, second part for the 5<sup>th</sup> standard third for the students of 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>. The first edition was published in 1930. The second edition in 1933, third in 1936. This is the sixth edition published in 1943.</p>
		SANSKRIT - ENGLISH
1.		Raghu Vira, ed., Atha Āngala – Samskrit Mhākośa An Exhaustive English – Sanskrit Dictionary, Shri Lokesh Chandra.

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>An Exhaustive Sanskrit-English Dictionary by Raghu Vira. Dr. Raghu Vira born in Rawalpindi (West Punjab) on 30<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1902. After doing M.A. from Punjab University, he did Ph.D. from Leiden (Holland). He was in close touch with most of the Indologists of Europe. He was Head of the Department in Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore of a great reputation. He was one of the great editors of the critical edition of Mahabharata i.e. Vrittaparvan. He was elected first in constituent Assembly in 1948 and then to Rajya Sabha in 1952. He was a foremost linguists and zealous nationalists rolled in one. Dr. Raghu Vira had mastered more languages than any other including Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telagu and Punjabi. He has immortal to the cause of Hindi in coining 1.5 lakh scientific and parliamentary terms with Sanskrit as the common base, just like Latin is with European languages. So his greater Hindi-English Dictionary remains his fundamental contribution to the cause of Indian languages.</p>
2.	1856	<p>Goldstucker, Theodor, Sanskrit – English Dictionary, A. Asher and Co., 1856, Berlin, 480 pp.</p> <p>Theodor Goldstucker’s A Dictionary of Sanskrit is a revised fragments of Wilson’s dictionary. However, it developed to be an independent work owing to vast encyclopedic information included in the later part of the work. An improvement over Wilson’s dictionary is the Sanskrit-English Dictionary by Theodore G dictionary reveals the compiler’s desire to make it an encyclopedic one. Here also the head-word is in Devnāgari script. The accents are not marked. Goldstucker, published in 1856 at Berling. The nature of this dictionary reveals the complier’s desire to make it an</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		encyclopedic one. Here also the head-word is in Devnāgari script. The accents are not marked.
3.	1866	<p>Benfey, Theodore, Sanskrit – English Dictionary, 1866, xi, 1145 pp.</p> <p>Theodor Benfey’s Sanskrit-English Dictionary was published in 1866 at London. This dictionary also includes words occurring in different basic texts. Proverbs are given under simple verbs in alphabetical orders. Head-words are in Devnāgari script without accent mark.</p> <p>The scope of Benfey’s A Sanskrit-English Dictionary with reference to the best editions of Sanskrit authors (London, 1866) included all the words occurring in different chrestomathies and selections generally in use, such as Lassen’s Anthology, Bopp’s Nala, Johnson’s Mahabharata selections, etc., and the texts of Hitopdeśa, Pañcatantra etc.</p>
4.	1872	<p>Monier-Williams, Monier, Sanskrit-English Dictionary, Motilal Banarasidass, 1872, Delhi, 859pp.</p> <p>Monier Monier – William’s Sanskrit-English dictionary was published in 1899 at Oxford. This dictionary is etymologically and philologically arranged with special reference to Indi-European cognate languages. The head-word is given in Devnāgari script and Roman transliteration with accent marks. Compounds are given under the main entry and are arranged alphabetically. The verbs and their prefixes are given separately. Textual references are provided without citations. The English-Sanskrit dictionary by Monier William’s was published earlier mainly to facilitate translation from English into Sanskrit.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
5.	1883	<p>Sathe, Bhaskar Vasudev, School Dictionary of Sanskrit and English, Bombay, Education Society Press, 1883</p> <p>Sanskrit-English, School Dictionary by Sathe, Bhaskara Vasudeva published in 1883. The dictionary contains about 15000 words. It contains all the words from Amarkośa, includes most of the verbs with their prepositions and past participles or participles of the perfect passive and the compiler has strictly followed standard works in the arrangement and order of the words</p>
6.	1890	<p>Apte, Vaman Shivram, Practical Sanskrit – English dictionary, Shiralkar and Co., 1890, Poona, 13,1196 pp.</p> <p>Apte, Vaman Shivram, Practical Sanskrit – English dictionary, Motilal Banarasidas, 1965, Delhi, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., vii,1047,112 pp.</p> <p>Vol. 1 14,631 pp.Vol.2 632-1296 pp.Vol.3 1297-1768 pp., Gode, P. K. and Karve, C. G. eds. , Pune, Prasad Prakashan, 1957,1979,1995,2011.</p> <p>Apte, Vaman Shivram, Practical Sanskrit – English dictionary, Gopal Narayan and Co, 1924, Bombay, 2, 2, 2, 1048 pp.</p> <p>Apte, Vaman Shivram, Practical Sanskrit – English dictionary by Gode and Karve, Prasad Prakashan, 1957, Pune, Vol.1: 14,631pp Vol.2: 632-1296,Vol.3:1297-1768 pp.</p> <p>Apte, Vaman Shivram, Practical Sanskrit – English Dictionary, Motilal Banarasidas, 2000, Delhi, xiv, 1160 pp.</p>



Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>The Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary compiled first by V. S. Apte (and later revised by P.K. Gode and C. G. Karve, 1957) was published in 1890 at Poona, in three parts. This dictionary includes Vedic terms. Citations are given wherever necessary. The division of meaning has not been arranged systematically either in logical or pragmatic way. The head-word is given in Devnāgari script, citations are not given. This dictionary is meant for the use of students.</p> <p>Sanskrit- English Dictionary by Apte, V. S. Revised and enlarged edition of Prin. V. S. Apte's "The practical Sanskrit - English Dictionary", published in Poona, Prasad Prakashan from the year 1957-59 in three volumes. The chief editors are P. K. Gode and C. G. Karve. The Sanskrit is in Devanagari script throughout. Major words are given citations and brief quotations are given from Sanskrit literature. Quotations are in Sanskrit only. English glosses are based more firmly on literature, with fewer direct borrowings from traditional lexicography, than in the case with Monier-Williams's dictionary (1357). Appendices are in volume 3 and includes names of metres, final pages 12-32; biographies and dates of cited authors, final pages 33-8 (see list of abbreviations for authors, vol. 1 pp. 5-7); maxims and proverbs, final pages 52-76; grammatical terms, final pages 77-112, biography and portrait of Apte, is in vol. 1 pp. 5-6.</p> <p>The first edition was published in 1890. New words from the new Sanskrit published texts during first half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century included in revised edition. Several new vocables from the Ayurveda, Sahityashastra, Jain and Buddhism texts are also incorporated in this edition. The Parasvarn method is followed in place of Anusvar method.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>Modern system of diacritical marks also has been adopted in this edition.</p> <p>Appendix A is added as “A Concordance of Terms in Sanskrit Grammars” . The number of entries in this appendix alone exceeds four thousand and they cover the field of several words of grammatical significance including technical and other terms, names of authors, their works in published and manuscript form.</p> <p>The treatment of about 475maxims (Nyaya) in another appendix (B).</p> <p>The list of abbreviations used in this dictionary is printed in this volume which was incomplete and supplemented in the last volume.</p>
7.	1891	<p>Carl, Cappeller, Sanskrit – English Dictionary, Karl, J. Trubner, 1891, Strassburg, 672 pp.</p> <p>The Sanskrit-English Dictionary compiled by Carl Cappeller in 1891 is the English version of the Peterburger Worterbuch, published at Strassburg. This has around 50000 entries including Vedic words. Roots are given in their stem forms and prefixes are enumerated under the simple root in alphabetical order.</p> <p>Sanskrit-English Dictionary based upon the St. Peterssburg lexicons by Carl Cappeller, German Scholar (1840-1925) and published by Chowkhamba, Sanskrit Series Office, in 1972. It is a reprint of the first publication of the year 1891.</p>
8.	1924	<p>Macdonell, Arthur Anthony, Practical Sanskrit dictionary with transliteration,accentuation and etymological analysis throughout, London, Oxford University Press, 1924, 382 pp.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>Present work is much more copious than other lexicons for Sanskrit students. Excluding all words and meanings that occur in native lexicographers, but are not to be found in actual literature, this lexicon contains nearly double as much material as other Sanskrit works of the same character. This book is, moreover, the only one of its kind that is transliterated. It can thus be used, for example, by comparative philologists not knowing a single letter of the Devanagari alphabet. This is, further, the only similar Sanskrit dictionary that is etymological in any sense, for it gives a derivative analysis of all the words it contains. This feature increases both its usefulness from a linguistic point of view and its practical value to the student, who will always better remember the meaning of a word, the derivation of which is made clear to him. Lastly, this is the only lexicon of its type that indicates not only with respect to words, but also to their meanings, the literary period to which they belong and the frequency or rarity of their occurrence. This feature is important to both scholar and student.</p>
9.	1959	<p>Apte, Vaman Shivram, Student's Sanskrit – English Dictionary, Motilal Banarasidas, 1959, Delhi, 664 pp.</p> <p>Apte, Vaman Shivram, Student's Sanskrit – English dictionary, Shri Jainendra Press, 1963, Delhi, 8,664 pp.</p> <p>Dictionary is designed to fulfill the basic needs of school, college and general readers and also covers the words occurring in the general Post-Vedic literature. Vedic words are not included. It includes most of ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyaya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine etc. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>It gives quotations and references to the peculiar meanings of words, which occur in books used by schools or college students. It gives explanations of the more important technical terms with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary. Three Appendices are added at the end. The first is on Sanskrit prosody. The second gives the dates, writings of some important Sanskrit writers and the third gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map.</p>
10.	1968	<p>Katre, S. M., Dictionary of Pāṇini. 3 Pts., Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, 1968, Pune, Pt.1, (1968), 14-256 pp. Pt.2, 257-528 pp. Pt.3, 529-716 pp.</p> <p>The Dictionary of Pāṇini was particularly prepared to deal with the interpretation of Aṣṭādhyāyī with reference to modern linguistics. The vocabulary of Pāṇini deals with three levels. In the first it includes actual words employed by Pāṇini, which also includes technical words and occur in their regular alphabetical order. Second level words are formed by the elements. The last level is indicated within square brackets.</p>
11.	1971	<p>Katre, S. M., Dictionary of Pāṇini: Gaṇapāṭha, Pune, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, 1971, 643 pp.</p> <p>This Dictionary records a comprehensive selection, as complete as possible to make, (with some limitations). In the preparation of this work the author has taken help from the edition of the Gaṇapāṭha included in Bohtlingk's edition of Pāṇini.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
12.	1976	<p>Ghatage, A. M., Encyclopedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, 1976, Pune, Vol. 1: Pt. 1(1976), Lxxvii, 216 pp, Pt. 2(1977), 217-504 pp Pt.3(1978), 505- 719 pp, Vol.2:Pt. 1(1979), 721-976 pp, Pt.2(1980), 977-1224 pp, Pt.3(1981), 1225-1477 pp, Prof. A.M. Ghatage , ed.</p> <p>Vol.3:Pt.1(1982), 1479-1638pp, Pt.2(1988), 1639-1798 pp. Pt.3(1989),1799-1958 pp. Prof. Ghatage, A.M. and Dr. Joshi, S.D., Ed. Vol. 4: Pt. 1(1990), 1959-2126 pp. Pt. 2(1991), 2127-2286 pp. Pt.3 (1992), 2287-2446 pp. Dr. Joshi, S.D Ed., Vol .5: Pt. 1(1994), 2447-2606 pp. Pt. 2(1994-95), 2607-2686, Pt.3 (1997),2687-2887 pp. Dr. Joshi, S.D. Ed.,Vol. 6:Pt. 1(1998), 2889-3042 pp. Pt. 2(2002),3049-3208 pp., Pt.3 (2003),3209-3368 pp. Dr. Joshi, S.D. and Dr. Ranade, H. G, Ed.Vol.7: Pt. 1(2003),3369-3528 pp. Pt. 2(2004),3529-3688 pp. Pt.3(2005),3689-3848 pp. Prof. Bhatta, V.P. Ed., Vol.8:Pt. 1(2006),3849-4008 pp. Pt. 2 (2007), 4009-4168 pp.Pt.3(2008 ),4169-4328 pp. Prof. Bhatta, V.P. Ed., Vol.9:Pt.1(2009), 4329-4488 pp. Prof. Sathe, J D Pt.2(2010), 4489-4648 pp. Prof. Sathe, J D, Pt.3(2011), 4649-4808 pp. Prof. Sathe, J D, Vol.28 (2012), 4809-4968 pp. Prof. Sathe, J D.</p> <p>This particular dictionary has 28 volumes published so far and each volume is being published each year continuously and will cover the history of Sanskrit literature over a period of more than 3000 years and will cover vast linguistic and cultural material, also the Indian civilization, scientific thought during the ancient and medieval ages.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>The aim of the Dictionary is to supply the user all the relevant information about Sanskrit words, such as their earliest occurrence, the entire range of their meanings (common and technical), their provenance (early existence) at different times, their status as current &amp; obsolete, their deviation and etymology and the changes in their meanings, in their historical development and mutual relations found in the whole corpus of Sanskrit literature.</p> <p>The volume no.1, fascicule no.1 of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles lists nature, scope, problems, list of abbreviations, author, edition, editor, mode of reference used, survey of different branches of Sanskrit learning, approximate chronology of books in each branch, reader's guide. Listing of compounds with a given vocable as the second member and preverbs used with a given root, which presuppose the readiness of the whole material to the Dictionary, will be given in the appendices.</p>
13.	1978	<p>Sen, Chitrabandhu, Dictionary of Vedic Rituals based on Śruata and G<sup>a</sup>ihyasūtras, Delhi, Concept Publishing Co. , 1978, 172 pp.</p> <p>The dictionary will help scholars in understanding exact purport of the term, its different usages and its correlation with other sacrificial concepts. The purpose of the dictionary is to show how an object was used in a sacrifice, how a particular action was performed, or how a person behaved in given ritual context. Only those terms have been selected which are useful in understanding the nature of the Vedic sacrifice. It is not claimed by the author that the dictionary is exhaustive but every attempt has been made to include all significant terms of the sacrifice that occur in Sūtra.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		The disadvantage of the dictionary is that the terms belonging to a single concept get dispersed throughout the book owing to the alphabetical arrangement.
14.	1979	<p>Wilson, H. H., Sanskrit – English Dictionary. (Comprehensive Sanskrit- English Lexicon): Śabda-Sāgara. Enlarged Edition, Delhi, Nag Publishers, 1979, 839 pp.</p> <p>H. H. Wilson’s A Sanskrit-English Dictionary published in 1819 is mainly based on the ancient lexicons and later on some of the Kāvyaś, Purāᅒś and Smṛiti texts. In this dictionary the head-word is in Devnāgari script with no accented transcription. There are no citations.</p> <p>It is first published in 1819 in Calcutta. The second edition was published in 1832. The third revised edition was published in 1874. With the assistance of several Sanskrit Pandits it was again compiled, revised, enlarged and published in 1900. This edition (1979) is the latest one. It is the only dictionary which contains pronunciation and etymology of word and fulfils all the requirements of the student.</p> <p>H. H. Wilson’s A Sanskrit-English Dictionary published in 1819 is mainly based on the ancient lexicons and later on some of the Kāvyaś, Purāᅒś and Smṛiti texts. In this dictionary the head-word is in Devnāgari script with no accented transcription. There are no citations.</p>
15.	1991	Benfey, Theodore, Sanskrit – English Dictionary. Reprint, Asian Educational Services, 1991, 1145 pp.

