

## P R E F A C E.

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“ A Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English, originally compiled for his own private use by Capt. Joseph Taylor, revised and prepared for the press, with the assistance of learned natives in the College of Fort William, by W. Hunter, M.D.,” was published at Calcutta in 1808; and, subsequent to the decease of those authors, when their production had become out of print and rarely to be procured, the first edition of the present work, founded on Capt. Taylor and Dr. Hunter’s, and intended to meet the ~~urgent demand of the public both~~ at home and in India, was passed through ~~the press,~~ at London, in 1817.

But, though a great part of the materials of this publication was taken from the stock which Capt. Taylor and Dr. Hunter had collected, yet such alterations and additions were made as could not be attributed to those authors. Certain portions of their work were, for the sake of brevity, remodeled and curtailed; a different method of denoting oriental vocal sounds by roman letters was adopted; and additions of words, which a farther acquaintance with the language proved to be necessary, were abundantly made in the first edition as well as in the subsequent one of 1820: to this third edition, moreover, besides a still greater increase of words in the body of the work, a copious Index is subjoined, by means of which the publication will prove well fitted to serve, also, as a reversed, or English and Hindustani Dictionary.

In India, extensive as it is, and peopled by many different races of men, variety of dialect must be expected to occur in the most prevalent colloquial language, whether denominated *sabān-i-urdū*, *rekhta*, *hindī*, *Hindūstānī*, or *Dakhanī*; and words of common use in some parts may appear strange, or be even unintelligible, to the inhabitants of others. Thus, though the language here treated of, and which most generally prevails in Hindustan proper or in the Dakhan, at Delhi, Agra, Hyderabad, or in the Carnatic, is essentially one and the same; yet, through so wide a range of country, differences will present themselves in various particulars of speech. With a view, therefore, to extend the utility of the work, many words, gathered from Dakhani compositions in manuscript or in print, old or modern, are now inserted; and, when they are supposed to be peculiar to that dialect, they are marked as such, for the purpose of distinction.

Of the productions in print from which extracts have been made, besides Dr. Hunter’s above stated, may be especially mentioned the “Prem Sagur,” printed at Calcutta in 1825; “ a Dictionary English and Hindostany” (by Dr. Harris), printed at Madras in 1790; “ an Introduction to the Study of the Hindostany Language, as spoken in the Carnatic,” printed at Madras in 1808; “ Dukhnee Unwari Soheilee,” printed at Madras in 1824; and “ Qanoon-e-islam,” published by Dr. Herklots, at London, in 1832.

It may here be noticed, moreover, that the “additional” portion will be found to relate chiefly to the dialect of the Dakhan: and, collected as it was from various sources, whilst the principal part of the work was passing through the press, it is hoped that indulgence will be shewn both

to the manner in which it is submitted to the publick, and to the want of certainty existing in some cases, which is indicated by a mark of interrogation, to shew that in these particulars further inquiry is needed.

Before the words herein explained, the initial roman letter of the name of the language from which each appears derived, if known, is marked; thus H. for Hindī, S. for Sanskrit, A. for Arabic, P. for Persian, T. for Turkish, G. for Greek, E. for English, and the like; but, where the derivation is unknown, U. is prefixed: and, if the word has varied in form from the original or is doubtful as to derivation, a slanting or italick letter is, by way of discrimination, generally adopted.

In denoting the pronunciation of words by italick letters, the vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, are intended to represent the Italian powers of the same letters; and the consonants, for the most part, convey the sounds commonly appropriated to them in English: thus,

