



## FARHANG-E ĀNANDRĀJ

**FARHANG-E ĀNANDRĀJ**, a dictionary of the Persian language named in honor of the maharaja Ānand Gajapatī Rāj, the ruler of Vijayanagar in South India. It was compiled in 1306/1888-89 by the maharaja's chief secretary (*mīr monšī*), the poet and lexicographer Moḥammad Pādōāh b. Ġolām Moḥī-al-Dīn, known by the penname Šād. He had previously composed another lexicographical work for Ānand Rāj entitled *Farhang-e motarādefāt wa eṣṭelāḥāt* (Benares, 1294/1877; ed., Tehran, 1967). *Farhang-e Ānandrāj* contained about fifty thousand word-entries; it was the first dictionary of the Persian language of this size. Besides Persian vocabulary, it included Arabic loan-words as well as some words of Turkic, Indian, Greek, and Latin origin. The aim of the author was to bring together the information found in all earlier Persian dictionaries, which—in his view—were incomplete.

*Farhang-e Ānandrāj* is a compilation, and the author took whole articles from earlier dictionaries, making no changes. Šād enumerates in his introduction several well-known Persian dictionaries which he used as sources: *Mo'ayyed al-fozalā'* (925/1519), *Kašf al-loḡāt* (950/1544), *Farhang-e jahāngīrī* (1017/1608-9, q.v.), *Borhān-e qāte'* (1062/1652, q.v.), *Bahār-e 'ajam* (1162/1748-49), *Moṣṭalahāt-e Vārasta* (1180/1767), *Šams al-loḡāt* (1220/1806), *Haft qolzom* (1229/1815), *Mazhar al-'ajā'eb* (1233/1818), *Ġiāṭ al-loḡāt* (1242/1826), and *Farhang-e anjomanārā-ye nāšeri* (1286/1869-70). He also lists some Arab-Persian dictionaries such as *Montahā al-arab* (1239/1824), *Montaḡab al-loḡāt* (1046/1636-37), and *Tāj al-mašāder* (544/1150) of Ja'farak Bayhaqī. The *Šorāḥ* (681/1282-83) of Jamāl Qorašī is not mentioned in the introduction, though it



was used as a source and indicated throughout as “Ş.” A European dictionary—*farhang-e farang*—is also mentioned by Šād as one of his sources. This might have been the large Persian-English dictionary of Francis Johnson (*Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary*, London, 1852), which included many Arabic words. In the introduction Šād describes the system he developed to indicate his sources—usually by the first letter of the dictionary’s title, e.g., *Bahār-e ‘ajam* (B), *Ġiāt al-loġāt* (Ġ), etc. Sometimes they are marked differently, e.g., *Mo’ayyed al-fożalā’* (Ż), *Borhān-e qāte’* (R), etc. It should be noted that the range of dictionaries used by Šād is actually wider than the list given in the introduction. He refers to such additional sources by title, e.g., *Farhang-e rašīdī* (q.v.).

*Farhang-e Ānandrāj* is arranged in strict alphabetical order, taking into account the first and all subsequent letters of each word. The dictionary is divided into thirty-two chapters (*bāb*), corresponding to the letters of the Persian alphabet. The entries are usually expanded. They start with the word to be explained, indicating its origin, e.g., using the letter *fā* for *fārsī*, *‘ayn* for *‘arabī*, *tā* for *torkī*, *hā* for *hendī*. This is usually, but not always, followed by an indication of the vowels in the word. Next comes the explanation of its meaning, often supported with examples of its usage in poetry with the names of the poets cited. The entry concludes with a parenthetical indication of its source; in many cases two or more dictionaries are cited.

Šād’s apparent interest in grammar is also worth mentioning as he includes grammatical material in his lexicon with relevant explanations and examples of metaphors and allegorical expressions. Šād’s dictionary thus epitomizes the achievements of the centuries-old Persian tradition in lexicon compilation and marks a transition to the use of European methods of lexicography.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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