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>As there was no Sanskrit dictionary available for English student, the first edition of Sanskrit-English dictionary aimed to fulfill this long term need. It includes all the words occurring in different Chrestomathics and texts usually ready by students and covers words in general classical literature. It does not contain the technical terms of grammarians or philosophers. References have been added to the greater part of the meanings and to some extent explanations of passages also, which latter rarely introduced for fear of increase in volume size. Etymology of every word is given. Several parts of compound words are separated by hyphen except in grammatical element. At the end of the principal articles, the kindred words in Greek, Latin, German (Gothic and Anglo-Saxon) languages are added for easy understanding of Comparative Grammar in which Sanskrit is used mostly.</p> <p>The scope of Benfey's A Sanskrit-English Dictionary with reference to the best editions of Sanskrit authors (London, 1866) included all the words occurring in different chrestomathies and selections generally in use, such as Lassen's Anthology, Bopp's Nala, Johnson's Mahabharata selections, etc., and the texts of Hitopdeśa, Pañcatantra etc. In 1866, the same year as that of Benfey's publication, Eugene Burnouf published a dictionary of Sanskrit and French with comparable scope, intended for the use of students. The author mentions on the title page that this dictionary was based on the works of Wilson, Bopp, Westergaard, Johnson and others. The dictionary has two appendices where a list of Sanskrit suffixes and the roots classified according to their final sounds is given.</p>



Sr No.	Year	Title
16.	1992	<p>Apte, Vasudev Govind, A Concise Sanskrit English Dictionary, 1992, Delhi, Motilal Banarasidas Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 2011. 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 366 pp.</p> <p>There has been a crying need for an excellent Sanskrit-English dictionary which supplies everything required by an average reader and which is characterized by brevity and cheapness. The present compilation is intended to serve that purpose. The bulk of this dictionary has been reduced without compromising its usefulness. There are in existence no doubt excellent Sanskrit-English dictionaries compiled by eminent scholars like Monier Williams, H.H. Wilson, V. S. Apte and L. R. Vaidya, but their bulkiness and cost prohibit a large number of users from enjoying an advantage so necessary in their study of Sanskrit. There is, therefore, a crying need for one which supplies everything required by an average reader and which is at the same time characterized by brevity and cheapness. The present compilation is intended to serve this purpose. The author in this handy work has kept out Sanskrit words which are less commonly used and has tried to avoid all technicalities as well as words which can easily be seen as simple derivatives of some given words. Thus he has been able to reduce the bulk of the dictionary without compromising its usefulness.</p>
17.	2006	<p>Ranade, H. G., Illustrated Dictionary of Vedic Rituals, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, 2006, New Delhi, xxxi, 348 pp.</p> <p>It is most extensive in its entries of relevant lexical items. The dictionary comprises of about 5000 entries of technical importance. The dictionary provides more textual references from</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>the Vedic literature.</p> <p>The vocabulary is mostly collected from Viśvabandhu's Veidic Index and from Vedic Bibliography (Vols. 5), by R. N. Dandekar. The Śrautakośa Index (Vaidik Samshodhan Mandal, Pune) and The Index of Dharmaśāstra by P.V. Kane volume II. A number of rare situations at different places in Maharashtra where Soma sacrifice were performed in the year 1982 and in subsequent years were photographed. The dictionary is useful to the Vedic scholars and to the common readers in the field of Vedic rituals and Sanskrit literature.</p>
18.	1846	<p>Yates, W., Dictionary of Sanskrit and English, Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1846, 928 pp.</p> <p>An abridgement of Wilson's dictionary by W. Yates for the benefit of Indian students was published in 1846 at Calcutta. The dictionary contains around 50000 words. The head-word is in Devnāgari script without accent mark, citations are not given. (Sanskrit-English Dictionary). In 1846 revised Yates published his abridgement of Wilson's dictionary, called 'A Dictionary of Sanskrit and English' designed for the use of students and Indian Colleges and Schools. The abridgement perhaps was based on the facts that the unabridged dictionary was beyond the means of most students and that they were in need of Sanskrit dictionary within their means.</p> <p>Sanskrit-English Dictionary by W. Yates published in 1854. Sanskrit-English Dictionary by W. Yates published in Calcutta, by Baptist Mission Press in 1854. A dictionary in Sanskrit and English designed for the use of students for personal collection and of Indian colleges and schools.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>The aim of author bringing this dictionary is due to necessity of Sanskrit dictionary. The author has experience of teaching and found inconvenient to teach without dictionary for advance learning of Sanskrit language. The main object of this work was to quarto of Wilson's dictionary to octavo form without diminishing the size of type or number of words. The main purpose was to develop a suitable dictionary for usage of students in college and schools. The brief information of its usage is highlighted in the preface of dictionary.</p>
		<p>SANSKRIT HINDI</p>
19.		<p>Apte, Vaman Shivaram, Sanskrit Hindi Kosha, Delhi, Motilal Banarasidas, 1969.</p> <p>The first edition published in 1966. Total 70000 words are included and 10000 new words are included. This work is the translation of the V. S. Apte's Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. An elaborate table of compound roots have been appended at the end of the work for easy understanding of the students.</p>
20.		<p>Sharma, Chaturvedi Dwarakaprasa, Sanskrit-Śabdārth Kaustubh, Lala, Ramanarayan Lal, 1928, Allahabad, Pt.1, 1-452 pp; Pt.2-453-984 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit-Shabdarth Kaustubh by Sharma, Chaturvedi Dwarakaprasad. Published by Lala Ramnarayan Lal, Allahabad in 1928. The dictionary is helpful for those students who knows Hindi and wants to learn Sanskrit but do not know or less knowledge about English. It is designed to be an adequate guide to a knowledge of Sanskrit words.</p>

Sr No.	Year	Title
		<p>The dictionary will help the students who do not know English but know Hindi and Sanskrit language and studying in school, college or privately. It is an adequate guide for those students. It provides many explanations of the words with limited space as the big volume will increase the price also which will become out of reach for poor students.</p>
		<p>SANSKRIT-GERMAN</p>
21.	1990	<p>Boehlingk, Otto, Sanskrit – Worterbuch in Kurzerer fassung sieben Bande. (8 Vols.) Motilal Banarasidass, 1990, 200, 299, 301, 265, 302,264, 306, 264, 306, 388 pp.</p> <p>Sanskrit-Worterbuch is one of the major and significant dictionaries in the field of Sanskrit lexicography, compiled by Otto Boehlingk and Rudolph Roth during 1852-75. Popularly known as St.Petersburg Dictionary. It has seven volumes published by the Buchdruckersi der kaiserlichen Akademin der Wissensechaften at St.Petersburg. It was reprinted in 1886 at Wiesbaden. The dictionary covers the whole range of Sanskrit litreature available during their time. Considered as historical and exhaustive with around 9500 pages the dictionary has cited a number of works on varieties of subjects like Art, Astrology, Medicine, Erotic and so on. The salient features of this dictionary are that for the first time in the history of Sanskrit lexicography it gives Indo-Aryan cognates. The head-word is in the Devnāgari script.</p> <p>An abridgement of this dictionary by Boehlingk in seven parts does not contain citations. However, new words and additional meanings are provided in the dictionary which marks considerable improvement over the original St. Petersburg Dictionary.</p>