<del><i>a</i></del>	<del>corresponding to</del> the Arabic vowel <i>fat'ha</i> is sounded as in "America."
<i>ā</i> .....	<i>alif-i-mamdūda</i> , is sounded as in "all," "ball."
<i>a</i> or <i>ā</i> .....	the <i>alif-i-maḳṣūra</i> , and sounded occasionally, as <i>a</i> or <i>ā</i> .
<i>ai</i> .....	the <i>yā-e-sākin mā ḳabl maftūh</i> , as <i>i</i> in "night," or <i>uy</i> in "buy."
<i>au</i> .....	the <i>wāw-i-sākin mā ḳabl maftūh</i> , as <i>ou</i> in "our," or as the German <i>au</i> .
<i>b</i> .....	ب as in "babble."
<i>bh</i> .....	بھ or the Sanskrit भ, as <i>b</i> with an aspiration.
<i>ch</i> .....	چ as in "church."
<i>chh</i> .....	چھ or the Sanskrit छ, as <i>ch</i> with aspiration.
<i>chḥ</i> .....	چھ for the Sanskrit छ, as <i>ch</i> with aspiration.
<i>d</i> .....	د as <i>d</i> uttered with the point of the tongue pressed on the upper fore teeth, nearly as in "dew."
<i>dh</i> .....	دھ or the Sanskrit ध, as <i>d</i> above described, with an aspiration.
<i>ḍ</i> .....	ḍ or the Sanskrit ढ sounded with the point of the tongue struck back on the palate, as in "dull" nearly.
<i>ḍh</i> .....	ḍھ or the Sanskrit ढ, uttered as <i>ḍ</i> above described, with aspiration.
<i>e</i> .....	the <i>yā-e-maj'hūl</i> , sounded as <i>ei</i> in "neighbour."
<i>f</i> .....	ف as in "fill."
<i>g</i> .....	گ as in "good," "get."
<i>gh</i> .....	گھ or the Sanskrit घ as <i>g</i> above described, with aspiration.
<i>ḡh</i> .....	غ a peculiar guttural sound, like that made in gargling, or like the Northumbrian <i>r</i> .
<i>h</i> .....	ه as in "house," "horse;" but when following <i>c, g, k, s</i> , or <i>z</i> , it may serve with each of those letters to denote a peculiar sound. See <i>ch, ḡh, kh, sh, zh</i> .
<i>ḥ</i> .....	ح sounded as <i>h</i> above described, or more forcibly in the throat.
<i>ḥ</i> .....	with <i>ch, s</i> or <i>k</i> prefixed. See <i>chḥ, sh, and kh</i> .
<i>i</i> .....	the vowel <i>kasr</i> , as in "fin," "sit."
<i>ī</i> .....	the <i>hamza-i-mulaiyana</i> , and sounded nearly as <i>i</i> above described.
<i>ī</i> .....	the <i>ya-e-ma'rūf</i> , as <i>ee</i> in "peel," or <i>ea</i> in "tea."

<i>j</i>	corresponding to ج as in "judge," "joy."
<i>jh</i>	جھ or the Sanskrit झ, as <i>j</i> above described, with aspiration.
<i>k</i>	ك as in "king," "sunk."
<i>kh</i>	کھ or the Sanskrit ख as <i>k</i> with aspiration.
<i>kḥ</i>	خ a peculiar guttural sound, like the Scotch <i>ch</i> in "loch," or the German <i>ch</i> .
<i>kḥ</i>	the Sanskrit क्ष, uttered as <i>k</i> with aspiration.
<i>ḳ</i>	ق as <i>k</i> uttered by pressing back the root of the tongue on the throat.
<i>l</i>	ل as in "lane," "cowl."
<i>m</i>	م as in "mar," "sum."
<i>n</i>	ن as in "noon," "rang."
<i>n̄</i>	<i>tanwīn</i> in Arabic, and sounded as <i>n</i> .
<i>ñ</i>	the Sanskrit अनुस्वारा, being a nasal tone like that of <i>n</i> in the French words "sans," "bon."
<i>ṅ</i>	the Sanskrit ङ, having the power of <i>n</i> uttered with the point of the tongue pressed back on the palate.
<i>o</i>	the wāw-i-maj'hūl, as in "bone."
<i>p</i>	پ as in "pun," "up."
<i>ph</i>	پھ or the Sanskrit फ, as <i>p</i> with aspiration.
<i>r</i>	ر as in "ran," "bur," with a sensible vibration of the tongue.
<i>ṛ</i>	ڑ or the Sanskrit र्ह, having the power of <i>r</i> uttered by striking the point of the tongue on the palate.
<i>rḥ</i>	رھ or the Sanskrit र्ह, being the <i>r</i> sounded with aspiration.
<i>ri</i>	the Sanskrit री sounded as in "river."
<i>s</i>	س as in "sin," "sun."
<i>sh</i>	ش as in "shine."
<i>ṣ</i>	ص as <i>s</i> above described, by the people of India.
<i>ṣ̣</i>	ث as in "sin" by the people of India; but, by the Arabs, as <i>th</i> in "thin."
<i>sḥ</i>	the Sanskrit श, as <i>sh</i> uttered with the point of the tongue reverted to the palate.
<i>t</i>	ت as in "tube," "to-morrow" nearly, being uttered by pressing the point of the tongue against the upper front teeth.
<i>th</i>	تھ or the Sanskrit थ uttered as <i>t</i> above described, with aspiration.
<i>ṭ</i>	ط or the Sanskrit ट as in "tub" nearly, or as <i>t</i> uttered by striking the point of the tongue on the palate.
<i>tḥ</i>	تھ or the Sanskrit ठ, sounded as <i>ṭ</i> above described, with aspiration.
<i>ṭ̣</i>	ط as <i>t</i> above described, in India.
<i>u</i>	the vowel <i>ṣamm</i> , sounded as in "full" or as oo in "foot."
<i>ụ</i>	<i>ṣamm</i> , followed by the wāw-i-ma'dūla, which latter is not sounded.
<i>ū</i>	the wāw-i-ma'ruf, as oo in "fool."
<i>v</i>	و as in "sieve."

