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Carl Cappeller

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A
**SANSKRIT-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY**

BASED UPON THE ST PETERSBURG LEXICONS

BY

CARL CAPPELLER

PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF JENA



LONDON

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TO

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY

THE CHIEF INTERPRETER

OF THE EASTERN TO THE WESTERN ARYANS

DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

Preface.

This English edition of my Sanskrit Dictionary differs from its German original not only in that it covers a much wider range of texts, but also in some minor particulars of its plan and arrangement. A few remarks will suffice to give the reader an idea of the whole.

As to the texts for which this work was designed to serve as a special glossary, I had originally only in view those of the second edition of BÖHTLINGK'S Sanskrit-Chrestomathie, the hymns translated by GELDNER and KAEGI, those edited by WINDISCH, the Brāhmaṇa pieces translated by WEBER in Vol. I of the Indische Streifen, Nala, and the plays of Kālidāsa. To render my book more useful to the English student of Sanskrit, I have now added to the texts just mentioned the Marut hymns translated by F. MAX MÜLLER, the Kaṭhopanīṣad, Manu, Bhagavadgītā, Hitopadeśa, Meghadūta, Mṛcchakatikā, and Mālatīmādhava. I have abstained from taking in more words from Brāhmaṇa and Sūtra texts, as these will always be least and last of all studied by beginners, thinking it better to enlarge, as much as possible, the Postvedic or classical vocabulary. From the later literature, therefore, a great many words that have not been received into the Petersburg Dictionaries (e.g. those translated from Prākṛt and many compounds) are to be found in my book, which, I believe, will furnish the reader sufficient help to understand also easier texts not particularly held in view by the author, e.g. the most beautiful episodes of the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyaṇa, the epics of Kālidāsa, the other two plays of Bhavabhūti, and in general such works as are most appreciated and studied by every friend of Sanskrit literature. For while enlarging the number of compounds, I made it no less a rule to incorporate into this Dictionary *all primary words of well-settled meaning*, and so in all essentials to preserve its double character, to be not only a handbook for the beginner in Sanskrit, who wants to have as *many* words as possible explained to him, but also to serve the purposes of the linguistic student, whose interest is limited to the *old* stock of words and their relations to other languages.

With regard to the contents and arrangement of this book I have but little to add. At first sight it appears to be nothing but a list of Sanskrit words put in alphabetical order and confronted with their English equivalents. Such a compilation, little as it may seem, would be much, if it were made with the correctness and accuracy required by the matter. Whether I have succeeded in attaining this aim and rendering my book at least

from this point of view useful to the class of readers for which it is destined, actual experience must show. I hope, however, it will be acknowledged that I have always endeavoured not only to put together words with words, but also to give the full development and connection of meanings from their first radical origin up to the various ramifications which appear in the texts enumerated above or are of universal interest. Here we must, of course, distinguish between the old simple words and the comparatively younger derivatives and compounds, which generally are easy and transparent enough to admit of an insight into their origin and growth even by the help of a simple translation. This is also the reason why I abstained from giving a formal analysis of words, such as would, in each individual case, trace the compound back to its constituent parts and the simple word to its root or stem. In the first place, nine tenth of all cases are so clear in themselves, that even for the beginner, if he only has worked his way through the euphonic rules and the elements of word-formation, they need no explanation whatever. The last tenth, on the other hand, offers numerous difficulties, which it would be impossible to remove without altogether changing the elementary character of this book. There are, moreover, two excellent guides through this domain of studies, WHITNEY'S *Roots* and LANMAN'S *Reader*, of which the one furnishes ample material for Sanskrit and the other for comparative etymology, so that a book, which in a certain degree is intended to be a completion or continuation of both, may well be for the most part restricted to purely lexicographic matter.

There are still a few remarks to be made about some particulars of the outer plan and arrangement of this dictionary. On the whole, it offers only *authenticated matter*, i.e. such words, word-forms, genders, accents etc. as are actually *found* in the works of Sanskrit writers, but not such as are merely *taught* by grammarians and lexicographers (with a few exceptions, which are always recognizable as such; cf. p. VIII). To accommodate myself to the English custom, and to be in accordance with WHITNEY'S system, roots and stems are throughout given with *r* (instead of *ar* or *r̄*), e.g. १ & ३कृ (instead of कर् & कृ). The adjective generally shows only the masculine stem, the regular feminine and neuter being always omitted, except where they have developed a specific signification; *r̄* is always treated as the irregular feminine to *a*. Of verbal forms only the present stems are completely enumerated (including the secondary conjugation, causative, desiderative etc.). The so-called past participle is usually put immediately after the present, with which it forms as it were a kind of a-verbo and serves to keep the homonymous roots apart. In a great many cases, however, I have treated this verbal form as a separate word, first because it is no doubt the most frequent of all forms, which the beginner will most particularly like to find sub voce, secondly, because it has very often developed a pregnant meaning, and thirdly because it frequently forms the first part of compounds, at the head of which it is most properly sought and found. Wherever this principle has been carried out, reference has been made at the end of the root to the participles in question. No less have the forms in *anīya*, *taṅya* etc., a great many infinitives and gerunds, and in general such forms as belong to the verb only systematically, but actually are felt as separate words, found a separate treatment according to their alphabetical order. Brevity has always conscientiously been striven after; I trust, however, that I have not gone too far in this respect and proposed riddles instead of solving them. If, for instance, I say .कत्यन a. & n. 'boasting', everybody will understand that the word 'boasting' is to be taken in the one case as an adjective and in the other as a noun of action. Likewise an article