SANSKRIT-HINDI-TAMIL-ENGLISH		
Sr No.	Year	Title
22.	1980	<p>Vishvanatha Aiyer, T.V., A Learner's Sanskrit-Hindi-Tamil-English Dictionary, Madras, Sanskrit Education Society, 1980</p> <p>The original place of the dictionary was decided to select about 5000 words which increased to 73000 words to provide help to common learner of Sanskrit students of all grades i.e. from beginner to the university level. Standard text books prescribed for Educational institutions, prose, poetical works in Sanskrit literature are taken into consideration. Standard advanced dictionaries have been consulted and annotations of the words have been selected. The different usages of each Sanskrit word and corresponding difference in meaning are indicated in all three different languages Hindi, Tamil and English. The complete information about how to use the dictionary is given at the beginning of the work.</p>

**Part B: Bibliography of Sanskrit Dictionaries (Physically available but not annotated) (Chronological)**

Sr. No	Year	Book Details
1.		Bhattacharya, Ramshankar, Trikandaśeśa - Kośa (Purushottama), Ratnabharati Granthmala 13, Varanasi, Ratna Publication, 133 pp.
2.		Katti, Rangacharya Bhimacharya, Amarkośā, Prathamkāṇḍa, Solapur, Dattaprasad Steam Press, 56 pp.
3.		Pāṇiṇi, Dvirūpakōśa Pāṇiṇi Photo-Copy Madras, 11 pp.
4.		Suri, Shree Vijaya Chandra, Abhidhancintamani of Hemacandracarya, Part II, Sheth Pramodji Ratanji and Sheth Chandulal Punamchand,
5.		Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamgraham by Hemacandra, Vienna, Alfred Holder, 338 pp.
6.		Vogel, Clous, Harśakirti's Anekārthanāmamālā, A Homonymic Dictionary of Sanskrit, 31pp.
7.	1821	Natha, Sukhananda, Śabdārthacintāmaṇi. 4 vols. Sanskrit Printing Press, Agara, 1821, Vol. 1 (1884), 7,1-876 pp. Vol. 2 (1884), 877-1469 pp. Vol. 3(1885), 684, 53 pp. Vol. 4 (1885), 1040, 42 pp.
8.	1835	Harikrishna Nibandha Bhavana, Anekārthadhvanimañjarī (Mahākṣapaṇakavi), Benaras, Harikrishna Nibandha Bhavana, 1835, 37 pp.
9.	1855	Amarasimha, Amarkośa Kāṇḍa 2-3, Pune, Yatnat Pathashala, 1855, pp 264. POTHİ
10.	1861	Th.Aufrech, Abhidhānaratnamālā (by Halāyudha), London, Williams & Norgate, 1861, 400 pp.

Sr No	Year	Book Details
11.	1862	Amarasimha, Amarkosha or Nāmlīṅgānuṣāsana, with Comm. Kāṇḍa 1-3, POTHl, Mumbai, Ganpat Krishnaji Chapkhana, 1862, pp 24.
12.	1862	Bhattacharya Taranath Tarkavachaspati, Vācaspatya: Comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, 1962, Vol.1.
13.	1866	Khandekar, Kashinatha, Vasudeva, Sanskrit Kośa : Trikāṇḍa, Medīni, Hārāvali, Ekākśari kośa chatuṣṭaya, Bombay, Chandraprakasha Press, 1866, 234 pp.
14.	1866	Puruṣottama, Hārāvali, Saṁskṛtakośa, Bombay, 1866, 233 pp.
15.	1872	Bhattacharya, Jivananda Vidyasagar, Medini (Medinikara), Calcutta, 1872, ,256 pp.
16.	1873	Bhattacharya Taranath Tarkavachaspati, Vācaspatyam : Comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary, Calcutta, Kavya Prakash Press, 1873, Vol. 1 :1873, 586 pp. Vol. 2 :1873, 587 -1292 pp. Vol. 3 :1873, 1296- 2412 pp. Vol. 4 :1873, 2413 – 3002 pp. Vol. 5 :1873, 3003 - 3834 pp. Vol. 6 :1873, 3835 -4616 pp. Vol. 7 :1873, 4617-5442 pp.
17.	1873	Ņatkośānām Saṁgraha: Hemachandra, Uṇādi, Pañchatattvaparakāśa, Śāradiyanāmamālā, Viśvakośa, Halāyudhakośa, Kashi, Shivalal Dube, 1873, 494 pp.
18.	1874	Amarasimha, Amarkosha or Nāmlīṅgānuṣāsana, with Comm. Kāṇḍa 1-3, POTHl, Pune, Vitthal Sakharam Agnihotri, 1874, 24 pp.
19.	1874	Amarasimha, , Amarkosha with Comm. Kāṇḍa 1-3, Pune, Pathashala Shilayantra, 1874, 276 pp. POTHl

Sr No	Year	Book Details
20.	1876	Bhattacharya Taranath, Śabdastomamahanidhi, Calcutta, 1876, 1347 pp
21.	1877	Amarasimha, Amarkośa Kāṇḍa 2-3, Sakharam Bhikhshet Katu, Bombay, Shilayantra Chapkhana, , 1877, pp 28. POTHİ
22.	1877	Sharma, Srikantiva , Abhidhānacintāmaṇi of Hemachandrasuri , Calcutta, Jnyana Ratnakar Press, 1877, 239 pp.
23.	1882	Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa Śāśvata, Berlin, Weidrannsche Buchhandlung, 1882, 108 pp.
24.	1883	Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāsvatakośa Śāśvata, Bombay, Education Society's Press, 1883, 108 pp.
25.	1885	Natha, Sukhananda, Śabdārthacintāmaṇi. 4 Vols. Agara,Udaipur, 1885, Vol. 1 (1884), 7,1-876 pp. Vol. 2 (1884), 877-1469 pp.Vol. 3(1885), 684, 53 pp.Vol. 4 (1885), 1040, 42 pp.
26.	1886	Bhandarkar, R. G., ed. Amarkośa (Amarsimha) with comm. of Maheshvara, Bomaby, Government Central Book Depot, 1886, 469 pp.
27.	1886	Radhakantadeva, Śabdakalpadruma. 5 Vols.1886 (A.D.) edition in Devanagari by Vasu, Varadaprasad, Calcutta,, Baptist Mission Press, 1886, Vol. 1:1886, xiv, 8, 315 pp.Vol. 2:1886, 4, 937 pp. Vol. 3:1886, 792 pp. Vol. 4:1886, 565 pp.Vol.5:1886, 555 pp.
28.	1887	Borooh, Anundoram, Nāmlīṅgānuṣāsana (Amarismha) with comm. Of Virasvami and Raya Mukta Vrahaspati and extracts from other comm., Pt.I, London, Trubner & Co, 1887, 176 pp.
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Sr No	Year	Book Details
		Sanskrit English and English Sanskrit, pocket dictionary, Rev.Edition, Bombay, Gopal Narayan & Co., 1888, 664,6pp.
30.	1889	Amarasimha, Namalinganuśāsana with comm. Vyākhyāsudhā or Rāmāśrami of Bhanuji Dikshit ed. by Pandit Shivadatta, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1889, 886 pp.
31.	1889	Durgaprasad, Parab, Kashinath Pandurang and Shivadatta, Abhidhānsamgraha : Collection of Sanskrit ancient lexicons (1-11 Kośa), Bombay, Nirnay Sagar Press, 1889, 250 pp.
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33.	1890	Jhalakikar, Vamanacharya, Amarkośa with comm. of Mahesvara; enlarged by Raghunath Shastri Talekar, Bombay, Govt. Central Press, 1890, 466 pp.
34.	1893	Jhalkikar, Bhimacharya, Nyayakośa, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1893, 1084 pp.
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36.	1894	Amarasimha, Nāmaliṅgānuśāsana, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1894, pp 244.
37.	1896	Ranaganatha Swami, S. P. ,Dvirūpakōśa (Śriharśa), Grantha Pradarshani Series, Vizagapattanam, 1896, 31 pp.
38.	1897	Jivananda Vidyāsagar, Nānārtha Śabdakośa Medinikara, Calcutta, 1897, 195 pp.

Sr No	Year	Book Details
39.	1897	Theodor Zachariae, Anekārthakośa (Mañkha) , Bombay, Education Society's Press, 1897, 233 pp.
40.	1898	Venkata Ranganathacharya Aryavaraguru. Laghu Shabdarthasarvasva: A Sanskrit Encyclopaedic Lexicon, Vizagapatnam, S P V Ranganathaswami Ayyavaraluguru, 1898.
41.	1902	Varma, Raghunatha Udasina, Loukiknyayasangraha ed. by Gangadharshastri, Banaras, , E .D .Lazaras & Co., 1902, 166 pp.
42.	1904	S.P.V.Ranganathasvami Ayyavarāluguru, Akhyātacandrikā or Kriyakośa (Bhattamalla), Chowkhamba Sanskrit series Office, Benares, 1904, 114 pp.
43.	1906	Nagwekar, Lakshman Pandurang, Sanskrit New Dhāturupkośa, Bombay, Indu Praksh Steam Press, 1906
44.	1907	Jacob, G.A., Loukiknyayanjali : Handful of popular maxims current in Snskrit literature, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1907, 1909, 1911, Pt.1- 54pp Pt.2- 90 Pt.3- 157 pp. in one volume.
45.	1911	Jacob, G.A., Loukiknyayanjali : Handful of popular maxims current in Snskrit literature, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1911, Volume 3: 166 pp.
46.	1911	Sīlaskandha Sthavira and Ratna Gopal Bhatta, Viśvaprakāśa (Maheśvara), Benaras, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, 160, 168, 1911, 193 pp.
47.	1912	Gandhi, Natharangaji, Viśvalochanakośa : Muktvāvali kośa Sridharcenācārya, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, 421 pp.

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48.	1912	Hargovinddas and Bechardas, Śabdaratnākara (Sādhusundaragaṇi), Benaras, Art Printing Press, 1912, 2,98,107 pp.
49.	1912	Haragovindadas and Becharadasa. eds., Abhidhānacintāmaṇi with svopajñatikā by Hemachandracharya, Yashovijaya Jaina Granthamala 41, 1915, 620 pp.
50.	1912	Sharma, Nandalal, Viśvalocanakośa (Śridharsena), Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, 421 pp.
51.	1912	Sridharsenācārya, Viśvalochanakośa : Muktvāvali kośa, Bombay, , Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1912, 421 pp.
52.	1913	Shāstrī, Gaṇapati, Nānārthṛṇavasamkśepa or Rājarājiya, Trivandrum, Trivandrum Sanskrit Series 23, 29, 31, 1913, Vol. I.180 pp.
53.	1915	Suri, Vijaya Dharma, ed., Abhidhānacintāmaṇi . Vols.2 by Hemachandracharya, Bhavnagar,, Nathalal Laxmichand Vakil, 1915, Vol.1: 1915, 620 pp. Vol.2:1920, 152 pp.
54.	1916	Kashi Sanskrit Series, Benaras, Medinīkośa or Nānārthaśabdakośa, (Medinīkara) Kashi Sanskrit Series, 41, Benaras. 1916, 203 pp.
55.	1918	Oka, Krishnaji Govind Ed., Anekārthasamuccaya or Śāśvatakośa of Śāśvata, 1918, Poona, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 90 pp.
56.	1918	Shāstrī, Gaṇapati, Nānārthṛṇavasamkśepa or Rājarājiya, Trivandrum, Trivandrum Sanskrit Series 23, 29, 31, 1918, Vol. II: 226 pp. Vol.III.107 pp.
57.	1920	Amarasimha, Nāmaliṅgānuśāsana, Bombay, Pandurang Javaji, 1920, 243 pp.

