

## 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 oncise exposition, succinct analysis, and informed library research. First, locate and record itations 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, Gangādhar, 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, Anekārthasaṁgraham 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) Agastyanighaṅṭu by Agastya. He collected words from Trikāṇḍśeṣa, Amarkośa, Hemacandrā's Abhidhāncintāmaṇi.
13.	1896	Ranaganatha Swami, S. P. Dvirūpakośa (Śriharṣa), 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, (Śahājī) (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, Ekākṣaranāmamālā (Sudhākalaśa) (1350), Kapādīā, 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>
26.	1937	<p>Chintamani, T. R., Nānārthasaṁgraham by Ajayapāla, Madras University Sanskrit Series 10, Madras, 1937, 145 pp.</p> <p>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. 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., Kośāvataṁsa (Rāghavakavi) (1810-30), Poona, S. A. Khandekar, 1945, 234 pp.</p> <p>Kośāvataṁsa (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
		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.
29.	1946	Devachand Lalbhai Jain Pustakoddhara Fund Series, Śeṣanāmamālā, (Hemacandra) 1089-1172), Surat, H K Javeri, 1946, 456 pp.  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
30.	1947	Chowdhari, Tarapada, Paryāyamuktavali, Reprint from Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vols. XXXI and XXXII, Patna, 1947  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.
31.	1947	Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh, Anekārthatilaka (Mahīpa) (1365), Sources of Indo-Aryan, Lexicography, Deccan College, 1947, Pune, 221 pp.  Anekārthatilaka by Mahīpa, is divided into four kāṇḍās. 910 verses. Arrangement is alphabetical.
32.	1950	Acharya , Narayan Ram, Amarkośa (Amarsimha) Bombay, Nirnaya Sagar Press, 1950, 214 pp.



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-kośasṃgraha agrees with that of the India Office Manuscript. There are, however, other manuscripts of the same work which consists of two or three paricchēdas. Some manuscripts divide the work in two paricchēdas 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 Dhanvantarinighaṅṭu and Rājnighaṅṭu. 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 extent of meanings through quarter verses, half verses and full verses.</p>
40.	1968	<p>Kulkarni, E. D., Paramānandīyanāmamālā, (Makarandadāsa) (1525), Deccan College, 1968, Pune, Pt. 1. 8, 38, 233 pp.</p> <p>Paramānandīyanāmamālā 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>Borooh, 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, ardhaslokadhikara 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. Śabdasaṁkīrṇarūpaṇa, ii. Śabdasaṁkīrṇarūpaṇa, 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>Śārادیakhyānāmāḷā 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 Dhanavantarinighantu, 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 Mantrābhīdhān, Ekākṣarkoṣa, Bijanighaṇṭu, Māṭṛkānighaṇṭu (by Madhvācārya and Mahidās), Vaṇanighaṇṭu, Bijābhīdhān, Mantrābhīdhān, Mudrānighaṇṭu etc. The first edition was brought out in 1913. It is collection of words of Tantrik words.</p>
8.	Udhdhārkoṣa	<p>RaghuVira and Shodo Taki, Udhdhārkoṣa 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. Udhdhārkoṣa 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 Ekākṣarkoṣa. 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
		<p>administrative terms etc. and grammatical terms separately. The sentences are useful for everyday life has been included in this dictionary.</p>
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
		<p>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.</p>
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.		<p>Raghu Vira, ed., Atha Āṅgala – Samskrit Mhākośa An Exhaustive English – Sanskrit Dictionary, Shri Lokesh Chandra.</p>

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 data-bbox="513 474 1386 506">Benfey, Theodore, Sanskrit – English Dictionary, 1866, xi, 1145 pp.</p> <p data-bbox="513 537 1422 737">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 data-bbox="513 789 1422 1083">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 data-bbox="513 1146 1422 1230">Monier-Williams, Monier, Sanskrit-English Dictionary, Motilal Banarasidass, 1872, Delhi, 859pp.</p> <p data-bbox="513 1272 1422 1745">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 data-bbox="513 333 1425 478">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 data-bbox="513 527 1425 1486">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 data-bbox="513 1541 1425 1629">Ranade, H. G., Illustrated Dictionary of Vedic Rituals, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, 2006, New Delhi, xxxi, 348 pp.</p> <p data-bbox="513 1677 1425 1822">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 Veidc 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, POTHİ, 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, POTHİ, Pune, Vitthal Sakharam Agnihotri, 1874, 24 pp.
19.	1874	Amarasimha, , Amarkosha with Comm. Kāṇḍa 1-3, Pune, Pathashala Shilayantra, 1874, 276 pp. POTHİ

Sr No	Year	Book Details
20.	1876	Bhattacharya Taranath, Śabdastomamahanidhi, Calcutta, 1876, 1347 pp
21.	1877	Amarasimha, Amarkośa Kāṇḍa 2-3, Sakharām Bhikshet Katu, Bombay, Shilayantra Chapkhana, , 1877, pp 28. POTHĪ
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.
29.	1888	Gole, Madhav Shivram, Amarasa or abridgement of Amarkośa, being

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.
32.	1889	Tripathi., Shambhu Natha Amarkīrti, Nāmamālā, (Dhanañjaya), Bombay, Jñānapīṭha Mūrtidevī Jain Granthamāla No. 6, Ayodhya Prasad Goyaliya, 1889.
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.
35.	1893	Oppert, Gustav ed., Yādavaprakāśa Vaijayanti, Madras, Sk.& Vernacular Text Pub.Soc., 1893, Pt.1:1-456pp. Pt.2:457-895 pp.
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.
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**Part B2: Bibliography of Sanskrit Dictionaries Published in Different Language Script.**

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7. Amarakośa. Calutta.1863. Bengali script
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Rasāyanika paribhāṣa, by Praphullacandra Rāya and Prabodhacandra Caṭṭopādhyāya. Calcutta, Vaṅgīyasāhitya-pariṣat mandira, 1912. iv, 33p. Dictionary of Indian chemistry. Bengali script.

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This chapter fulfils objective four set for this study.

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