

Abbreviations.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| A. F. D. | : | Assamese its Formation and Development. |
| Awa. | : | Awadhi. |
| Ar. | : | Arabic. |
| Ap. | : | Apabhramsa. |
| Bg. | : | Bengali. |
| Bhoj. | : | Bhojpuri. |
| Ch. | : | Chapter. |
| Car. | : | Carya giti. |
| Des. | : | Desi. |
| Ev. Awa. | : | Evolution of Awadhi. |
| E. Awa. | : | Early Awadhi. |
| E. S. L. | : | Elements of the Science of Language. |
| E. As. | : | Early Assamese. |
| Eng. | : | English. |
| E. M. B. | : | Early middle Bengali. |
| For, Kon. | : | The Formation of Konkani. |
| Guj. | : | Gujrati. |
| H. G. A. | : | Historical Grammar of Apabhramsa. |
| Hin. | : | Hindi. |
| hon. | : | Honorific. |
| inst. | : | Instrumental. |
| inf. | : | Inferior. |
| Kon. | : | Konkani. |
| Kām. | : | Kasrupi. |
| L. S. I. | : | Linguistic Survery of India. |
| M. | : | Marathi. |
| M. I. A. | : | Middle Indo-Aryan. |
| N. | : | Nepali. |
| O. | : | Oriya. |

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| O. I. A. | : | Old Indo-Aryan. |
| O. D. B. L. | : | Origin and Development of the Bengali Language. |
| P. | : | Panjabi. |
| Pres. Part. | : | Present Participle. |
| Pl. | : | Plural. |
| Per. | : | Person. |
| Pers. | : | Persian. |
| PA. | : | Pali. |
| PK. | : | Prakrtt. |
| St. coll. | : | Standard Colloquial. |
| Skt. | : | Sanskrit. |
| Sig. | : | Singular. |
| Sts. | : | Semi - tatsama. |
| ts. | : | tatsama. |
| tbh. | : | tadbhava. |

Names of authors :

| | | |
|-------|---|------------------|
| H. S. | : | Hema Sarasvati. |
| M. K. | : | Madhava Kandali. |
| Madh. | : | Madhava deva. |
| Dur. | : | Durgabara. |
| Nar. | : | Narayana deva. |
| Man. | : | Manakara. |
| San. | : | Sankaradeva. |
| Bhat. | : | Bhattadeva. |

Signs.

| | |
|-----|---|
| [] | indicates a phonetic transcription. |
| / / | indicates a phonemic transcription. |
| ' ' | indicates glosses, translations or other indications of the meaning of items. |

- > means gives, leads to, is changed to, etc.
- < means comes from, is derived from, etc.
- * indicates a hypothetical form.
- ? indicates doubt as to the form proposed.
- √ means root.
- / means or, and etc. It also divides a word into syllables; when it stands between two vowels as in o / i, it means "when o in one syllable is followed by i in a succeeding syllable".
- is used to analyse words into their roots and affixes. At the end of a word it means something will be added to it.
- () means generally the origin of a word.
- + joins up the component parts which are the basis of a Kasmiri word.

Transcription.

The transcription used in writing the entire materials of the dialect is a phonemic one. Only for the advantage for typing a few changes indicated below of the vowel symbols have been made from their phonetic shape. Thus :

| | | |
|---|------------|-------|
| a | stands for | [ʌ] |
| ā | " " | [a] |
| o | " " | [ɔ] |
| ē | " " | [ε] |

This modification has been adapted from the second chapter of the book. In writing the Sanskrit and words from other languages the usual transliteration method has been followed. In writing the Perso-Arabic words the transliteration is based on Hindi orthography.