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58.	1920	Amarasimha, Nāmlīṅgānuṣāsana (Amarkośa) , Bombay, Pandurang Jawaji, 1920, 243 pp.
59.	1920	Lokesh Chandra, Jyotiśāśāstranighaṇṭu, Kalyan, Lakshmi Venkateshvara Press, 1920, 16 pp.
60.	1920	Jinadeva, Nāmamālāśiloṅcha, Jyotiśāśāstranighaṇṭu, Kalyan, Lakshmi Venkateshvara Press, Kalyan, 1920, 16 pp.
61.	1925	Jacob, G.A., Loukiknyayanjali: Handful of popular maxims current in Snskrit literature, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, Vol.1: 1925, Vol.2: 1909: Vol.3:1911, Vol.1:3 <sup>rd</sup> rev. ed. 54 pp. Vol.2: 2 <sup>nd</sup> rev. ed. 90 pp. Vol.3:19112nd rev. ed.:164 pp.
62.	1928	Jhalkikar, Bhimacharya, Nyayakośa, Revised by Vasudevshastri Abhyankar, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1928
63.	1928	Sharmā Rāmāvatāra, Kalpadrukośa, (Keśava), Gaekwad Oriental Series 60,Baroda, 1928, 485 pp.
64.	1929	Purushottamdeva, Śabdabhedaparakāśa, Bombay, Pandurang Jawaji, 1929, 12 pp.
65.	1929	Alekar, Vasudev Ramkrishna, Laghukriyapadarupakośa, Kolhapur, Lakshmibai Vasudevrao Alekar, 4 <sup>th</sup> ed.,1929, 95 pp.
66.	1929	Hoshing, Jaggannath ed., Anekārthasañgraha of Hemacandra, Jai Krishnadās Haridās Gupta, Benaras, 1929, 188 pp.
67.	1929	Joshi, Vaijanath Jagannath, Śabdabhedaparakāśa, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1929.
68.	1929	Kulkarni Narayan Nathaji, Śāśvatakośa Anekārthasamuccayya of Śāśvata, Poona, Oritental Book Agency, 1929, 110 pp.

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69.	1929	Puruṣottama, Śabdabhedaparakāśa, Bombay, Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, 1929, 12 pp.
70.	1929	Purushottamdeva, Śabdabhedaparakāśa, Bombay, Pandurang Jawaji, 1929, 386 pp.
71.	1929	Sharma V. D. Amarkosha (Amarsinha) , Bombay, Venkateshvara Press, 1929, 540 pp
72.	1930	Kashi, Sam, Pañcatattvaparakāśik, (Veṇīdatta), Kashi, Sam, 1930, 29 pp.
73.	1930	Ñatkośānām Saṁgraha: Hemachandra, Uṇādi, Pañchatattvaparakāśa, Śāradiyanāmamālā, Viśvakośa, Halāyudhakośa, Kashi, Maharaj Shivalal, 1930,494 pp.
74.	1932	Shastri Jnyanaprakash, Vaidiknirvachankośa, Delhi, Parimal Publications, 2007.
75.	1932	Shastri, Vitharam Lalluram, Śabdaratnasamanvayakośa, (Śahājī), Baroda, 1932, Part I, 294 pp. Part II 295-606 pp.
76.	1933	Kapādīā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, Surat, Ekākāśaranāmamālā (Sudhākalaśa), Surat, Kapādīā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, 1933, 155 pp.
77.	1933	Kapādīā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, Surat, Anekārtha-Ratna-Mañjuśā, Surat, Jivanchand Sakerchand Javeri, 1933.
78.	1933	Kapādīā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, Surat, Ekākāśaranāmamālikā (Viśvaśambhu) Surat, Kapādīā, Hirālāl Rasikdās, 1933, 155 pp.
79.	1936	S.P.V.Ranganathasvami Ayyavarāluguru, Akhyātacandrikā : a lexicon of Sanskrit verbs (Bhattamalla), Chowkhamba Sanskrit series 82, , Benaras, Chowkhamba Sanskrit series Office, 1936, 86 pp.

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80.	1937	Chintamani, T. R., Nānārthasaṅgraham by Ajayapāla, Madras University Sanskrit Series 10, Madras, 1937, 145 pp.
81.	1940	Hoshing, Jaggannath Shastri ed., Medinikośa (Medinikara), or Nānārthasabdakośa, Jai Krishna Das Hari Das Gupta, Kashi Sanskrit Series 41, Varanasi, 1940, 234 pp.
82.	1943	Virkar, Krishnaji Bhaskar, Sulabha Dhaturupkośa, Bombay, Keshav Bhikaji Dhavale, 1943, 113 pp.
83.	1945	Khandekar, S. A., Kośāvataṁsa (Rāghavakavi), Poona, 1945, 234 pp.
84.	1946	Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyaratnamālā (Madhavkara), Reprint from Patna University Journal Vol.2, Patna, 1946, 142 pp.
85.	1946	Devachand Lalbhai Jain Pustakoddhara Fund Series, Śeśanāmamālā, (Hemacandra), Surat, H K Javeri, 1946, 456 pp.
86.	1946	Devchand Lalbhai Jain Pustak Fund, Abhidhānacintāmaṇi kośa by, Hemachandracharya, Devchand Lalbhai Jain Pustak Series no. 92, Surat, 1946, 788 pp
87.	1946	H. K. Javeri, Publ., Abhidhānacintāmaṇi kośa by Hemachandracharya, Surat, H. K. Javeri, 1946, 456 pp.
88.	1946	Nirnaya Sagar Press, Publ., Abhidhānacintāmaṇi kośa by Hemachandracharya, Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1946, 772 pp.
89.	1947	Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyamuktavali, Reprint from Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vols. XXXI and XXXII, Patna, 1947.
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91.	1950	Acharya, Narayan Ram, Amarakośa/Nāmalīṅgnuśāsana (Amarsimha), Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1950, pp214.
92.	1950	Tripathi, S. N, Anekārthanāmamālā (Dhananjaya), Benaras, Bhāratīya Jnyānapītha, 1950, 140 pp.
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94.	1951	Kavi, M. Ramakrishna, <u>Comp.</u> , Bharatakośa by Bharata, Sri Venkateshvara Oriental Series No.30,Tirupati, T.T. Devasthanams Press, 1951, 984 pp.
95.	1951	Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh, Śāradīykhyanamamālā, (Harśkīrti), Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography 6, Pune , Deccan College, 1951, 102 pp.
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97.	1952	Mishra Shivadatta, Śivakośa, Poona, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, 1952, 210 pp.
98.	1954	Krishnamoorthy Sharma, K. V., Nānārthamañjari, (Rāghava), Pune, Deccan College, 1954, 253 pp.
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Sr No	Year	Book Details
100.	1954	Sharma, B. R., Nānārtharatnamālā Irugapa Daṇḍādhinātha, Pune, Deccan College, 1954, 315 pp.
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103.	1955	Kulkarni, E. D. and Gokhale, V. D., Nāmamālikā,(Bhoja), Pune, Deccan College, 1955, 102 pp.
104.	1957	Joshi,Jaishankar, Halayudhdhakosa Abhidhanratnamala, Lucknow, Pub.Buraou, 1957, 746 pp.
105.	1957	Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh and K.V. Krishnamurti Sarma Ed., Koshakalpataru of Vishvanath , Sources of Indo-Aryan, Lexicography 14.1, Poona, Deccan College Post Graduate, Research Institute, 1957, Fasc.1:315 pp. Fasc.2-1966:400 pg.
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107.	1961	Radhakantadeva, Śabdakalpadruma. 5 Vols. (Reprint), Delhi, Motilal Banarasidas, 1961, Vol.1:315ppVol.2:937pp.Vol.3:792pp.Vol.4:565pp.Vol.5:555pp.
108.	1965	Sharma, B. R., Śabdaratnākara (Vāmana Bāṇa Bhaṭṭa), Darbhanga, Mithila Institute, 1965, 813 pp.
109.	1967	Bhattacharya Taranath, Śabdastomamahanidhi, Chaukhamba, Sanskrit Sr. Office, Varanasi, 1967, 531 pp.



Sr No	Year	Book Details
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113.	1968	Kulkarni, E. D., Paramānandīyanāmamāla, (Makarandadāsa), Pune, Deccan College, 1968, Pt. 1.271 pp.
114.	1969	Borooh, Anundoram, Nānārthasaṅgraha, Gauhati, Publication Board, 1969, 554 pp 1 frsp.
115.	1969	Hoshing, Jaggannath ed, Anekārthasaṅgraha, Chaukhamba, Kashi Sanskrit Series 68. 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed., Varanasi, 1969, 191 pp.
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117.	1971	Shastri, Hargovind, Vaijayantikośa of Yādavaprakāśacārya, Jaikrishnadas – Krishnadas Prachyavidya Granthamala,, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1971, 424 pp.
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31. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. by Śrīrāmasāstrī Calcutta, Jñakīnātha Kāvyaṭīrtha and bros., 1933. ii, 174p.
32. Bhaṭṭācārya, Tārānātha, Tarkavācaspati  
Śabdastomamahānidhi. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Calcutta, Beadon press, 1876. 1346p.
33. Bhaṭṭācārya, Tārānātha, Tarkavācaspati  
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Ākhyātacandrikā, ed. by Śrīaravāstu Raṅganāthasvāmī. Basnaras Caukhambā Saṁskṛta book depot 1904. 42p. Indexes.

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Ākhyātacandrikā, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. by Haragovindadāsa, 1936.

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Vedārśakośah: a dictionary of Vedic words containing meaning culled from Dayānanda's comm. on the Vedas and other works, with notes from the Brāhmaṇas, Upaniṣads, nighaṇṭu and nirukta. Lahore, Camūpati sāhitya vibhāga, 1934-40. 3v.

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Śabdakalpadrumaḥ, ed. by varadāprasāda Vasu and Haricaraṇa Vasu. Calcutta, the editors, 1886-94. 5v.

39. Another Photo-copy. Varanasi, Caukhambā Saṁskṛta book depot, 1961. 5v.

40. Dhanñjaya

Nāmamālā, with the comm. of Amarakīrti and containing the Anekārthanighaṇṭu and Ekākṣarī Kośa, ed. with notes by Śambhunātha Tirtha. Banaras, Bhāratiya Jñānapitha, 1950. xiv, 138p. Append. (Jñānapītha Mūrti Devījanagranthamālā: Saṁskṛta grantha, 6).

41. Dhanvantari

Dhanvantarinighaṅtu. ed. by Nārāyanaśarmā Purandare. Poona, Ānandāśarma press, 1896. Vii, 165p. Append (Ānandāśarma Saṃskṛitaseries,33)

42. Dube, Śivalāla

Ṣaṭkośasaṅgraha. Banaras, 1873. In litho. Contents:- 1. Halāyudhakośa, 2. Viśvakośa, 3. Pañcatattva prakāśakośa, 4. Uṇādikosa, 5. Sāradiya nāmamālā and 6. Hemacandrakośa.

43. Dvārakānātha, Nyāyabhūṣaṇa

Avyayakośa: a metrical vocabulary of indeclinable words, followed by Bṛhad-ekākṣarakośa, a similar work on monosyllables: with a metrical account of the author's family and his literary work. Calcutta, 1899. 28p.

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Vaṇabījaparakāśa: dictionary of tantric words. Bombay, Śrī Venkaṭeśvara steam press, 1911. 216p.

45. GaurīśaĒkara, Bhikṣu

Sarvalakṣaṇasaṅgraha. Hissar, 1921. 158p.

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Vedic Kośa. ed. with an elaborate introd. in Hindi on the history of the Brāhmaṇa literature by Bhagavaddatta. Lahore, Research department, D.A.V. college, 1926. v. 1. (ciii, 699p.) (Dayānanda mahāvīdyālaya Saṃskṛtagranthamālā, no.8).

