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 inscriptive 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 form 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 except by the French dictionaries of Littre 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 (raditiona) 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 abhyahata. 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. Basavaradhyaa)

The history of lexicography in India goes back to the fourth century B.C. and even earlier. In Sanskrit the Vaidika Nighatu is the earliest, although its author and date are not known to us. This lexicon has many commentaries. The earliest commentary is Yāśka’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 Ēkākasara-Nigantu, Vaidya Nighantu, Nānārtha Nighantu, Ōsadhi 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 is 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 maybe ‘laukika’ or ‘vaidika’; the words collected may be technical or non-technical.


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


Historical dictionary indicates changes in meanings of words over time. DCHP-1 has 9900 headwords with 13,400 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Dictionary</th>
<th>Year of initiation</th>
<th>Year of completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxford English Dictionary (OED)</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Lexicon</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayalam Lexicon</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>4 volumes as off today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit Dictionary (Poona)</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>27 volumes completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 form 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 keep 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. Mahabhashyabodhaykosa
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)
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 inputed 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 continuos updataing 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, Massachuates, MIT Press

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:

- 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