such as ,**क्षाधर** m. mountain (earth-holder)? will be in itself clear enough and save the student the trouble of looking up **क्षा** & **धर**. By the word *abstract* I understand chiefly the substantives in *tā* and *tva*, by the word *possessive* the adjectives in *vant*, *mant*, etc. In a great many instances merely the formation of such words is given, because their special meaning is easily suggested by the groundword and the passage where the derivative occurs. Of brackets a very frequent and various use has been made, which, I suppose, will be clear by itself in each single case. For all these things I call the attention of the reader to the list of abbreviations on the next page.

How far I have relied on my authorities or followed my own judgment, others may decide. I can only say that I have always tried to keep the mean between blindly following and thoughtlessly abandoning the path of my great predecessors. Most difficulties arose from the Rigveda vocabulary, a great part of which has been incorporated into this book. But even on this hotly debated ground I rarely have had occasion to differ from the acknowledged chief of Vedic interpretation.

Before I conclude, I must express my profound gratitude first to the venerable editor of the great work whose treasures I was once more allowed to change into small coin and make accessible to a larger circle; next to his numerous collaborators, one of whom, I hope, will see in the liberty that I have taken of putting his name on the front page of this book, a small but well-meant token of my sincere homage to his incomparable achievements in more than one branch of Sanskrit and linguistic research. Among those who took a kind interest in the undertaking of this English edition. I have to name, in the first place, Professor CH. R. LANMAN, who during his stay in Europe, three years ago, lent me his valuable aid, and did so much by word and deed that I shall always feel myself his debtor. I can only wish that this book may not fall too short of his expectations. Finally I have to thank all those who kindly assisted me in looking over the proof-sheets, and while doing so favoured me with many a useful suggestion.

Jena, March 1891.

C. Cappeller.

List of Abbreviations.

A(ctive).	ger(und).	p(ossessive), v. pref.
a(djective).	I(ntensive).	part(icle).
abl(ative).	i.e. = that is.	perf(ect).
absol(utely).	i.g. = in general.	pers(on or personal).
abstr(act), v. pref.	imper(ative).	pers(on) & th(ing).
acc(usative).	impers(onally).	pl(ural).
add(itions).	indecl(inable).	prec(eding).
adv(erb).	inf(initive).	pp. = participle.
C(ausative).	instr(umental).	pref(ix).
cert(ain).	interr(ogative).	prep(osition).
cf. = compare.	intr(ausitive).	pres(ent).
comp(arative).	(j.) = jurisprudence.	pron(oun).
conj(unctive).	l. & f. = literally and figura-	q.v. = which see.
correl(ative).	tively.	r(arely).
D(esiderative).	lit(erally).	(r.) ritual or religion.
(d.) = drama.	l. l. = later language.	(rh.) rhetoric.
dat(ive).	loc(ative).	S(imple).
den(ominative).	m(asculine).	s(ubstantive).
du(al).	M(iddle).	sc(ilicet).
E(pithet).	m(eanin)g.	seq. = following.
e.g. = for example.	N(ame).	sev(eral).
encl(itic).	n(euter).	sgl. = singular.
esp(ecially).	nom(inative).	sp(ace) & t(ime).
excl(amation).	num(eral).	superl(ative).
f(eminine).	o(ften).	s.v. = sub voce.
fig(uratively).	opp(osed).	trans(itive).
fut(ure).	opt(ative).	voc(ative).
(g.) = grammar.	orig(inally).	w(ith).
gen(itive).	P(assive).	
... the Udātta accent.	* a word which occurs only in a trans-
... the proper Svarita.		lation from Prākṛit.
± with or without.		*....* the same, if also taught by grammarians
•— the principal word of an article to be		or lexicographers.
supplied at the beginning of a compound.		†.... a word which, although not accented ⁴
—• the same supplied at the end of a com-		occurs in an otherwise accented text.
pound.	† a word for which a previously given
*.... a word taught only by grammarians or		accent is not to be supplied.
lexicographers.		