Contents: v. 1- Attributes of different devatas, scientific and moral passages

and other useful material contained in the 15 printed Brāhmaṇas of the Vedas.

49. Harṣakīrti Sūri

Laghunāmamālā, or Śāradīya: a metrical vocabulary in 3 chapters, ed. by Paṇḍita Kāśīnātha. Vadal (Ahmedabad), 1918. i, 44p. Pl. (Candrasīmha Sūrijainagranthamālā, 2).

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54. Der Anekārthasaṅgraha, ed. with the comm. of Mahendra Sūri by Theodor Zachariae. Education society's press, 1893. xviii, 206p. (Quellenwerke der Altindischen lexikographie, 1)

55. (The) Anekārthasaṅgraha, with an index by Ghanānanda Pāṇḍeya and Janārdana Jośī and ed. by Jagannāthśāstrī Hosiṅga. Banaras, Jayakṛṣṇadāsa Haridāsa Gupta, 1929. v, 197p. (Kāśī Sanskrit series: Haridāsa Sanskrit granthamālā, 68 Lexicography section, 2)

56. Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Śabdamañjarī. Culcatta, 1864. 312p. A-Nivṛtti.

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Jaina gem dictionary by jagmandarlāla jaini and Śītalāprasāda. Arrah, 1918. 156p. (Library of jaina literature, 9), Prakrit-Prakrit.

58. Jhalakīkara, Bhīmācārya

Nyāyakośa, ed. by Vāsudevaśāstrī Abhyaṅkara. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Poona, Bhāṅḍarkara oriental research institute, 1928. 1084p. (Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit series, 49). First ed. 1875. Dictionary of Nyāya philosophy.

59. Jinadeva Muni

The Abhidhāna-cintāmaṇiśiloṅcha, a supplement in 139 stanzas, to Hemacandra's Abhidhānacintāmaṇi, ed. by Śīvadatta and Kāśīnātha Pāṅḍuraṅga Paraba. Bombay, 1896.

60. Jośī, Lakṣmaṇaśāstrī

Dharmakośaḥ. Wai (Satara), Prājñapāṭhaśālāmaṇḍala, 1937 -.2v. Contents: -v. 1. Vyavahāraḥkhaṇḍa. V.2. Upaniṣat khaṇḍa.

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Bhāratīya rājanīti kośa. Poona, Rājanītikōśa maṇḍala, 1954- . v.1. xiv, 120p. Ancient Indian Political ideas and terms in Kālidāsa's wroks.

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63. Kevalānanda sarasvatī

Aitareya Brāhmaṇāraṇyakakośa. Badalapur, Ārya saṁskṛiti mudraṅālaya, 1952 vi, 110p.

64. Mīmāṁsākośaḥ. Wai (Satara), Prājñapāṭhaśālāmaṇḍala, 1952-56, 4v. Concordance to Mīmāṁsāsūtra of Jaimini, to be completed in 6 vols.

65. Kṣemendra

Lokaparakāśa, ed. by Jagaddhara Jādu. Srinagar, under the authority of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 1947. 88p. (The Kashmir series of texts and studies, 75).

66. Madanapāla

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Viśvaprakāśa or Viśvakośa: a lexicon of homonymous words, ed. by Ratnagopāla Bhaṭṭa and SīlaskandhaMahāsthavira. Banaras, Caukhambā Saṁskṛita book depot, 1911. Vii, 193p. (Caukhambā Saṁskṛit series, 160, 168).

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Viśeṣāmṛta: an orthographical lexicon. Adyar, Adyar library, 1943. 14p.

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Rājanighaṇṭu, ed. with short notes by Āśubodha Bhaṭṭācārya and Nityhodha Bhaṭṭācārya. Calcutta, the editors, 1866. xxii, 476p. Medical dictionary.

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Tāntrika abhidāna. Calcutta, Satīśacandra Mukhopādyaīya, 1910. vi, 132p.

72. Pade, Śaṅkara Dāji

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73. Puruṣottamadeva  
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74. The Trikāṇḍaśeṣa: a collection of Sanskrit nouns, with “Sārārtha candrikā”, a comm. of Śīlaskandha Mahāsthavira. Bombay, Veṅkateśvara steam press, 1916, xvi, 350p. Supplement to Amarakośa.
75. Rāmakṛṣṇakavi, M.  
Bharatakośaḥ: a dictionary of technical terms with definition collected from the works on music and dramaturgy by Bharata and others, ed. by P.V. Rāmānujasvāmī. Tirupati, Tirumalai – Tirupati.
76. Devasthānams, 1951. xxvi, 984p. (Sri Veṅkateśvara prācya granthamālā, 30).
77. Rāya, Gopīmohana  
Muktāvalī: Sanskrit synonyms of words used in the science of medicine, Calcutta, Saṁvāda jñānaratnākara press, 1874. 89p.
78. Rāya, Kiśorīlāla  
Tāntrika abhidhāna. Bogra. 60p.
79. Śabdaratnapradīpah, ed. by Hariprasāda Śāstrī. Jaipur, Rājasthāna oriental research institute, 1956. xii, 88p. (Rājasthāna purātna granthamālā, 19).
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81. Sāgarandī  
Nāṭakalakṣaṇaratnakośa, ed. by Myles Dillon. London, Oxford university

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ŚĀHAJĪ, King of Tanjore.

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Devādaśa kośānāmsaṅgraha. Banaras, 1865. Various pagings. Litho. Contents:- (1) Medinīkośa, (2) Ekākṣarīkośa, (3) Dvirūpakośa, (4) Dvirūpakośa by Puruṣottama Deva, (5) Trikāṇḍakośa, (6) Nānārthakośa, (7) Anekārthadhvanikośa, (8) Hārāvalīkośa (9) Dhanañjaya-kośa, (10) Vrarucikośa, (11) Nāmamālā and (12) Mātṛkakośa.

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Śivakośa, ed. by R.G. Harṣe. Poona. Deccan college post-graduate and research institute, 1952. 1iii, 210p. (Sources of Indo-Aryan lexicography series, 7).

86. Svarūpānanda,

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87. Tāmbe, Sadāśiva Dhonḍo

Gītāpadārthānuśāsanakośa. Wanked, Bālakṣṇa Soṇaśeta Viśvekara, 1910. iv,



209p. Concordance to Bhagavadgītā.

88. Tātācārya, D.T.

Viśiṣṭādvaitakośa. Tirupati, Śrīraṅgaśathakopa Yatīndra Mahādeśikan, 1951. xxiv, 375p.

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Lakṣmīnivāsābhidhāna. 1873. A dictionary of words ending in Uṇādi.

90. Veṅkaṭanātha, Vedāntācārya

The Daśādīpakanighṇtu: a metrical treatise on words of ten meanings, ed. by Śrīparavāstu Raṅganāthasvāmi. Vizagapatam, 1898. i, 7p. (Kośamañjarī series, 2).

91. Vijayarājendra

Abhidhānarājendra: a lexicon of Jain Prakrit, explained in Sanskrit, ed. by Muni Dīpavijaya and Yatīndravijaya Ratlam, Śrī Jainaprabhākara printing press, 1913-25. 7v. Prakrit-Sanskrit. Introd. in Hindi and Sanskrit. Includes Hemacandra's Prakrit grammar with Sanskrit metrical comm. of Vijayarājendra.

92. Viśvanātha Śāstrī

Śrautapadārthanirvacanam: dictionary of sacrificial terms, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. by Prabhudatta Agnihotrī. Banaras, E.J. Lazarus and co. xxiv, 311p.

93. Vopadeva

Kavikalpadrum, critically ed. by Gajānana Bālakṛṣṇa Palasule. Poona, Deccan college post-graduate and research institute, 1954. xxxvi, 102p. Append, (Sources of Indo Aryan lexicography, 15).

94. Woodrofee, Sir John

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98. The Niruktam, with a comm. "Prapannāloka" by Rāmaprapannaśastrī. Llahore, Bombay press, 1916. 181p.

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101. The Nighṅtu and the Nirukta, critically ed. with notes in English by Lakṣmana Sarūpa.

Lahore, University of Punjab, 1927. xxxix, 292p. Rs. 12.19. The relation of the Nirukta with other Sanskrit works is explained in the appendix, p. 246-87.

102. Comm. Of Skandasvāmī and Maheśvara on the Nirukta, ed. with critical notes

by Lakṣmaṇa Sarūpa. Lalhore, University of Punjab, 1928-34. 3v. Includes the text. and parallel passages from the comm. of Skanda, Maheśvara and Durgā in the appendix.

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**Part B2: Bibliography of Sanskrit Dictionaries Published in Different Language Script.**

1. Agastya  
Śrīparavāstu Raṅganāthasvāmī, ed., Śabdasaṅgrahaḥ: a vocabulary ascribed to Agastya, with glosses etc., Vizagapatam, Telgu script. Published in “Grantha Pradarśanī”.
2. Amarakośam, Madras, Asylum press, 1835, iii, 95p. Kanarese script.
3. Amarakośa, Bellary, 1848. Telegu script.
4. Amarakośa. Calcutta, Kavitāratnākara yantra, 1857. 126p. Bengali script.
5. Nāmalingānuśāsanamu, Kāṇḍa I. Madras, Jñānaratnākara press, 1857.i, 16p. Telugu script
6. Nāmalingānuśāsanamu, Madras, Kalānidhi press, 1858, iv, 74p, Telugu script.
7. Amarakośa. Calutta. 1863. Bengali script
8. Amarakośa, Calcutta. Sudhānidhi press, 1865. 107p. Bengali script.
9. Amarakośa. Calcutta, Hindu press, 1869. 126p. Bengali script.
10. Amarakośa. Calcutta, Saṁvādajñānaratnākara yantra, 1872. 152p. Bengali script.
11. Amarakośa. Calcutta, Nṛtyalāla Śīla, 1874. 130p. Bengali script.
12. Amareśam mūlam, ed. by subrahṇya Perumāl. Cochin, St. Thomas press, 1877. i, 28p. Malayalam script.
13. Nāmalingānuśāsanam, kāṇḍa I. Banaras, Hindu vidyānilaya press, 1878. 16p.. Telugu script.
14. Amarakośam, ed. by Gaṇapati Tarkaratna. Calcutta, Pāṇḍavacaraṇa De,

1884. i, 130p. Bengali script.
15. Śabdakalpadrumaḥ. Rev. ed. Calcutta, Nūтана vāṅgālā press, 1874-77. 9v. Bengali script
16. Śabdakalpadrumaḥ, ed. by kālīprasanna Kāvyaaviśārada. Calcutta, Hitavādi press, 1914. 2v. Bengali script
17. Gupta, Siddheśvara  
Dravyārthacandrikā. Calcutta, the author, 1877. Vii, 558p. Bengali script.
18. Rāya, Praphullacandra  
Rasāyanika paribhāṣa, by Praphullacandra Rāya and Prabodhacandra Caṭṭopādhyāya. Calcutta, Vaṅgīyasāhitya-pariṣat mandira, 1912. iv, 33p. Dictionary of Indian chemistry. Bengali script.

#### MONOGOLIAN—SANSKRIT

19. Raghuvīra  
Mongol-Sanskrit dictionary, with a Sanskrit-Mongol index. New Delhi, International academy of Indian culture, 1958. lix, 659p. (Satapiṭakam: Indo-Asian literatures, 5). Roman script.

#### SANSKRIT—BENGALI

20. Amarasimha  
Abhidhāna: words of Amarakośa arranged alphabetically with the Bengali name “Śabda-sindhu” ed. by Pītāmbara Mukhopādhyāya Calcutta, the editor, 1817. vii, 488p. Bengali script.
21. Amarakośābhidhāna, ed. by Pītāmbara Nyāyavāgīśa. Calcutta, Rāmarāma

Bhaṭṭācārya, 1857. Bengali script.