<i>w</i>	corresponding to و	having a power between the English <i>v</i> and <i>w</i> ; but, when following a vowel or <i>ū</i> in a syllable, it is sounded nearly as <i>o</i> or <i>v</i> slightly.
<i>w̄</i>	.....	the <i>wāw-i-mā<sup>h</sup>dula</i> , and but very little, if at all, sounded.
<i>y</i>	.....	ي as in “ year.”
<i>z</i>	.....	ز as in “ zeal.”
<i>z̄</i>	.....	ض as in “ zeal ” by the people of India.
<i>z̄</i>	.....	ظ as in “ zeal,” by the people of India.
<i>z̄</i>	.....	ذ as <i>z</i> in “ zeal,” by the people of India ; but, rather as <i>dh</i> by the Arabs.
<i>z/h</i>	.....	ح as <i>s</i> in “ pleasure,” or as the French <i>j</i> in “ jour.”
<i>ʔ</i>	.....	ع having a guttural sound peculiar to the Arabs. After the example of Meninski, this <i>ʔ</i> , when initial in a syllable, is placed over the vowel which follows in pronunciation ; and when not initial, it is placed after the vowel which precedes. So عقل <i>ākl</i> , مع <i>ma<sup>ʔ</sup></i> .

The initial letters or abbreviations for the parts of speech, grammatical terms, and other purposes, are generally such as are common to dictionaries, or as are well known : thus, *s.* or *sub.* or *subst.* for substantive, *v.* for verb, *adj.* for adjective, *conj.* for conjunction, *adv.* for adverb, *part.* for participle, *pron.* for pronoun, *prep.* for preposition, *postpos.* for postposition, *interj.* for interjection, *m.* for masculine, *f.* for feminine, *a.* for active, *n.* for neuter, *trans.* for transitive, *intrans.* for intransitive, *poss.* for possessive, *sing.* for singular, *plur.* for plural, *caus.* for causal, *compar.* for comparative, *sup.* or *superl.* for superlative, *cor.* or *corrupt.* for corruption, *dim.* or *dimin.* for diminutive, *comp.* for compound or compounded, *comp.* or *compos.* for composition, *contr.* or *contract.* for contraction, *inflect.* for inflection, *met.* for metonymically, *fig.* for figuratively, *sign.* for signification, *r.* for root. *v.* for vide, or see, *q. v.* for quod vide, or which see, *q. d.* for quod demonstrat, or which means, *i. q.* for idem quod, or same as, *dakh.* for dakhani, &c.