## SANSKRIT—BENGALI

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Abhidhāna: words of Amarakośa arranged alphabetically with the Bengali name “Śabda-sindhu” ed. by Pītambara Mukhopādhyāya Calcutta, the editor, 1817. vii, 488p. Bengali script.

23. Amarārthacandrikā, ed. with Bengali comm. “Amarārthacandrikā” of Gopīnātha Śīla and index by kaṇāilāla Śīla. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Calcutta, the editor, 1892. xii, 614p. Bengali script.

24. Amarakośābhidhānam, with the comm. “Candrikā”, ed. by Candramohana Bhaṭṭācārya Tarkaratna. Calcutta, 1901. lxxxvii, 341p. Index. Bengali script.

25. Amarārthacandrikā, by Kālīprasanna Vidyāratna. Calcutta, S. Dāsa, 1909. 407, 224p. Index. Bengali script.

26. Sānuvada-bṛhat amarārthacandrikā, by Prasannakumāra Bhaṭṭācārya, followed by Kośasaṅgraha: Ekāṣarakośa, Dvirūpakośa, Saṅkhyākośa, Navagrahakośa. Nānārthadhvanimañjaarī, Rāśikośa Nakṣatrakośa, Nakṣatrakośa, Sāstravatābhidhāna. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Calcutta, Sāstrapracāra press, 1911. viii, 628p. Index Bengali script.

27. Gopīramaṇ Tarkaratna

Kośacandrikā: a collection of vocabularies—Nānārthamañjaarī, Sārasvatābhidhāna, Ekāṣarakośa, Rāśikośa, Nakṣatrakośa, Grahakośa, Aṅkābhidhāna, and Dvirūpakośa. Dacca, 1893. I, 60p. Bengali script.

28. Gupta, Virajācaraṇa, Kavibhūṣana Vanauṣadhidarpaṇa: Ayurvedic material medica with quotations and copious original Prescriptions from standard

works. Calcutta, S.C. Ādhya and co., 1908, lxxii, 421, 41p. Append. Bengali script

29. Moggallāna

Ābhidhānappadīpikā, vā Pālīśabdakośa, ed. by Jñānānanda Svāmī. Calcutta, 1913. ix, 337p. Pl. Bengali script. Pali-Bengali.

30. Another ed. Allahabad, Indian press, 1918. xi, 337p.

31. Mukhopādhyāya, Viṣṇupada

Pāṇḍityam: the imperial lexicon of the Sanskrit language, based on Amarakośa. Calcutta, 1894. i, 40p. Bengali script.

#### SANSKRIT—SINHALESE

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Glossary with the meaning of Pali Stanzas of Elu Attanagaluwansa. Colombo, 1909. ii, 60p. Sinhalese script. Pali-Sinhalese.

33. Sarasvatinihaṅṭu: a classification of botanical names in Sanskrit, with notes in Sinhalese. Colombo, 1865. iv, 75p. Index. Sinhalese script.

#### SANSKRIT – BURMESE

34. CaturaĒga-bālamachcha

Abhidhānappadīpikāṭṭhasamvaṇṇana, or Abhidhāntīka: a gloss upon Moggallāna's abhidhānappadīpikā. Rangoon. 1903. I, 329p. Burmese script.

35. Abhidhāntīkā, interpreted word by word into Burmese by Maungdaung

- Hsaya pannasami. Rangoon, 1909. 2v. Burmese script.
36. Abhdhānaṭīka, with Burmese interpretation by Maungdaung Hsaya Pannasami, ed. by Maung Lin. Rangoon, 1910-1911. 2v. Burmese script.
37. Hba  
 Dictionary of the Pali language, by Hba and Thaltin, specially adapted for the use of Burmese students by Maung Ba. and Maung Tha Din... Rangoon. 1914. iii, 326p. Burmese script.
38. Kyaw yan, U  
 Mula hse abhidhan kyan: list of Pali and other Indian terms for drugs, with their Burmese equivalents, Mandalay, 1912. 54p. Burmese script.
39. Moggallāna  
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This chapter fulfils objective four set for this study.

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## APPENDIX 1

### Historical Growth According to Types of Sanskrit Classical Dictionaries (with Brief Description)

#### Lexicons of Homonyms

1. **Anekārthasamuccaya** is also popularly known as Śāśvatakośa, named after the compiler Śāśvata (6th C.A.D.). This is an incomplete lexicon. Though the words are arranged in full, half and quarter verses, they are neither in alphabetical order nor according to the number of syllables as is generally found in many lexicons. Hence the reference value of this lexicon is comparatively less. The work is divided into six sections, the last two dealing with the indeclinables. However he has been quoted by Ksirasvamin and others of the 12th C.A.D.

2. **Anekārthadhvanimañjari** is a homonymous dictionary having three chapters. There are full, half and quarter verses devoted to the meanings of words in the lexicon. The lexicon is authored by Māhākṣapaṇaka (earlier than 925 A.D.). Originally, the work appears in three parts. The lexicon also bears different names in different manuscripts like Anekārthadhavanimanjari, Anekārthamanjari, Anekārthapadamanjari and Kavisanjivaninighaṇṭu.

3. **Ekākṣarakośa** contains words having single syllable, with different meanings attached to it. Th. Aufrecht informs that this is the fifth lexicon written by Puruśottamadeva who flourished between the 11th and the 13th C.A.D.

4. **Viśvaprakāśa** is a dictionary of homonyms arranged according to the final consonants. Based on the number of syllables the words are further classified into sub-groups. However there is no alphabetical order of arrangement. Hence ready reference to words is difficult. Maheśvara of the 12th C.A.D. is the author of this lexicon which has been quoted by Sarvānanda, Hemaçandra, Rāyamukuta and others, which testifies to the popularity of the lexicon. However Medinikara, a later lexicographer, has criticized the lexicon as 'faulty'.

5. **Anekārthakośa** is a small lexicon also known generally as Nānārthasaṁgraha. The author of this lexicon is Ajayapāla who lived earlier than the 12th C.A.D. There are about

1730 words in this lexicon, arranged according to the initial letters irrespective of the number of syllables.

The lexicon gives various meanings of single words. Most of the words treated in this lexicon can be found in the Śāśvatakośa. The division of sections is based on the extent of meanings in full-verses, half-verses and so on. The indeclinables appear at the end of each section.

**6.Mañkhakośa** is also known as Anekārthakośa written by Mañkha or Maiikhaka of the 12th C.A.D. This dictionary consists of about 1007 verses. The words are arranged in alphabetical order of the final consonants. They are further arranged on the basis of the number of syllables. The indeclinables, are given at the end. The lexicon does not have half or quarter verses, nor division into sections or vargās as may be seen in some other kośās. According to the author, earlier lexicographers like Bhaguri, Halāyudha, Kātya, Durga, Śāśvata and Amara have been consulted in preparing the lexicon. He quotes from literary works like Raghuvamśa for illustrating the use of words treated in the lexicon.

**7.Anekārthasaṅgraha** - this dictionary has about 1829 verses authored by Hemacandra. There are six kaṅṅās or sections. A supplementary section on indeclinables is added to these kāṅṅās. The arrangement is in alphabetical order according to the initial letters. The genders have not been mentioned.

**8.Dharaṇikośa** of Dharaṇidhara (earlier than the 12th C.A.D.), is arranged after the final letters of the words and also the number of syllables in a word, as found in Medinikośa. The title of this lexicon is Anekārthasāra as recorded by the author. The work is based on the works of earlier writers.

**9.Nānārthārṇavasamkṣepa** is one of the major lexicons of homonyms written by Keśava who lived somewhere in the 12th or 13th C.A.D. The lexicon contains about 5800 verses arranged in six kāṅṅās. The arrangement is according to the number of syllables in a word. The kaṅṅās are further divided into sections depending on the genders of the words, viz., strilingādhyāya, pumilingādhyāya, napumsakalingādhyāya, vacyalingādhyāya and nānālingādhyāya. The arrangement is according to alphabetical order. The lexicon also deals with Vedic words, not generally dealt in most of the non-Vedic lexicons. Authorities like Vaijayanti, Medini, Sakatayana and others have been quoted in the text itself.

**10.Nānārthaśabdakośa** is also known as Medinikosa written by Medinikara(13th C.A.D.). In this lexicon the arrangement of the words is according to the final letter and also the number of syllables in each word. As in some other lexicons, the indeclinables are given at the end of the lexicon. Later lexicographers and commentators have quoted this lexicon in their works, which may testify to the merit of the lexicon. The author quotes several authorities. However there are divergent opinions as to its merit. While Aufrecht condemns the lexicon as faulty and records that this lexicon is nothing but a reproduction of Viśvaprakāśa, Śeṣagiri Śāstri, observes that of all the works of the kind Nānārthaśabdakośa is the best.

**11.Anekārthatilaka** is also called Nānārthatilaka compiled by Mahipa (before 1434 A.D.). The lexicon has four kāṇṇās, each kāṇḍa having 45,362,290 and 213 verses respectively. The division of the kāṇṇās is based on the number of syllables of words. The first kāṇḍa has words having single syllable and therefore termed ekākṣarakāṇḍa. The second is dvyakṣarakāṇḍa, the third is tryakṣarakāṇḍa. The sankirṇakāṇḍa deals with miscellaneous words having four and rarely five syllables. The arrangement of the words is generally in alphabetical order.

**12.Nānārtharatnamāla** is a lexicon ascribed to Irugappa Dandādhinātha who belonged to latter half of the 14th C.A.D. There are six kāṇṇās in this lexicon. The lexicon has words of multiple meanings arranged according to the number of syllables in each word and also the final letters such as ending in ka, kha, ga, etc.

**13.Anekārthadhvanimanjari** is a lexicon giving different meanings of words. The lexicon is written by Gadasimha (around 1431 A.D.). The author states that his lexicon is based on Amara, Rudra, Gangādhara, Dharaṇikośa, and Ratnakośa. He also names his lexicon as Nānārthadhvanimanjari

**14.Śrautaśabdhasamuccaya** is a lexicon relating to Vedic literature, written by Someśvara who lived before 1550 A.D. The work is also called Śrautabodhasamuccaya and Śrautaśabdharthanihaṇṭu. The lexicon is divided into sixteen sections called vargās. According to the author the work is a result of his consultation of various lexicons.

**15.Rupamanjarināmamālā** is a lexicon written by Rupacandra or Rupanārāyaṇa (16th C.A.D.). The lexicon has only 120 verses divided into nine vargas. One more section called anekarthavarga on homonymous words is given at the end.



**16.Śabdaratnasamanvaya** is a lexicon arranged almost like the Medinikosa, where the arrangement is according to alphabetical order of the final syllables, like ending in ka, kha, ga, etc. These words are further grouped according to the number of syllables in each word. The lexicon is authored by Sahaji of Tanjore (1684-1712 A.D.).

**17.Kavidarpaṇanighaṇṭu** is a dictionary of homonyms authored by Rama or Rāmabhadradiksita (about the 18th C.A.D.). The arrangement of words is in alphabetical order of the final letter of a word and also according to the number of syllables in each word. The genders are generally not mentioned. The author states that his dictionary is based on his consultation with other lexicons works.

**18.Deśināmamālā** is a lexicon of local (deśi) words. It is authored by Hemacandra, who also gives another name to the lexicon as Rayaṇāvalī. The lexicon deals with Prakrit words giving the equivalents in Prakrit. There are eight sections in this lexicon called Vargas. They are: words beginning with gutturals, words beginning with palatals, words beginning with linguals, words beginning with dentals, words beginning with labials, words beginning with liquids (ra and la) and words beginning with sa and ha. There are about 4000 Prakrit words with their Prakrit equivalents. Each section has a supplementary section giving words having more than one meaning. The arrangement of the lexicon is according to the meanings and also the number of syllables in each word. Hemacandra has consulted many lexicographers like Devaraja, Dhanapala and others and also works like abhimanacihna and avantisundari, in compiling the lexicon. The lexicon is an important work towards systematic study on not only Prakrit languages but also a valuable guide to the vocabulary of new Indo-Aryan languages.

### **Synonymous Lexicons**

**1.Nāmamālā** : This is said to have been written by Dhananjaya (about 1123 A.D.). It contains 205 verses pertaining to synonyms and about 50 verses of homonyms. There are a number of reconstructions of this work, of which Pramāṇanāmamālā is one, which has three chapters, viz., sabdasankirtiarupana, sabdasankirnaprarupana and sabdavistirnarupana.

**2.Śabdaratnākara** : Vāmanabhattabāṇa (about 1400 A.D.) is the compiler of this lexicon of synonyms. The work has three sections, called kandas. The kandas have been further

divided into different adhyayas, containing around 1050 stanzas. The first kanda has nine adhyāyās. The second kāṇḍa has eight adhyāyās. The third kanda has seven adhyayas. The last kanda treats with homonyms and indeclinables as well.

**3.Śabdacandrikā** is a small lexicon ascribed to Vāmanabhaṭṭbāṇa. It has around 100 verses, divided into five sections called adhikārās, viz. svargadilokapaladhikara, antariksadhikara, bhumyadhikara, samudradhikara and manusyadhikara.

**4.Śāradyakhyānanāmamālā** is a lexicon of synonyms divided into three sections called kāṇḍās. Each kāṇḍa is further divided into vargās. The first kāṇḍa hasThe lexicon is also entitled Śāradyabhidhānamālā, having 465verses.

**5.Śabdaratnāvali**, a synonymous lexicon, almost follows the Bhuriprayoga in arrangement. The work is ascribed to Mathureśa (between 1600 and 1650 A.D.). The lexicon has fourteen sections called vargās.

**6.Kalpद्रुकोśa** is one of the major lexicons in Sanskrit containing about4000 verses divided into three main divisions called skandhās. The skandhās are further divided into twenty seven sub-divisions. The skandhas are: bhumiskandha, bhuvahskandha and svargaskandha. The bhumiskandha has seventeen sub-divisions called prakandas. The bhuvahskandha has five prakandas. The svargaskandha has four divisions. Though the exhaustive divisions provide ample synonyms, the arrangement does not seem to be systematic as it requires little effort to find a particular word from among the large stock of synonyms. An index of words arranged alphabetically would ensure quick reference to required word. The genders are indicated by abbreviations. The synonyms for compound words are not given in original forms. The work is authored by Keśava who lived in the 17th C.A.D. According to him the work is based on the works of his predecessors like Kātya, Vācaspati, Vyādi, Bhaguri, Amara and others.

### **Etymological Lexicons**

**1.Nirukta** is a commentary on the Nighaṇṭu. It provides meanings for the words occurring in the Nighaṇṭu and conveys the references to the terms as they are used in the Vedic literature. Yāska who lived between 800 and 700 B.C., is the author of the Nirukta. He quotes Vedic passages and gives derivation of the words found in the Nighaṇṭu. The

Nirukta is not merely a commentary but also a good repository of some original information in the form of discussion on etymology of words. He derives all the words from original roots.

**2.Niruktabhāṣya** is a commentary on Yāskas Nirukta by Durga (earlier than 14th C.A.D.), who is supposed to be the last commentator on the Nirukta. The commentary is considered to be an important one. Durga comments on each and every word dealt by Yaska, as if the work is a total reproduction of Nirukta.

**3.Niruktabhāṣya** is another commentary on the Nirukta by Skandasvamin and Mahesvara (between A.D. 1060-1350). It has several names like niruktabhasyatika, niruktavrtti, niruktatika, vivaranasamuccaya, niruktavivaranasamuccaya, niruktavivaranabhasya and niruktabhasyavivarana.

### **Subject Lexicons**

**1.Dhanvantarinighaṇṭu**, a lexicon dealing with medical terms, may be said to be the first dictionary of technical terms. Attributed to Dhanvantari who lived before 500 A.D., the dictionary deals with the terminology in respect of medical herbs and plants with their properties as may be useful for curing various diseases. The work is also called Dravyavalinighaṇṭu.

**2.Paryāyaratnamālā**, a synonymous dictionary dealing with botanical terms, mentions plants and herbs used by ancient physicians for medicinal purposes. Authored by Mahdarakara of the 8th C.A.D., the dictionary is not a pure medical dictionary, for the reason that non-medical terms like parvata, jayanta, bhṛtya, brahma, etc., are treated in the dictionary. There is no systematic arrangement of words nor any particular division into sections. The printed edition of Tarapad Chowdhary (Patna, 1946) gives 1754 lines, arranged on the basis of classification into synonyms, homonyms and pramāṇa or measures. They are also further divided into full, half, quarter and half-quarter stanzas. Homonyms are listed on the basis of the number of meanings ascribed to each word, like the words having single additional meaning, words having two meanings and words having more than two meanings. Paryāyaratnamālā is frequently quoted in the works of

later writers like Sarvananda, Rayamukuta, Bhanujidiksita and others, which testifies to the popularity of the dictionary in those days.

**3.Paryāyamuktāvali** is ascribed to Haricaranasena. This also gives medical terminology compiled on the model of Paryāyaratnamālā of Mādhavakāra, from which Haricaranasena has frequently borrowed. There are twenty three (23) sections called vargās in this dictionary.

**4.Śabdacandrikā** gives a list of vegetable and mineral substances. Authored by Cakrapanidatta (1060 C.A.D.), the dictionary also contains a section on compounds both in medicine and dietetics. The dictionary is classified into nine divisions called vargās.

**5.Śabdapradīpa** is a dictionary of botanical terms ascribed to Sureśvara of the 11th C.A.D. This gives names of different plants and herbs, and their medicinal properties. The work has two divisions, viz., svarakanda and vyanjanakanda which deal with the names of plants beginning with consonants. The work contributes towards knowledge of the history of plants in India.

**6.H<sup>a</sup>dayadīpikā** is a collection of recipes for treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Authored by Vopadeva or Bopadeva of about the 13<sup>th</sup> C.A.D., the dictionary also contains a glossary of technical terms related to the area of medicine. The 176 verses in the dictionary are distributed into eight vargās.

**7.Dravyaguṇasātaśloki** is a dictionary dealing with the medicinal properties of articles of diet. Trimallabhata (between 1383 and 1499 A.D.) is the author of this work. The articles of diet have been classified into various categories with their names. The work has 14 sections. The author has also included the names of different fruits and vegetables in the work. The lexicon is also called Pathyapathyanighantu.

**8.Madanavinodanighaṇṭu** or **Madanavinoda** is a dictionary dealing with drugs. King Madanapāla (1375 A.D.) is the author of this dictionary. This is one of the major vocabularies of medicine having 2250 verses divided into 14 sections or vargās. The dictionary gives synonyms of drugs and their properties.

**9.Rājanighaṇṭu** is a medical lexicon ascribed to Narahari (later than the 14th C.A.D.). The work is also called Abhidhānacuṇāmaṇi or Nighaṇṭurāja. Names of different varieties of herbs are given in the lexicon along with their medicinal properties. The work is divided into 24 sections. The last two sections deal with words with one meaning and

words with two meanings respectively. The author quotes several authorities like Halāyudha, Amara, Viśvaprakāśa, in addition to Caraka, Śuśruta and Dhanvantari.

**10. Pathyāpathyavibodhanighaṇṭu** of Kaiyadeva (earlier than 17th C.A.D.) is a dictionary of terms relating to medicine and hygiene. A list of herbs, plants, vegetables, articles of food, etc., is given in the dictionary along with their medicinal properties, with a mention of substances suitable to health. The lexicon is classified into eight sections. There is also an additional section called misrakavarga.

**11. Śivakośa** also deals with medical terms giving their homonyms. The arrangement is according to the final syllable of the word and also on the basis of the number of syllables in a word. Śivadatta (17th C.A.D.) the author of the work, quotes a number of authorities like Śāśvata, Amara, Halāyudha, and others.

### **Other Lexicons**

**1. Varṇadeśaṇa** is a treatise on the spelling of nouns with cognate consonants like kha and ksa, ha and gha, ja etc. It indicates the phonological development in the course of the history of the Indo-Aryan. The lexicon is in prose emphasizing the correctness of spelling. The author states that "in experience people who take the word by the ear confuse kha with ksa in words like khura and ksurapa, ha with gha in words like siṁha and singhanaka, etc., owing to the similarity of the letters in characters like Gauda. So to discuss them in the light of clean readings and explicit statements in works like the dhatuparayana and commentaries on the dhatus, etymological explanations, authoritative statements and slesas, the varnadesana is being composed"

**2. Dvirupakośa** is a small lexicon having about 75 verses dealing with words which are spelt in two different ways but are similar in sound. For example, asadha and asadha, sasvara and sasvara, kusala and kusala, etc. The lexicon is ascribed to Purusottamadeva.

**3. Śabdabhedaprakāśa** is a dictionary of nouns ascribed to Maheśvara of the 12th C.A.D contains nouns having identical meanings differ to some extent in their orthography. The dictionary has four parts, viz., nirdesa, bakarabheda, usmabheda and lingabheda. The present work is a supplement to the author's another work called Viśvaprakāśa.

**4.Dvirupakośa** is a small lexicon dealing with words having two forms slightly different from one another, in the syllables or gender. Different forms of words like amarsa and amarsa, ankurah and- ankurah, etc., have been treated in the lexicon. It would be quite interesting to find if these differences point to any regional variations. The lexicon is ascribed to Sriharsa who flourished in the second half of the 12th C.A.D.

**5.Avyayasamgrahanighaṇṭu** is a lexicon dealing with indeclinables (avyayās). It has some 50 verses divided into four sections based on the number of syllables in each word. The four sections are ekaksaradhyaya, dvyaksaradhyaya, tryaksaradhyaya and caturaksaradhyaya. The lexicon is authored by Sakalyamallabhaṭṭa of the 14th C.A.D.

**6.Ekākṣararatnamālā** deals with the individual letters of the alphabet and the meaning attached to each letter. The work is divided into three sections, viz., svarakanda, dealing with vowels, vyanjanakanda, dealing with consonants, such as ka, kha, ga, gha, etc., and the samyuktakanda, dealing with conjunct consonants like ksma\_, kva, etc. The lexicon is authored by Madhava of the 14th C.A.D.

**7.Ekākṣararatnāmālā** is a small lexicon dealing with monosyllabic words in Sanskrit. The author of the lexicon is Irugappa Dandadhinatha.

**8.Ekākṣaranāmamālīka** is a lexicon having about 50 verses ascribed to Sduhakalasa of the 14th C.A.D. The lexicon gives various meanings attached to monosyllables in Sanskrit, according to the letters of the alphabet.

**9.Varṇaprakāśa** deals with the spelling of words. It gives words of different spellings to ensure correct writing. The author of the lexicon is Karnapura of the 16th C.A.D. He states that he has consulted the puranas, yamakas, slesas, nineteen lexicons, dhatuvrttis and unadis.

**10.Pancavargasamgrahanāmamālā** is a small lexicon being almost an imitation of Abhidhanacintamani of Hemacandra in so far as the division, style and general form are concerned. The lexicon is ascribed to Subhasila (between 1450 and 1500 A.D.). The work has six sections.

**11.Unadināmamālā** is a collection of words having unadi suffixes presented in metrical form. It has six sections or kandas. The author is Subhasila (1450 - 1500 A.D.).

**12.Pārasiprakāśa** is a bilingual dictionary dealing with Sanskrit and Persian words. It gives Persian equivalents to Sanskrit words. The author of this dictionary,

Viharikrsnadasa (between the 16th and the 17th C.A.D.) states that he compiled the work under orders from Akbar, to facilitate the knowledge of Persian language.

**13.Dvirupadhvanisaṅgraha** is a small lexicon with words having different spellings. The lexicon is ascribed to Bharatasena, who is also one of the commentators on the Amarakosa.

**14.Śabdārṇava** is a lexicon divided into sections called adhikaras. The work gives genders for all the terms dealt with. The nouns are divided into seven categories, viz., masculine, non-masculine, feminine, non-feminine, neuter, non-neuter, and nouns having three genders. Again the nouns are further classified into three categories, viz., rudha, yaugika and misra. Sastradhikara is one of the classifications dealing with weapons, giving the names of different arms and weapons used in those days. The lexicon is authored by Sahajakirti of the 17th C.A.D.

**15.Uktiratnākara** contains Prakrit words with their Sanskrit equivalents. The work is ascribed to Sadhusundaragani who lived somewhere between 1614 and 1618 A.D.

**16.Śabdaratnākara** has six sections called kandas, with special emphasis on Jaina pantheon. The work is ascribed to Sadhusundaragani. It is also known as Sabdaprabhodanamamala

**17.Pārasiprakāśa** is a bilingual dictionary giving Persian and Arabic terms used in Indian astronomy and astrology. The names of sauramasa, candramasa and names of days according to them, the names of zodiacs and quarters, etc., are given in this work. The dictionary also gives equivalents of Mohammedan dates to Hindu dates. The dictionary is ascribed to Vedangaraya of the 17th C.A.D.

**18.Pancatattvaprakāśa** is a lexicon having 335 verses ascribed to Veṇidatta of the 17th C.A.D. It contains the terms connected with p<sup>a</sup>ithvi (earth), jala (water), tejas (fire), vayu (air) and akasa (ether). The work has six sections and the terms are arranged according to respective categories.

**19.Rājavyavahāraśa** is a lexicon of Persian and Arabic terms with their Sanskrit equivalents. The lexicon is divided into vargas. The introductory part of other manuscripts gives an account of destruction of yavanas and hails Sivaji as an incarnation of Siva. The purpose of this lexicon, according to the author Raghunatha (17th C.A.D.),

was to prevent foreign words from being detrimental to the development of Sanskrit words.

**20. Unādinighaṇṭu** is a small lexicon having about 700 verses ascribed to Vehkatesvara of the 17th/18th C.A.D. It has five sections dealing with all the terms coming under the unādisutras. The author says in the introduction that king Shahaji appointed him to compile the lexicon.

**21. Yavanaparipatianukrama** is also called Patraprasasti, being a small lexicon dealing with the forms of royal letters and orders. It has seven sections. This lexicon also contains a number of Persian words with Sanskrit equivalents. The concluding section gives Sanskrit equivalents to Mohammedan expressions relating to politics.

**22. Śābdamuktamahārṇava** is a voluminous dictionary arranged in alphabetical order according to the number of syllables and also according to the final letters of the words. There are five parts in the dictionary. The dictionary is authored by Tārāmaṇi of 18th C.A.D.

**23. Paiyalacchinamamālā** is a Prakrit lexicon ascribed to Dhanapāla of around 10th C.A.D. This lexicon gives (deśi) local words derived from Sanskrit in addition to other words. The lexicon has 229 verses without any division or classification like kāṇḍa or varga. The verses are serially numbered without any break.

### **Lexicons of Synonyms and Homonyms**

**1. Nighaṇṭu** is the earliest lexicon generally ascribed to Sakalya, containing a collection of Vedic words arranged in several groups. Yāska gives the derivation of the word nighaṇṭu as given by Upamanyu. The lexicon has five chapters. The first three comprise the nighaṇṭukakāṇḍa dealing synonyms, the fourth is naigamakāṇḍa dealing with homonyms and the fifth one is the daivatakāṇḍa, dealing with the names of deities. The first chapter deals with physical objects like earth, air, water and natural objects, like clouds, day, dawn, night, etc. The second chapter treats of human beings, the parts of human body, such as arms, fingers, etc., as also objects and properties associated with human beings, like wealth, prosperity, battle, etc. The third chapter deals with abstract qualities, such as heaviness, lightness, etc.



**2.Vyādi** was a famous lexicographer quoted by Hemacandra and others in their works. He flourished prior to the 5th C.A.D. No work of Vyādi is traceable, and all information on his work is available only from the quotations cited in the works of later lexicographers, like Hemacandra, or in the commentaries of Rayamukuta and Mahesvara on the Amarakosa. His lexicon was perhaps arranged in groups of synonyms and homonyms, the major part devoted to the synonyms. The voluminous nature of Vyadi's lexicon can be guessed from the lengthy quotations found in Abhidhanacintamani of Hemacandra.

**3.Amarakośa** or **Nāmaliṅgānuśāsana** is on majority a synonymous dictionary authored by Amarasimha of the 6th C.A.D. (or earlier). The dictionary is divided into three sections called kāṅṅās and hence popularly known as Trikāṅṅa. A major part of the lexicon deals with the synonyms and a small section, viz., nānārthavarga is devoted to homonyms; where the arrangement is according to the final consonants. The indeclinables are treated in one section while the last section is devoted to general rules for determining the genders. It is however difficult to trace a particular word in the kośa as there is no index of words treated. It may also be noticed that the genders of words are expressed by the inflexional endings. At times the gender is indicated by labels like stri, pum, etc. Though there have been many lexicons prior to it, the Amarakośa has been most frequently referred to as an authority, in support of descriptions of words used by them while commenting on any Sanskrit text. The Catalogus Catalogorum of Aufrecht mentions about forty commentaries on Amarakośa. The author has consulted his predecessors in compiling the lexicon as acknowledged by him in the introductory stanzas.

**4.Abhidhānaratnamālā** is a lexicon of 900 verses authored by Halāyudha of the 10th C.A.D. The lexicon is divided into sections called kāṅṅās. The first four kāṅṅās deal with synonyms and the fifth one with homonyms and indeclinables. Regarding the treatment of genders, the lexicon has followed Amarakosa. The genders are indicated by giving the declensional forms. The lexicon is composed in different metres. Halayudha mentions various authorities like Bhaguri, Vararuci and others.

**5.Vaijayantikośa** is a voluminous lexicon by Yādavaprakāśa (earlier to 1100 A.D.). The lexicon has two broad divisions, viz. synonyms, and homonyms. The division on

synonyms has five sections or kāṅṅās. The division on homonyms has three sections. All these kandas are further sub-divided into several sub-sections. The genders are arranged in order of masculine, feminine, neuter and mixed in the homonyms portion. The third section of homonyms division has four additional sections treating with synonyms, either single or in compound of specific words applied to different objects, homonymous indeclinables, synonymous indeclinables and general rules relating to the genders, respectively. A special feature of the lexicon, which makes it voluminous in nature, is the inclusion of Vedic terms. Thus, the lexicon often referred to as an authority on ancient lexicography.

**6. Trikaṅṅaśeṣa** by Purusottamadeva (between 1050 and 1200 A.D.), compiled as a supplement to Amarakosa, gives those words which are left out in the Amarakosa. The lexicon is divided into the equal number of varṅās as found in the Amarakosa, corresponding to the three kandas.

According to the compiler, the purpose of the lexicon was merely to include such terms as were left out by Amara but were found in common usage. This lexicon adds 37 more names of the Buddha to the 17 given by Amara, 3 more on Gautama Buddha to the 17 of Amara. The lexicon is also known by the title Amarasesa or Amaraviveka. Purusottamadeva is also the commentator on the Astadhyayi of Panini.

**7. Hārāvāli** by Purusottamadeva, has around 270 verses treating exclusively common words. The lexicon is divided into synonyms and homonyms. The homonyms portion is further classified into three sections, each having full-verses, half-verses and quarter-verses. It also gives different meanings ascribed to the words. The author has consulted several lexicons in compiling his lexicon.

**8. Abhidhānacintāmaṅi** is a major lexicon compiled by Hemacandra (1088 - 1175 A.D.), having 1542 verses in different metres. The first part of the lexicon deals with the synonyms and the second with the homonyms. The synonyms section is divided into six sub-sections called kandas. The lexicon gives a description of rudha, yauṅika and misra terms at the outset and a note on the component parts of compound words also the commutable components of such words. The homonyms part is arranged according to the number of syllables in each word, and also according to the final syllables.

9. **Nighaṅṭuśeṣa** is a supplement to Abhidhanacintamani by Hemacandrahimself giving synonyms in six additional kāṅṅās. Thus the work may also be called a subject lexicon as it deals with plants and herbs. The lexicon has around 400 verses.

10. **Bhuriprayoga** is a lexicon of both synonyms and homonyms compiled by Padmanabhadatta who flourished in the last quarter of the 14th C.A.D. On the lines of the Amarakosa, the lexicon is divided into three sections. The sections are further subdivided into 14 vargas. This can thus be called a supplement of Amarakosa.

11. **Abhidhānatantra** is a lexicon of synonyms and homonyms authored by Jatadhara who lived before the 15th C.A.D. He has made certain additions to Amarakosa. This lexicon is largely based on the Amarakosa and has been divided into 18 vargas. All these vargas are put into three kandas as in the Amarakosa. The lexicon appears to have not mentioned any authority. Abhidhanaratna and Linqanusasana are two other names given to this lexicon.

12. **Sighrabodhinināmamālā** is a voluminous lexicon having around 472 verses, the author of which is not known. Aufrecht has reported the availability of a single manuscript of this lexicon at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (Catalogus Catalogorum, i, 656.6). The lexicon has four parts. The first part deals with the names of different parts of human body and things related to women, the second part deals with inanimate objects, the third part with the enumeration of celestial objects and the fourth one with words having several meanings, synonyms, prepositions, names of arts and sciences, etc.

13. **Vallabhagaṇi** (16th C.A.D.) gives the meanings of words occurring in the text along with their derivations at several places. The work is supported with various quotations and authorities like Durga, Ksirasvamin, Bhaguri and others.

14. **Kośakalpataru** is an important lexicon having more than 5000 verses ascribed to Viśvanātha of the 17th C.A.D. The lexicon has divisions on synonyms and homonyms, the former imitates the Amarakosa and is divided into sections and sub-sections like kāṅṅās and vargās. The homonyms are arranged according to the number of syllables under kavarka, cavarga, tavarga and so on. Apart from these two main divisions, the lexicon has two parts, the first dealing with svayakanda having six vargas, The work contains prose portions also.

**15. Vaidikakośa** of Bhāskarāraya (about the 19th C.A.D.) is a very small lexicon on some vedic words. The lexicon is divided into seven sections.

**16. Kośāvataṁsa** by Raghava Appa Khandekara (19th C.A.D.) is a small work having two parts called guchhas. The lexicon appears to have been written for beginners, with selection of words from different lexicons. The author admits that he has left out many difficult words that are not in common usage. The second guccha deals with the homonyms.